16 1953

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

COMING OF UNIONS TO SOUTH HAS NOT CHANGED WORKING CONDITIONS FOR DIXIE NEGROES

National Planning Board Says There Has Been No Upgrading in Textile and Tobacco Area

BLACK WOMEN GET ONLY MENIAL JOBS

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Employers in four states of the South have stuck to a definite color line in their hiring of workers during the past 15 years, according to a study released last week by the National Planning Association.

Prepared by Dr. Donald Dewey, Duke university economics professor, and covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, the report made the following basic observations:

1. There has been no upgrading of Negroes in industries covered (textile and tobacco). White firms employ no Negro white collar workers, and they have very few colored foremen. There are a number of "straw bosses" and "working foremen" but in no case do colored work over whites. Negroes usually work under direct white supervisors.

2. The racial pattern has been maintained despite the coming of unions and the progress made by Negroes under government employment. Negroes, thanks to the unions, do get equal pay for equal work, but union rules regarding upgrading of employees on the basis of seniority has meant segregated working units with colored and white rarely if ever working side by side.

A peculiar union twist also has brought more whites to factories because of improved pay and better working conditions. Negroes still do basically unskilled work.

Another angle here is that the same percentage of Negroes that worked in factories 15 years ago still work in them today. The factories prefer to add white women to replace white men rather than add Negro men.

Negro women are not hired in factories except as scrub women or similar menial jobs.

3. Lack of education and training and fear of racial "incidents" also have contributed to holding the Negro down. Negroes do not have an opportunity for good vocational and good general education, thus they are rarely prepared to compete on an equal level with whites for better jobs.

A number of employers do not upgrade Negroes because they fear trouble "since racial friction is the last thing a firm wants within its ranks."

4. The tendency of the 1930's to drop Negroes is no longer found. Negroes occasionally have moved into jobs once held by whites. Nevertheless, in case business is bad, Negroes still are the first to be dropped.

5. Although it appears that the Negro is fairly secure in his jobs in the South, he definitely is handicapped when it comes to advancement. On this score, the report concludes:

"Perhaps the most disturbing feature of southern economic development which this study has revealed is the difficulty faced by Negroes in securing advancement."

Lack of education, seniority and prejudice all have contributed to this problem, ~~the report indicated~~.

Black Dispatch
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Okla City
Okla.

Oklahoma City Okla.
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Black

16c 1953

BENDIX RADIO PLANT
Towson, Maryland

AFRO Correspondent Jimmy Hicks in his plant-by-plant survey of concerns in the Baltimore area discovers:

You Can Push A Broom at Bendix

16c

Second Installment in the series: "Is A Federal FEPC Needed?" a survey of the employment practices of businesses holding government contracts.

By JAMES L. HICKS

The management of the Bendix Radio plant at Towson, Md. takes the position that their "old line" employees are not ready to accept colored workers in their plant on an equal basis and the result of this thinking is denying colored people the opportunity of making thousands of dollars poured into the plant from Federal funds.

The plant simply does not hire colored people in a white collar or skilled technician capacity and no one at the plant will hesitate to tell you so.

Afro-American

Yet, this same plant executes contracts totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars making vital and strategic equipment for the Air Forces, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Navy and other government agencies.

Each one of these lucrative contracts from the government carries with it a clause saying that the company will not discriminate against anyone in hiring workers because of his race creed or color.

p. 6

All of Bendix Radio's colored workers are in the "maintenance" department. That is another way of saying they push a broom. As near as could be learned, there are some 50 to 60 colored men in the maintenance department and considerably fewer women.

Baltimore

We sat in the front office of John Siena, assistant director of industrial relations at the plant and talked about the employment pattern.

Sat. 9-19-53

Earlier in another interview A. H. Bode, director of industrial relations, and Mr. Siena's boss had told Afro reporter Robinson:

"I would anticipate trouble" if colored people were hired on an equal basis in the plant. "I think that the approach should be made by the government at the rank and file of whites," Mr. Bode added.

Mr. Bode was not present when this reporter arrived at Bendix but Mr. Siena echoed his line of thinking.

Siena, who was born in New York on the fringe of Harlem, said most of the white workers at the plant are old line Marylanders and he doesn't feel, nor does the management feel, that the old timers would work along side colored people in the plant.

"These people have been thinking this way all their lives", he said.

When the writer opened the subject concerning the clause in government contracts barring racial discrimination, Siena who apparently was not even familiar with the clause, said "All workers here are covered under the Walsh-Healy Act."

(The Walsh-Healy Act is an act passed to assure that people working on government contracts are paid certain minimum wages. It says nothing about color discrimination).

But despite the fact that they hire no colored people in the better jobs Bendix management will insist they do not discriminate.

Workers in the plant are covered by local 1561 of the International Association of Machinists. The colored workers are in the local—but they can't be machinists.

I asked to talk with one of the colored maintenance workers. Up to the time I did this, neither Mr. Siena or anyone else had told me that "maintenance" at Bendix for colored meant pushing a broom.

But when Mr. Charles Newton of 1706 East Mosher Street was called in, the situation became obvious.

Mr. Newton is a "group leader" in the maintenance department. He started work with Bendix in 1940 at its old Ford Avenue plant in Baltimore.

A native of North Carolina with six years of schooling, he began work at forty five cents an hour, and in ten years has worked himself up to head porter. He has nine colored porters under him during the day and reported that there are about 24 on the night detail.

Some idea of the attitude of the Bendix people can be gained from the way in which the interview of Mr. Newton was conducted.

This reporter has visited large numbers of installations all over the nation and interviewed hundreds of people. In such cases, the management usually calls in an employee and then leaves him alone with the writer.

But at Bendix, the public relations man of the plant, Mr. Siena and another management man sat throughout the interview and never once let me talk with Mr. Newton alone.

I asked him how he got his job at Bendix. He said he went out to mail a letter one day and passed the plant. The man in charge was looking for a porter.

"I started to work" said Mr. Newton. The three white men apparently thought this was very funny.

Under such conditions I did not query Mr. Newton at length. I did ask him: "How do you like working at Bendix?" "How are you treated here?"

He looked around at the three white men and then said: "I think its a very nice place to work."

I didn't expect any other answer. I hated myself for asking the question and I ended the interview.

Among others working at Bendix are George A. Harris, 4238 Evans Chapel; Richard Roberts, 2010 Baker st.; Albert Griffin, 1917 Mosher; Howard Lee, 1325 Argyle ave.

None of the abovenamed men have been working at Bendix less than 10 years. All are in the maintenance department. I did not interview them.

Mr. Siena and others at Bendix admit that they feel something should be done to better race relations at the plant and condition more white workers to accept colored people.

And they will tell you that they are doing something about it. I smiled when I learned what they were doing.

Mr. Siena pointed out to me that President Eisenhower "has more respect among the people" than any other leader has had for a long time.

Since he feels that the people will listen to Eisenhower, he watches all of the president's speeches and clips those references he makes to civil rights and places them on the board for the employees at Bendix to see, or reprints them in the plant newspaper.

The other part of the program concerned itself with the placing, on the bulletin board, of three publications on race relations.

These three publications were "Shem, Ham, Japheth Were Brothers" from the speech by W. W. Wachtel of the Calvert Distillers Corporation, The Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations in the state of Maryland, and "The Price of Prejudice" by Elmer L. Lindseth of the Cleveland Electric Company.

He said the publications were well received at the plant. But the plant is still operating under its same policy.

HE MANAGES THE PLANT— Colored workers can only sweep it. Edward K. Foster, general manager Bendix Radio.

16c 1953 Connecticut

Connecticut Civil Rights Commission

Afro American P. 3

Study Shows Race Still In Menial Jobs

Baltimore, Md. Dat. 1-31-53

Only Few Skilled Or Clerical Workers Found; State Bests Industry In Supervisory Positions

HARTFORD, Conn. — Rabbi Morris Silverman, chairman of the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights has announced the results of an employment practices study in which the Commission has been engaged for the past 18 months.

This study revealed a wide diversity of practices in the hiring of colored by larger employers in Connecticut. Most of the colored were working on lower grade production jobs in the unskilled or machine operation categories among the 53 larger companies interviewed in the Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury areas.

16c Conn

Small percentages of colored were working at skilled or clerical occupations, with very few finding employment in executive, professional or supervisory capacities.

Similarity In Labor Unions

A similar variation was also found among the larger labor unions. Substantial numbers of colored held membership in the A.F. of L. unskilled craft unions, both CIO and A.F. of L.

On the other hand, very few colored held membership in the A.F. of L. skilled craft unions. Executives in 43 of the larger labor unions in the Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury areas were interviewed.

The study was undertaken by the Research Division of the Civil Rights Commission as a fact-finding inquiry into the extent of minority group integration in the larger companies and labor unions in the State, regardless of whether complaints had been filed against these employers or unions under the provision of the Fair Employment Practices Act.

Elmo Roper Heads Committee

Commissioner Elmo Roper is chairman of the Research Committee of the commission. The study was prepared by Dr. Henry G. Stetler, supervisor of research for the commission.

Plants having more than 1,000 employees each in the State's leading metropolitan areas were selected for the study because minority group population. Seventy percent of these larger employers were interviewed during 1951.

Dat. 1-31-53

They employed 160,000 persons of whom 7,500 were colored. Of the 53 companies interviewed, nine per cent did not employ any colored; 17 per cent employed very few colored; eight per cent employed colored in only unskilled jobs; another 13 per cent did not employ colored at jobs higher than the semi-skilled or machine operation level; another 21 per cent employed colored both on production and clerical jobs; and the remaining 11 per cent provided additional opportunities in the professional and supervisory occupations.

Find Clerical Jobs

The larger private employers in non-manufacturing fields such as trade and insurance provided more opportunities for colored in the clerical occupations. Eight of these firms had 475 colored employees, of whom 37 per cent were engaged at clerical and sales jobs. However, only one colored was employed in a supervisory capacity, and one in executive or professional capacities.

The Connecticut State Government which employs approximately 17,000 persons, had a total of 234 colored on its payroll. Slightly more than half of these colored employees were in unskilled jobs.

In round numbers, the State Government employed 56 colored at professional or supervisory jobs, out of a total work force of 17,000, whereas the larger employers interviewed, with a total work force of 160,000 employed a total of only 13 colored in professional or supervisory positions.

Most Are Unskilled

Colored membership was highest—36 per cent—in the unskilled American Federation of Labor locals; and lowest—less than one per cent—in the skilled American Federation of Labor craft unions.

About 6 per cent of the membership of the CIO industrial unions, and approximately 8 per cent of the membership of the A.F. of L. industrial type unions were colored.

Most of the unions, whether CIO industrial of A.F. of L, unskilled or industrial, had some colored members. However, among the 19 skilled A.F. of L. craft unions interviewed, eight gave no indication of any colored in their membership.

16c 1953

D.C.

Another Blow to Job Discrimination

USES Broadens Anti-Bias Scope

16c 16c

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced last Saturday that the minority groups policy of the United States Employment Service has been broadened to include two new points, one of which bans racial, color, religious, or nationality discrimination in the filling of job orders placed by Federal establishments with the public employment service.

The second point calls for cooperation by the USES with other Federal agencies in securing compliance with non-discrimination clauses of government contracts.

The local offices of the public employment service are administered by the state employment security agencies within the framework of regulations and policies issued by the U. S. Department of Labor under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933.

P. 5

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ORDERS FOR recruitment of workers from various Federal establishments are placed with the USES in the District of Columbia and local offices of the state employment security agencies under an agreement between the USES and the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Pittsburgh P.

In announcing the two Minority Groups Policy changes, Secretary Mitchell said that referral of workers by local public employment offices to Federal establishments would be made solely on the basis of the skills, abilities, and job qualifications of the job applicants.

If a local public employment officer receives a job order containing a discriminatory specification from a Federal establishment, the local office, under the new policy, will refer the job applicant without regard to non-performance limitations.

11-28-53

* * *

THE TWO POINTS covered in the expanded Minority Groups Policy of the employment service were recommended by the Federal Advisory Council which advises the Secretary of Labor **and the director of the Bureau of Employment Security on em**ployment security policies and programs. The council membership consists of persons drawn from management, labor, and the public.

U.S. Capital Ends Race Ban In Public Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The District of Columbia Board of Commissioners—the city's ruling body—today ordered all its agencies to hire and fire without regard to race, creed or color. Merit and fitness alone will count, officials said.

Advertiser

P. 2

The order also lays down a policy of non-discrimination in the use of city government institutions, facilities and services.

Montgomery

Exempted for the time being is the fire department which is under the board's jurisdiction and is segregated, with 39 white and 5 Negro companies.

16c

Also excepted are schools and recreation facilities which are independently operated although under district government budget control.

Thurs.

Samuel Spencer, president of the board, notified President Eisenhower of the action and noted four other steps the commissioners have taken to bring the policy of the district government into "accord with that of the federal government."

11-26-53

Spencer recalled the President's State of the Union message Feb. 2 promising to use all available power to end segregation in the nation's capital. He concluded his letter to Eisenhower with this reference to today's order:

"I believe that it constitutes an important milestone in reaching the objective which you stated in your State of the Union message."

Non-Discrimination Order To Affect 23 Departments

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Wednesday, ordered a policy of racial non-discrimination to go into effect immediately in the 23 government agencies over which it exercises control.

The four-page order, made public by Commissioner Samuel Spencer, made an exception, however, to the controversial fire department where a movement has been underway for several months to establish a policy of integration.

16c 16c

In listing this department as an exception, the order stated that racial integration of fire fighters will be undertaken as soon as the commissioners deem the public interest will permit.

World

P. 1

Commissioner Spencer claimed that the city heads felt that the fire department is not quite ready for integration. But it is hoped, he added, that an atmosphere favorable to carry out a non-segregation policy would be developed in a relatively short time. Of the 44 fire companies in the District, five are manned entirely by Negroes.

Birmingham Ala

12-4-53

It was this exception in the order which drew protest from most of the prominent Washington Negro leaders.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, outstanding physician and president of the Federation of Civic Associations, declared that the order "lacked courage." He referred to it as the weakest possible statement that could be made.

If the order aims to pacify, he said, it has failed "and in the first place we don't want pacification of the old Ku Klux Klan theory that "the time isn't right yet."

Eugene Davidson, president of the District NAACP branch, said they were afraid that the "eyes of the dark-skinned world will note the exceptions rather than the five brave words of the policy and the areas in which the evil has been eliminated.

Davidson hailed the general

statement on non-discrimination in hiring and promoting employes and in the use of municipal facilities as being "excellent and encouraging" but 'the only way to send segregation and discrimination is to end them." By "temporizing" as in the case of the fire department, he continued, "the stated objections are defeated."

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, president, Washington Urban League, said she regretted that the order carried any exceptions, but she hopes they will not last long.

Exceptions listed in the order, rather than the fire department are the two Industrial Home schools, one for Negro and the other for white children; the District training school at Laurel, Md., and the one at Occoquan, Va.; the jail division of the Correction Department and the Home for Aged and Infirm.

Congress specified in its appropriation act that segregation be maintained in the Industrial Homes. Because of the congressional act, the order stated that the District government "shall not at this time govern the assignment of white employes to the Industrial Home for Colored Children," nor the Negro employes to the unit for white children.

Anti-Jimcrow Hiring Policy Strengthened

16c 16c

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Minority Groups Policy of the U. S. Employment Service has been broadened to include two new and very significant points, according to an announcement made Saturday by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

P. 1

One point bans racial, color, religious, or nationality discrimination in the filling of job orders placed by federal establishments with the public employment service. The second point calls for cooperation by the USES with other federal agencies in securing compliance with non-discrimination clauses of government contracts.

Cleveland O.

DEPT. OF LABOR

The local offices of the public employment service are administered by the state employment agencies within the framework of regulations and policies issued by the U.S. department of labor.

11-18-53

Orders for recruitment of workers from various federal establishments are placed with the USES in the District of Columbia and local offices of the state employment security agencies under an agreement between the USES and the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

In announcing the two minority groups policy changes, Mitchell said that referral of workers by local public employment offices to federal establishments would be made solely on the basis of the skills, abilities, and job qualifications of the job applications.

JOB APPLICANT

If a local public employment office receives a job order containing a discriminatory specification from a federal establishment, the local office, under the new policy, will refer the job applicant without regard to non-performance limitations.

With the addition of the two new points, the service to minority groups policy of the **USES** now reads as follows:

"(1) To promote employment opportunity for all applicants on the basis of their skills, abilities, and job qualifications.

"(2) To make definite and continuous efforts with employers with whom relationships are established, and to the end that their hiring specifications be based exclusively on job performance factors.

"(3) To assist the United States Civil Service Commission in effectuating executive order 9908 by disregarding non-performance factors of race, color, religion, or national origin in the recruitment, selection, and referral of workers on job orders from establishments.

"(4) To cooperate with procurement agencies and other appropriate agencies of the government in their efforts to secure compliance with non-discrimination clauses of government contracts.

16c 1953

D.C.

CIO Asks Discharge Of Anti-Discrimination Bills

atlanta world
atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — The CIO has called upon members of the House to sign Discharge Petitions Nos. 4 and 5 to bring to the floor for debate measures designed to end segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia and to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Sat. 7-18-53

Describing the measure as "moraly right, economcially sound and socially desirable," CIO President Walter P. Reuther in a letter to congressmen said that favorable action on them would "prove to the world that the United States pracices as well as preaches democracy."

The text of Mr. Reuther's letter follows:

p. 4

Dear Congressman:

"On the desk of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, there are two discharge petitions awaiting the signatures of those Members who truly believe in the democratic right of equal opportunity.

"The first is Discharge Petition No. 4 which covers H. R. 169, a bill to assure to all persons within the District of Columbia full and equal privileges of places of public segre- privileges of places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement and for other privileges.

"The second is Discharge Petition No. 5 covering H. R. 170, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

"The need for both measures has been so amply demonstrated as to make argument unnecessary.

"No one can condone the twin evils of discrimination and segregation with which the District of Columbia, the capital of democracy, is afflicted. Nor can anyone condone denial of employment solely because of race, religious or other prejudices.

"Democracy's enemies abroad have long capitalized on this national disgrace. Daily, we provide the propagandists of the Kremlin with ready ammunition to be used against us in the crucial battle for men's minds, hearts and loyalties.

"It is within the power of the Members of Congress to convincingly smash this propaganda weapon and prove to the world that the United States practices as well as preaches democracy.

"But even more important than this, is the fact that these measures are morally right, economically sound and socially desirable.

"The nation that would give moral leadership to the world can do no less.

"Therefore, we sincerely urge you to sign these discharge petitions, thus bringing these two vital issues to the floor of the House for debate.

"We woulpd appreciate hearing from you when you sign the petitions, for we wish to advise our members and friends of all those in Congress who have the courage, foresight and decency to stand forthrightly against these un-American, anti-democratic practices."

NACCP Files Charge Against C. & P. Here

The President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance has been asked to consider at its meeting today two complaints from the local bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Post.
p. 5
Washington D.C.
Mon. 9-14-53

The first charge was filed against the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. for refusal to employ Negro women as operators. A second complaint has been lodged against the DuPont Co., which operates the atomic energy plant at Aiken, S. C., and the Carbide and Carbon Co., which directs work at the Paducah, Ky., AEC factory. Both installations, the NAACP charges, have barred Negroes from training programs, and employed them in "least desirable jobs."

Colored operators not wanted, says telephone co.

16c

WASHINGTON

Dr. Tomlinson D. Todd, director of the Americans All radio program started another one man fight in the District of Columbia last week when he met with executives of the Chesapeake and Potomac telephone company in interest of the employment of colored girls for telephone operators.

afro american
p. 8
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-15-53

The fight began when Dr. Todd learned that Miss Louise Richards, a former employee of the telephone company in Trenton, N.J., had been denied employment with the D.C. telephone company on the sole basis that she was colored.

Dr. Todd requested a conference with W. C. Taylor, manager of employment. Mr. Taylor had the assistant to the Vice President of the company to join in the interview.

3,000 Operators

According to Todd, the vice president of C and P telephone company admitted that they employed around 3,000 operators, not a single one of whom is colored.

When Todd assured him that one-third of the Washington population are members of the colored race, the majority of whom patronize their company, the vice president said that in spite of these facts he feared hiring colored operators because such action might disrupt the service.

The telephone company would never hire colored operators, said the officials until other things had changed in Washington, such as the integration of the school system.

When children learned through the schools to live and work together, then industry would be willing to accept them on an integrated basis — this would take time, he said, within the next two or three generations.

Not Interested

When suggested that a poll be taken of the white employees to see how many would object to the employment of colored girls as operators, the management said that it would not take a poll because they were not interested in experimenting in social reforms. It is a business company.

The girls of the telephone company, the vice president contended, have social relationship and the telephone company does not intend to "break the ice" by employing colored girls.

If a picket line were organized to picket the business, the management said it would have to deal with it the best it could.

The fight originated over the company's refusal to consider an application filed by Miss Richards.

Need Salad Girl

Coming to Washington five years ago, she made application with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in the District of Columbia. She was told that she could be considered for employment as a salad girl (meaning a kitchen girl) and probably she could work up to a telephone operator. She filed an application and never heard from it again. About two months ago she again visited the company to follow up on her application, and received two interviews. She was later informed that there were no vacancies, although the telephone company advertises daily for new girls.

The matter was brought to the attention of Todd who interceded for Miss Richards. He was told by the management that they had no prejudice against colored people but because of certain mores in the District of Columbia they were afraid to employ colored girls. Todd reminded them that this was the same argument used by the Thompson restaurant company in their refusal to serve colored in down - town restaurants. But since the Supreme court decision, all had worked out well with no incidents.

Todd was the first individual to begin the fight on segregation in the restaurants after he found the lost laws of 1872 and 1873 while doing some research at the Congressional Library in 1943. Todd, at the time, organized interracial groups to visit restaurants and stage sit-down strikes, and used the facilities of his radio show to bring the lost laws to the attention of the general public.

Will Continue Fight

Todd said he hopes to pursue this telephone fight to an end. and then begin a battle with the Capital Transit Company for the employment of colored drivers on the District Street cars and busses.

Unlike the Transit Company, the Telephone company did not attempt to hide behind the union. The Capital Transit officials said that they have no objection to the employment of colored people as drivers but that they are not aceptable to the union.

CTC Won't Hire Negro Operators, PUC Told

16c

Policy Statement Read at Hearing Says White Crews Would Quit Jobs

Capital Transit Co. has not proposed and does not now propose to employ Negroes as bus and streetcar operators for fear many of its white operators would quit, the company's attorney said yesterday.

Post.

F. Gloyd Awalt read the following statement for the company to the District Public Utilities Commission as hearings on the company's plea for a fare increase were resumed:

p. 19

"The problem of employing Negro operators is one of whether the company ends up with more or less operators. It is the considered judgment of the company, on the basis of past experience and the attitude

Washington D.C.

of its present operators, that if Negroes were hired as operators the company would end up with more overtime rather than less overtime. Except for these circumstances the company would be perfectly willing to hire Negroes as operators."

Wed. 8-19-53

E. C. Giddings, CTC vice president, said the statement meant the company feared white operators would quit if Negroes were hired. He said the company was confronted with a mass walkout when it tried that in 1943.

At the close of yesterday's session, Dorsey Lane, attorney for a Howard University group which had intervened in the case in the interest of Negro employment, asked Awalt which company officials had made the policy he read. Awalt said he would try to find out by today.

The rest of the day-long hearing was devoted to Awalt's attempt to break down testimony of Fred W. Kleinman, chief accountant for the Illinois Commerce Commission. Retained as an expert witness by the PUC, Kleinman had testified that the company should be allowed to earn no more than 6¼ percent. The company has said it should be allowed 10 percent, though it is asking less.

Capital Transit is asking for ash fare of 20 cents, 5 tokens for cents and elimination of the kly pass. Hearings will continue today at 10 a. m. in the District Building board room.

16c-6

Washington Lags In Hiring Tan Workers

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — It's time for the District of Columbia to put its house in order, if the local government is going to insist, in good faith, that contractors doing business with it obligate themselves not to discriminate against any job applicant or worker on the basis of race or religion.

President Eisenhower has repeatedly pledged his administration to end every vestigate of such discrimination in the District of Columbia as far as lies within his power. He and Attorney General Brownell have given every indication that the administration is not joking.

Sat. 10-31-53

Samuel Spencer, Eisenhower-appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has been in office since April 6 and the employ-

ta, chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, which makes him the "Mayor of Washingon.

Colored persons are members of a few boards, mostly unsalaried. But white persons are the heads and assistant heads of every department in the local government including the dogpound.

$30 Million Worth Of City Work Involved

WASHINGTON—(I N S)—Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell announced that the District of Columbia Government has agreed to outlaw racial discrimination in work on 30 million dollars of annual contracts.

Mitchell held a news conference in which Samuel Spencer, President of the District Board of Commissioners, explained plans for ending racial discrimination in District government affairs.

The Secretary made public a letter from Spencer stating that, beginning Nov. 1, the District Government will require contractors to agree not to discrimination against any applicant for employment "because of race, creed, color or national origin."

10-27-53

Spencer said this would apply to all contracts for construction or other work and for furnishing supplies except standard commercial goods and raw materials. These are exempt, he explained, because the materials may be imported or enforcement would be out of the question.

The commissioner said the action would bring District contract requirements in line with the practice which has prevailed in Federal contracts for eleven or twelve years.

Charges Bias Prompts Ending Of Bureau Training Program

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Treasury Department is continuing its defiance of President Eisenhower's anti-discrimination policy in federal employment, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charges in a letter to Phillip Young, chairman of U. S. Civil Service Commission.

The federal bureau, Mr. Mitchell asserts in his letter dated Nov. 3, employs not a single Negro among its 461 printers. In order to keep this force lily-white, the Bureau has abolished its program of apprentice training in which 31 Negroes and 39 white persons were enrolled, he points out.

"It appears," the NAACP official says, "that the Bureau is willing to place some of its white employees at a disadvantage just to keep all colored employees off the printing presses."

In 1950 the Bureau passed over colored persons eligible for appointment as printer apprentices to reach whites who were lower on the list. This action was challenged by colored employees and the Fair Employment Board recommended that practices which resulted in the exclusion of colored eligibles be halted.

The Treasury then held up appointing all eligibles by special agreement with anti-civil rights forces in Congress while legislation which would have nullified the board's decision was under consideration. This legislation was killed in 1951. That year thirty-one colored people and thirty-nine whites were placed in apprentice training.

In May of 1953 the Treasury halted the apprentice training program which was scheduled to run for four years. This had the effect of again making the printing force all white. It also resulted in a loss of permanent status for some of the colored and white employees.

In one case, Mr. Mitchell asserts, a white combat veteran, Clarence N. Ambler, was reduced from permanent to indefinite status because of the job change. The veteran has been employed at the Bureau for 19 years. Most of the colored employees not only lost permanent status but were reassigned to unskilled jobs such as elevator operators and minor clerks.

16c 1953

D.C.

WASHINGTON ACTS TO END JOB BIAS

District of Columbia's Board Orders Nondiscrimination in City's Employment

Times

Times 11-26-53

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The District of Columbia Board of Commissioners—the city's ruling body—today ordered all its agencies to hire and discharge employes without regard to race, creed or color.

Merit and fitness are all that will count, officials said.

The order also lays down a policy of nondiscrimination in the use of city government institutions, facilities and services. Exempted for the time being is the Fire Department, which is under the board's jurisdiction and is segregated, with thirty-nine white and five Negro companies.

Also expected are schools and recreation facilities that are independently operated although under District government budget control.

P 40e

Samuel Spencer, president of the board, notified President Eisenhower of the action and noted four other steps the Commissioners had taken to bring the policy of the District government into "accord with that of the Federal Government."

Mr. Spencer recalled the President's State of the Union message Feb. 2 promising to use all available powers to end segregation in the nation's capital. He concluded his letter to General Eisenhower with this reference to today's order:

"I believe that it constitutes an important milestone in reaching the objective which you stated in your State of the Union Message."

James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary, said the White House was glad to receive Mr. Spencer's report in which he told the President that Negroes now are free to eat in all restaurants and hotels in the city. This came as a result of a Supreme Court decision in a restaurant case. The change has been achieved "quietly and without incident," Mr. Spencer reported.

He also declared that almost all movie theaters for several months had been admitting Negroes voluntarily, that a policy of integration in public housing had been progressing to such an extent that three projects were not integrated, and that District Government contracts now had a nondiscrimination clause.

Mr. Spencer told a news conference that the city's fire department was "not quite ready" for a mixing of the races. He said the board hoped to extend the nonsegregation order to the fire companies "in a matter of months" after the development of a more suitable atmosphere."

This long has been a sore spot in the city's anti-discrimination debates. The city has 970 white and 111 Negro fire-fighters. Some of the five Negro companies have white officers.

Today's order says no Negro shall be assigned to a white fire company or a white man to a Negro company until the commissioners deem it in the "public interest."

The city government's twenty-three departments and agencies now employ 13,114 persons, of whom 8,405 are white and 4,709 Negro.

D. C. Orders 23 Agencies To Lower Racial Bars

16c

Spencer Notifies Eisenhower; New Policy Excepts Fire Department

By Don Olesen
Post Reporter

The District Commissioners yesterday ordered heads of 23 District Gevernment agencies to take steps to end racial discrimination in city employment, institutions, and facilities.

Post

Commissioner Samuel Spencer made public the text of a four-page order designed to "promote cooperation and harmony" in District Government affairs.

Washington

At the same time, he released a copy of a letter to President Eisenhower describing the action as "another step forward" in carrying out the President's pledge to "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia."

Times 11-26-53

Text of Letter

Spencer wrote the President:

"An order has been issued today stating that it is the policy of the District Government, throughout all the departments, agencies and instrumentalities . . . that all personnel actions shall be based on merit and fitness, and that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, or color in such matters.

"The order further sets forth a policy of non-discrimination and non-segregation with respect to the use of governmental institutions, facilities and services."

Spencer told the President that "the order is effective immediately except in a few special situations to which it will be extended as rapidly as conditions permit."

His letter concluded: "This order brings the policy of the District Government into accord with that of the Federal Government."

Spencer outlined the new order yesterday to a mass meeting of District department heads and supervisors. "It formalizes a policy that has been generally in effect," he told them, "although there have been some areas where it was not applied."

The order would not apply to the District Recreation Board or to the Board of Education—agencies over which the Commissioners lack jurisdiction.

The Affected Agencies

But these agencies, over which the Commissioners have control, were directed to comply at once:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; Department of Buildings and Grounds; Civil Defense Office; Coroner's Office; Corporation Counsel's Office; Department of Corrections; District Unemployment Compensation Board;

Also: the Commissioners' Executive Offive; Fire Department; Department of General Administration; Highway Department; Insurance Department; Licenses and Inspections Department; Police Department; Minimum Wage Board; Department of Occupations and Professions; Parole Board; Health Department; Welfare ing Department; Surveyor's Office; Department of Vehicles and Traffic, and the Veterans' Service Center.

The Commissioners, however, exempted several units from the order for the time being. These agencies were told to comply "in the shortest possible time." They are:

Fire Department: For the present, Negro firemen will not be assigned to white companies, nor white firemen to Negro companies. "We feel that under the present circumtsances, the Fire Department is not quite ready with respect to this particular aspect," Spencer declared.

The District Trainign School, and the Home for the Aged and Infirm: Spencer declared it would be "impossible to require complete, immediate integration" of sleeping and eating facilities in these institutions.

Post

District Jail and penal institutions at Lorton and Occoquan: Spencer said they must work for full integration "within the shortest possible time consistent with a sound administration and penological practice and the public interest."

Times 11-26-53

In detail, the order provides that:

"Every official and employe under the supervision of the District Commissioners . . . shall base all personnel actions taken or ordered by him, solely on merit and fitness of the individual without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin."

Two exceptions to this order were listed.

Because Congress provided for segregation of children in the Industrial Home Schools, "this order shall not at this time govern the assignment of white employes to the Industrial Home School for Colored Children," or of Negro employes to the unit for white children.

Secondly, the order "shall not at this time govern the assignment of a colored employe or official to a white company . . . of the Fire Department or the assignment of a white employe or official to a colored company . . . This order will be amended to include this situation as soon as the Commissioners deem the public interest will permit."

Complaints of personnel discrimination must be filed in 10 days with the appropriate supervisor or department head, with right of appeal to the Commissioners. "This procedure shall be an integral part of the personnel grievance system of the District of Columbia," the order declared.

Section three of the order calls for nondiscrimination in use of facilities and services.

It provides that District employes "act without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin in all matters relating to the use and enjoyment of . . . any public facility, accomodation, service, or treatment subject to his control . . . unless specifically required by statute to do otherwise."

Complaints of violations of this section must be filed in writing within 10 days with the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. "The Commissioners will thereafter cause an investigation to be made and, in the event that the complaint is justified, will take appropriate action," the order reads.

To keep tab on integration progress, the Commissioners provided that department or agency heads "shall report in writing to the Commissioners within two months what steps have been taken to effect compliance" with the order.

Department heads responsible for the District Training School, Home for the Aged and Infirm, and the city penal system "shall report in writing to the Commissioners at least once every three months on the progress that has been made in achieving the objectives outlined in this order."

Reporters asked Commissioner Spencer whether "target dates" had been set for integration in the agencies exempted now from the order.

"We haven't set any dates at this time," Spencer said. "We felt it would be impossible to foresee just how rapidly it could be done."

How long before Fire Department integration is complete? Spencer was asked. "I would hope it would be a matter of months rather than years," he replied.

Spencer said there were 970 white and 111 Negro employes in the Fire Department, with five Negro fire companies and 39 white units.

M. H. Sutton, Fire Chief, told reporters he had invited experts of the National Conference of Christians and Jews "to meet with us after the first of the year, give us their experience on handling integration matters, and see what we can iron out."

Leonard P. Aries, executive director of NCCJ's Washington region, said "we have offered to help in any way Chief Sutton would have us help." The conference's National Commission on Community Organizations has specialists who present techniques used successfully to work out racial and religious problems in communities and industry, he declared.

Captain Charles Wolz of the department's training division said the approach next year will be "to begin with the officers first and try to develop this idea down through the ranks."

He said that Lieut. Ralph Raeder of Engine Company No. 2, and Inspector Calvin Smith of the Fire Prevention Bureau, already had attended a course at Catholic University on tolerance.

To tackle the integration problem in the city's penal institutions, Director of Corrections Donald Clemmer said he will ask a group of Washington citizens to meet with him and his staff to suggest ways and means.

Members of the group haven't been selected yet, Clemmer said, but they'll include both white and Negro representatives.

District penal inmates are about 75 percent Negro, Clemmer said, and prisoners now use everything but sleeping and eating facilities in common.

Of the institutions under the Welfare Department, the Receiving Home for Children and Junior Village now are compleetly integrated, according to Donald Brewer, deputy welfare director.

At the District Training School for mentally retarded children, therei s complet integration in all but a few phases, Brewer said, and "the program has been moving toward integration for the past three years."

The District Home for the Aged has segregated sleeping facilities for both ambulatory and infirmary residents, but all dine simultaneously in one dining room, he said.

"Except where a statute provides otherwise, we have integrated in accordance with the needs of the people cared for and with the facilities available," Brewer said.

In anticipation of the Commissioner's order, the Health Department's Glenn Dale Hospital has ended segregation on the childrens' and surgical wards, Superintendent Dr. Daniel L. Finucane said. "The program will continue on a gradual basis" in adult wards, he added.

Other Health Department units already are integrated, officials said, including District General Hospital.

As for the Police Department, Chief Robert V. Murray said, "I can't see where the order would affect us at all."

Reaction to the new order came quickly.

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, president of the Washington Urban League, said that group "welcomes" the order and "offers its services as a consultant regarding the smooth application of the policy."

In a telegram to Spencer, she wrote:

"The league regrets that the order contains many exceptions to its immediate application and hopes that it will be speedily extended to include these agencies new exempted."

Non-Jim Crow Order Hits 22 City Bureau

Pg 2

Dat 12-5-53

WASHINGTON—Commissioners of the District of Columbia last week issued a non-discrimination order covering all city employees except those in public schools, playgrounds and the firefighting division of the fire department.

The order, which effects 22 city departments immediately, sent to President Eisenhower with a letter signed by Commissioner Spencer. The order reads:.

"Every official and employee. . shall base all personell actions taken or ordered solely on merit and fitness of the individual without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin.

"The term 'personel actions' shall include the making, of or the refusal to make, an appointment, assignment, promotion, demotion, suspension, removal, or performance rating, as well as training, services, treatment, and any other employe, official, agency or applicant for employment. . ."

The order also sets up procedures for the handling of violations and employe complaints.

In addition to schools, playgrounds and the fire department, intergration is being delayed in the industrial home schools, the city home for aged and infirm, the jail, Lorton Reformatory and Occoquan Workhouse.

Public schools and the recreation department are not administratively under control the of commissioners to the extent that the other municipal departments are.

Of the 39 District fire fighting companies, only five have Negro members.

Commissioner Spencer's letter to Eisenhower pointed out that "several notable advances" have been made toword ending segregation in Washington since the President's State of the Union message last February.

16c 1953

England

Race Issue

Promotion Of Negro Resented

White Switchmen Refused To Work With West Indian

16c

LONDON (NNPA)—The race issue reared its ugly head in England last Tuesday (December 30) when eighty railroad workers, assigned to switching trains into King's Cross station in central London, struck over employment of a colored West Indian.

Journal and Guide

The white trainmen refused to work with Stephen Salmon, who had been promoted from cleaning cars to switchman.

The strike, which closed the station's freight yards, was termed illegal by the Union of Railwaymen and the Ministry of Labor. Union officials talked the strikers into returning to work the next day, explaining that Salmon had been a member of the union in good standing for more than a year.

P 1

Norfolk, Va.

SALMON IS ONE of 50,000 colored persons who have entered Britain from the colonies since World War II. Most of them have settled in London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. Almost all of them have found work as common laborers.

Most of the migrants have to join a union before taking a job. A union official said Britons do not object to working with colored persons. He said he thought the strike of the railwaymen was caused by Salmon's promotion. Switchmen receive $18.80 a week, $1.55 more than car cleaners. The union official said he thought the men were opposed to any additional competition for the better paying jobs.

Sat. 1-10-53

BRITISH LAWS permit any colonial subject to enter Britain. Until recent years, few could find the fare. The few who did come to Britain found jobs so scarce that they soon went back home. Several British organizations are asking that the laws be amended to prevent immigration of colored subjects from Britain colonies.

Although Britain professes to have no color bar, visitors, entertainers and students have been protesting increasingly in recent months against "snubs" suffered in Britain. Many seeking jobs say they have been refused employment because of their color.

* * *

A COLORED WOMAN charged recently that a shopkeeper refused to sell a coat to her child. Several have protested that they have been refused service in restaurants. Many colored persons live in old boarding houses, which landlords have turned over to a group of them at exorbitant rents.

Britain has been virtually all-white for more than 20 years, ever since slaves imported by aristosrats were turned out into the streets after a court ruled that slavery in England was illegal. Some of the ex-slaves were shipped back to Africa, but most of them died of exposure and starvation.

Miamians File Suit To Work As Plumbers

16 c Fla.

MIAMI, Fla.—Three Negroes have filed suit here in United States District Court alleging that their civil rights have been violated because they have been barred from becoming plumbers.

The suit is directed against H. L. Schaller, supervisor of plumbing for the city of Miami.

Archie Langford, Frank Corker and Robert C. Henderson brought the suit alleging they were deprived of their right to work as apprentice plumbers and are restricted to ditch digging and menial labor.

Sat. 5-23-53

Negro Union Threatens House Project Picketing

Miami Fla. Herald

A Negro union threatened Monday to picket construction of a Negro low-rent housing project because it says the contractor refuses to hire Negro workers.

P. 2A

Samuel Perry, business agent of the Trowel Trade and Lathers Union No. 1, said members would begin picketing the construction site at NW 75th st. and 22nd ave. on Wednesday.

Tues. 6-2-53

There the Shelby Construction Co. of New Orleans is putting up 518 units under a $3,835,000 contract from the Miami Housing Authority.

16 c Fla.

Perry said firm officials would give him no definite answer to his demand that Negroes be hired on the job. The union has no choice other than picketing he said.

"Since Negroes are going to live in these buildings and pay the money back, we think we should have a chance to work on them," he declared.

Perry said failure to use Negro workers on this job violates a "gentleman's agreement" in the building trades here under which Negroes are used on projects in the colored sections.

Perry's union has about 130 members. It is unaffiliated, but is seeking an AFL charter.

Construction company officials could not be reached for comment.

R. R. Men To Guard Gains In Court

JACKSONVILLE — Negro employes of Railway Express Agency here are on the seniority roster for the first time this year but they will have to go to court to defend their newly won gain.

A white employe, F. R. Pellicer, last week filed a bill of complaint in Duval County Circuit court asking an injunction against the company; against the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes and against Silas McKinney, president of the brotherhood's Negro lodge here, which has over 500 members.

Defender p. 1

Pellicer attacks the collective bargaining agreement between the company and the union "because it was entered into solely for the benefit and advantage of all members of said class or craft." He alleges the "agreement, attempting to create seniority rights of said Negro employes, is discriminating and in violation of the Railway Labor Act."

Sat. 6-27-53

Until this year, Negro employes in this division were carried on an "Extra List" and they accrued no seniority rights. However, the Negro names were interspersed in the 1953 seniority roster.

16 C Fla.

McKinney, for example, who has worked for the company nearly 32 years, was posted with a seniority date of Aug. 16, 1921. Pellicer's seniority dates from Dec. 2, 1930. Attys. Martin Pearl and Thurman Justice represent the plaintiff.

Navy sued for non-JC policy

Fla. lawyer hits integration order

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A Jacksonville lawyer, a Republican turned Democrat for the Eisenhower - Stevenson campaign of last year, has filed a suit in U.S. District Court here, attacking the elimination of "segregation customs among employes of Naval air stations." He filed the suit last Monday, Francis M. McHale, 2037 Oak st., seeking "injunctive relief," says in the course of an 11-page bill of complaint that he has reason to believe that segregation has been abolished in the restaurants and rest rooms of the Naval Air station here.

Afro American

16 c Fla.

Sat. 12-26-53

He contends the state's rights are violated because "Florida has a right under the 10th Amendment to pass segregation laws."

Defendants Named

The secretary of the Navy, the U.S. attorney general, the commanding officer of the Naval air station, and others are named as defendants.

P. 3

McHale, who has run for various offices, locally and statewide and for the Congress of the United States, unsuccessfully, for the past 20 years, explains in his document that he "does not wish our nation in a few generations to have the people a mixed up race."

McHale is a third rate lawyer here, enjoys a mediocre practice and has long been hostile to colored persons.

Job Bias Must End, U. S. Says

Courier

WASHINGTON — Job discrimination was ordered halted in plants operated by firms under Government contract here this week.

P. 1 16c

The order was handed down by General Services Administrator Jess Larsen, and was supported by a report by Mr. Truman's Special Committee on Discrimination that both industry and Government agencies have largely ignored non-discrimination clauses in Government contracts.

General Sat. 1-31-53

Pittsburgh Pa.

FIRMS CAN be compelled to comply by "persuasion or cancellation," the new order said.

Larsen is still GSA Administrator under the new administration although he has submitted his resignation to President Eisenhower.

Italians Study U. S.

Defender

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Seven Italian editors of labor publications studying labor and discrimination in the United States, were the guests of Negro leaders and the press here last week.

Sat. 9-12-53 Chicago

Catholic Survey Finds—

Discrimination Against Negro Has Not Lessened Since War II

Catholic Week Birmingham Ala.

16c General

WASHINGTON—(NC)—Despite increased employment since World War II, there has been no appreciable lessening of occupational discrimination against Negroes, according to a civil rights survey for 1952 by the Race Relations Office of the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The survey said that economic and social gains were achieved during the war, but in the postwar period "Negroes continue to be the last hired and and the first fired." The report stated that there are "serious gaps in the employment of Negroes and whites in clerical and white-collar jobs." It stated that the proportion of Negro men in the professions remains at approximately two per cent while the proportion of Negro women in professional fields rose to six per cent due to the increased demand for Negro school teachers.

P. 1

Sat. 2-28-53

The survey noted that a third of the nation's population resides in areas protected by enforceable fair employment practices laws, but adds there have been insufficient complaints filed in cases where discrimination is practiced.

The report said that the average income among the nation's 15,500,000 Negroes has risen to $1,300, which was 52 per cent of the average for white workers in 1950. This compares to a $400 average, which was less than 40 per cent of the white average in 1940.

* * *

ONE of the greatest gains in the civil rights picture, the survey stated, was the fact that there were no lynchings in 1952—the first time in 70 years when there were no lynchings. The survey noted that since 1913 there were 896 lynchings in the United States and that eight of them occurred from 1948 to 1951.

The survey said there was a marked migration in 1952 of Negroes from rural to urban areas and from the south to northern, central and western states. It also noted that due to the GI Bill of Rights there was an increase in educational advantages for Negroes.

The survey said that of the 16,000,000 workers in the country who are members of trade unions, 1,500,000 are Negroes.

The report also noted that Catholics in the south "are doing as much, if not more, proportionately, than other groups" to advance the cause of the Negroes.

Check Reveals Similar Policy Works At NOPE

16c General

Relative to recently published reports of an order by Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson which called for a complete elimination of racial segregation among civilian workers at navy bases in the South, Captain F. H. Gardner, commanding officer of the Algiers Naval Base, reported this week that there are no racial barriers existing under his command.

A check at the New Orleans Port of Embarkation indicated a similar situation at the NOPE, but Gen. Hufft could not be reached for comment.

Weekly P. 1

The commanding officer told The Weekly this week that no problems of racial segregation were posed at the military installation.

Queried specifically on the civilian cafeteria, washrooms and lavatories, Capt. Gardner told an interviewer that Negro personnel are free to use all and any of the facilities at the Algiers base.

"We have no written regulation or law requiring persons of the colored race to use separate facilities. They are free to use any of the two rest rooms or any of the facilities in the washroom and they are permitted to stand in the mess line like anybody else and sit at any table in the cafeteria," the officer added.

New Orleans La.

He added that he found integration when he came to the Algiers base on or about August 3 as commanding officer, and that he found no "signs" requiring separate facilities.

Sat. 8-29-53

An officer of 29 years of service in the Navy, he came to New Orleans from Ottawa, Canada, where he served as an attache. He is a native of Oregon.

Navy Secretary Anderson announced last week that the new policy directed base commanders to submit progress reports to him every 60 days on steps taken to eliminate segregation.

The Navy also revealed that a recent survey of 43 shore stations from Virginia through Texas showed segregation existed in about half of the activities, with the discrimination practices ranging from "minor in most instances to substantial in a few cases."

Officer and enlisted personnel work, eat and sleep at the Algiers station on an integrated basis, the same as on ship.

John M. Collier, POE public information official, issued the following statement regarding conditions at the New Orleans port:

"The same policies apply to all employees of the New Orleans Port of Embarkation, regardless of race.

All personnel are entitled to and are receiving the **same good working conditions** the same food in our cafeteria and the same opportunities for promotion and reward when outstanding work warrants it. In this connection, it is interesting to note that of recent suggestion awards for civilian personnel, two were granted colored employees."

Weekly Sat. 8-29-53

Several Firms Affected By Investigation

16c General World

WASHINGTON — Federal investigation of complaints charging the DuPont and Carbon and Carbide companies with discrimination at atomic energy plants in Aiken, S. C. and Paducah, Ky., is now underway, the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE

Clarence Mitchell, director of the bureau, was told by the President's Committee on Government Contracts that the investigation was in progress after he submited additional information to support charges filed by the committee, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, on August 21.

P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

The chief problem at these plants now, Mr. Mitchell said is the utter failure of contractors to realize that an intelligent use of manpower will require the utilization of colored as well as white people who are skilled workers or not can be trained.

Thu. 8-13-53

THE RUN AROUND

Both of the companies, the NAACP spokesman asserted, train large numbers of white persons but consistently give the run around to colored persons seeking similar training and jobs. The DuPont company, particularly, has been advertising for workers who had skills or could be trained but so far colored employees are shunted into unskilled and janitorial work, he charged.

The NAACP official praised those persons in the Atomic Energy Commission who have successfully carried out a program of non segregation on the plant sites. He said the policy of not permitting racial segregation had been established at the time Fletcher Waller was director of organization and personnel. Mr. Waller is now an executive in private industry

SPECIFIC FACILITIES

Since the policy of non segregation has been in effect, Mr. Mitchell said, he had received reports from South Carolina that some foreman and minor officials had tried to encourage colored employees to use only certain specific facilities such as restrooms marked for custodial employees and drinking fountains with "yellow lines near them." Apparently these attempts to promote segregation have not been successful.

Some A. E. C. officials also deserve praise, Mr. Mitchell said, because they have made an honest attempt to sell the contractors on utilizing qualified colored scientists. However, he added, even in the commission itself there seem to be some people who say "we're too busy trying to make the H-Bomb and cannot be bothered with social problems."

This latter group, Mr. Mitchell charged, is responsible for continuing a completely segregated government owned town at Oak Ridge in Tennessee. In this community, he charges there is segregation in schools, housing and recreation in spite of past and present policies of the national government which forid such practices

Negro Penalized By Apprenticeship Bars

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was written especially for the Chicago Defender to coincide with the observance of Labor day, Sept. 7, 1953.

* * *

Most union leaders, vocational guidance teachers and many employers of Negroes agree that lack of training is a major obstacle to the continued progress of Negro labor.

Placement workers in the state employment services in such industrial states as Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Pennsylvania report that most Negro job seekers do not meet the basic educational requirements for skilled and semi-skilled job openings.

This situation exists despite the reputed emphasis placed on Negro vocational training for nearly 50 years. One nationally known supervisor of a famed vocational school reports that not only are there very few vocational facilities for Negroes, but those that exist are constantly under attack.

It was the view of this authority that the various Southern agricultural and mechanical institutes and colleges in the South fail miserably in their efforts to equip Negro youth with the skills needed to enter U. S. industry.

INFORMAL TRAINING

The great majority of Negro workers must depend on informal training within industry—or with individual employers—in order to qualify for the higher paying jobs. In this dependence the Negro is handicapped to a far greater extent than is the white worker.

In the matter of basic education, for example, the average white worker will have had three years more education than the Negro. Thus the average white worker is far better equipped to learn those skilled trades involving such matter as blueprints, job charts, simple fractions, micrometers and fairly complicated arithmetic.

Negroes are almost completely excluded from apprenticeship training programs operated by emloyer or jointly by employers and unions. Thus Negro workers ten to remain laborers and helpers in the machine shop and electrical trades, sheet metal fabrication, plumbing and steamfitting, printing and publishing, aircraft maintenance and repair, railroad engine maintenance, forging, carpentry and in may other industries using highly skilled workers.

Only five percent of Negro workers are skilled.

NEGRO APPRENTICE

Discrimination is not necessarily the main difficulty barring Negro participation in the apprenticeship program. Most apprenticeable jobs require at least four years of progressively difficult classoom and on the job training during which time the apprentice is guaranteed a job by his employer.

The Negro would-be apprentice finds few employers willing to guarantee him four years of work and training. Moreover, Negroes have little opportunity to learn about apprenticeship openings or to find sponsors among foremen or other workmen. Apprenticeship openings usually lead to skilled $9,000 per year and few whites enter these trades without "pull."

Most skilled Negro workers are in the construction industry and in such mass production industries as meat packing, automobile, steel, coal mining and foundries. Here unions have been quite helpful in gaining for them the opportunity to be trained for some skilled jobs.

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Defender
P. 4
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-12-53
Sat. 9-12-53

Bias Still Present, But Job Picture Better In U.S.

By GEORGE F. Mc CRAY

No longer are certain jobs in commerce and industry described as a "white man's job". However there is still widespread discrimination against Negroes in industry as well as in clerical, sales, and professional fields, but this discrimination is being condemned by a fast growing body of fair-minded Americans.

This was how things stood for the Negro worker on labor Day, 1953.

Today the problem of fair employment practices is a major political issue. The CIO under the leadership of John L. Lewis back in the late thirites became the first important group in the country to declare that all workers should be treated alike regardless of race, creed or color.

In this policy he was backed up by the steel mine, clothing, rubber, garment and automobile unions.

But it was A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who made fair employment a dramatic political issue.

After years of successful agitation in the AFL, he launched the March-On-Washington movement in 1943 as a protest against the refusal of the government to stop defense contractors from discriminating against Negro workers.

Fearing the consequences of a march of tens of thousands of Negroes on Washington from all over the United States, President Roosevelt called a meeting at the White House to consider proper governmental action against discrimination.

Following the meeting, Roosevelt issued Executive order 8802 declaring job discrimination on the basis of race, religion or nationality to be against the public interest.

A Fair Employment Practices committee (FEPC) was established with the power to subpoena witnesses and records, make investigations and to hold public hearings.

Some of the early committee members were Milton Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters, Mark Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal; David Sarnoff, of the Radio Corporation of America; John Barkly, CIO director; Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, Sarah Southall of the International Harvester Co.; Bishop Haas of the Catholic church and Frank Fenton of AFL. The committee exposed shocking

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Sept.

Job Situation For Negroes Found Static

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(INS). A Southern research group reported today that barriers to Negro employment in the upper South have changed very little during the past 15 years.

It noted that a striking feature of Negro employment in the area studied—the Carolinas, Virginia and Kentucky—is the stability of the color line "through 15 years of depression, war and cold war."

The report was prepared by Donald Dewey, economics professor at Duke University, under the supervision of the National Planning Association's Committee of the South. The NPA is a non-profit, non-political organization.

Dewey reported: White and Negro workers are seldom employed side by side at identical operations; Negroes are totally excluded from white collar employment in white-managed firms and he could find no Negro filing clerks or stenographers there; Negro workers have scarcely a toe hold in supervisory jobs and in no case do Negroes work over whites in the chain of command.

Dewey found that in the few instances where white and Negro workers performed the same jobs in the same plant, they receive the same pay and fringe benefits. He found some instances where Negro workers have been moved into jobs previously held by white workers.

Dewey stated that labor unions have succeeded in gaining higher wages, personal security and better working conditions for white and Negro workers.

16-C Journal
Constitution
P. 3
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 11-2-53

Racial Bar May Cancel Jobs, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(IP)—General Services Administrator Jess Larson, in an order signed before President Truman left office, announced today that firms doing work for the government will be forced by "persuasion or cancellation" to bar job discrimination in their plants.

Construction

P. 34

16c

The order is designed to back up a report by Mr. Truman's special committee on discrimination, made public last Friday, that both industry and government agencies have largely ignored existing nondiscrimination clauses in government contracts.

Atlanta Ga.

Journal

Mr. Truman, as one of his last official acts Monday, sent President Eisenhower a copy of the committee's report.

Thur. 1-22-53

A spokesman for Larson said, in reply to a reporter's question, that the new crackdown was "dated some time last week" but just made public today. He said it takes time to get the order around the GSA's regional offices throughout the country.

CIO ATTACKS MIGRANT LABOR LAW WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST IDLE NEGRO WORKER

16c

Cheap Foreign Labor Given Entrance From Mexico and Caribbean Area by Act of Congress

General

MINIMUM WAGE LAW WOULD CURE EVIL

WASHINGTON - (ANP) - The Congress of Industrial Organizations last week called upon the senate agriculture committee to put an end to the "agricultural sweatshops and slums" which are now being fostered by a law governing the use of foreign migrant workers in agricultural districts of the United States.

Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO regional director for Arizona and New Mexico, told the committee that the law discriminates unfairly "against our own citizens" by giving foreign workers many protections now denied domestic farm hands.

Black

Labor unions have for a number of years opposed the foreign agricultural labor law which enables farmers to obtain foreign workers during their rush season to harvest crops when a number of domestic workers, chiefly Negro farm laborers are available.

These farmers are forced to guarantee employment three-fourths of the working days of the contracts for migratory workers, when United States workers may be dismissed at any time.

Oklahoma

The CIO witness claimed that local workers are deliberately driven away from the farm in certain areas because farmers can employ migrants without providing decent working conditions.

Dragon testified at length about conditions under which Mexican laborers are brought into this country to help produce crops in the Southwest. He said that members of the CIO Citrus and Allied Workers union in Florida have suffered unemployment and substandard conditions because large numbers of British West Indians have been imported "without proper safeguards."

Sat. 7-18-53

He said farmers are permitted to obtain cheap foreign labor under government subsidy for the specific purpose of harvesting crops, but they also use them for other farm operations, such as tractor driving, black smithing, painting of farm buildings and plastering. These are jobs which contract foreigners are asigned, he continued, "without making any effort to obtain domestic workers to do such work."

Dragon urged a minimum wage of at least 75 cents per hour for all agricultural workers whether foreign or domestic. Pointing out that the majority of these workers now earn only 60 cent an hour, the CIO representative declared that the American farmers can produce and prosper without agricultural sweatshops and slums.

Nixon To Head Group To Fight Discrimination

Advertiser

Will Oversee Hiring And Firing In Plants With U.S. Contracts

DENVER, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Eisenhower today named Vice President Nixon, John Roosevelt and a Chicago Negro attorney—J. Ernest Wilkins—to a new committee assigned the job of preventing hiring and firing discrimination in plants with federal contracts.

Post

Eisenhower picked Nixon to serve as the chairman of the committee, created by executive order last Thursday, and Wilkins to be vice chairman.

Sun. 8-16-53

Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and an active campaigner for Eisenhower last fall, will serve as a member of the new committee together with:

Montgomery

Ala.

16c

Other Members

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor; Fred Lazarus Jr. of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail Federation and vice president of the American Jewish Committee; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, board chairman of the New York Herald Tribune; John L. McCaffrey of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Co.; and John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans attorney and Republican national committeeman from Louisiana.

Six representatives of government agencies also will serve on the committee. They will be named later.

The unit replaces a similar committee which was set up in December 1951 by President Truman.

3 Vetoes, 15 Signatures

Announcement of the nine public members was made at Eisen- at Lowry Air Force Base shortly after he pocket-vetoed three bills and signed 15 others into law.

That action cleared his desk of the last of the more than 200 bills which Congress passed in the closing days of the session which adjourned last week.

The President spent most of the morning in his office and then went to Cherry Hills Country Club for a round of golf. He and Mrs. Eisenhower will attend services tomorrow morning at the Corona Presbyterian Church.

To Fly To New York

Tuesday evening he will interrupt his vacation to fly overnight to New York, where on Wednesday he will take part in dedication of a 32 million dollar federal housing project and register for the New York City elections to be held this year. The President is a legal resident of New York state.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty announced today that Eisenhower also will meet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York Wednesday morning with all the newly-appointed members of his anti-Discrimination Committee except Meany and Reuther, who have other engatements.

The President will return to Denver by plane later Wednesday to resume his vacation.

Other Orders On Books

In his executive order creating the Anti-Discrimination Committee, Eisenhower noted that other orders already on the books require companies with government contracts not to discriminate, on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, in hiring and firing.

The existing procedure, the President added, "must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination . . ."

Hagerty said in selecting Nixon to be chairman of the new committee Eisenhower wanted to emphasize, by naming the government's second highest official, that the administration intends to do everything possible to see that a policy of equal employment opportunity "is carried out to the letter," so far as jobs in plants with federal contracts are concerned.

Advertiser

Vetoed Bills Explained

Two of the bills which Eisenhower vetoed dealt with claims filed against the government by private individuals. The other veto killed a measure which would have authorized the payment $4741.72 to the city and county of Denver for street improvements in front of Lowry Air Force Base, where the President has his vacation office.

Sun. 8-16-53

In a memorandum disapproving the legislation, Eisenhower said a long established principal of law and policy in the federal system of government is the constitutional immunity of the federal government from state and local taxation, and the reciprocal immunity of state and local governments from federal taxation.

16c

"A breach of one immunity could weaken the other," he said.

The three vetoes today brought to a total of nine the bills which Eisenhower rejected during the first session of the 83rd Congress.

Navy Is Ready To Move Toward Ending Segregation of Civilians at South's Bases

Washington, Aug. 9 (UP)—Under prodding from the White House, the Navy is ready to move toward eliminating segregation among civilian employees at its bases in the South, officials said today.

Courier-Journal

One of the first steps is expected to be modification—if not cancellation—of an 18-month-old Navy Department order telling base commanders to follow local customs in determining racial policies among civilian employees. P. 2

The Navy plans instead to lay down a policy stating that common rather than separate facilities for civilian employees is the desired goal. Base commanders will be required to report periodically on their progress in this direction.

Won't Eliminate Segregation

Louisville, Ky.

The Navy now maintains separate facilities—such as restaurants, restrooms, and drinking fountains—for white and Negro workers at many Southern installations.

Defense Department race-relations experts do not expect the new Navy policy to result in immediate elimination of all segregation at Southern bases. But they do feel it will mean a more rapid evolutionary process toward integration.

The Navy has defended segregation in the past on the ground that it did not create the racial problem in the South and therefore should not be called upon to solve it.

Fears Racial Disturbances

It also has argued that to integrate facilities would cause racial disturbances which would disrupt employee relations, and interfere with the efficiency of the bases.

As recently as May 28, Navy Secretary Robert Anderson wrote the White House that segregated facilities represented a "practical answer to the problem which his department cannot correct by edict. . . ."

8-10-53

Noncompliance with local practice, he added, "would inevitably lead to disruptive employee relations, poor community relations, and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production."

Eisenhower Strengthens Bias Ban in U. S. Contracts

By Bert Andrews

DENVER, Aug. 13.—President Eisenhower issued an executive order today to strengthen Federal rules which forbid job discrimination on government contracts because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The order eliminates the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, established by former President Harry S. Truman, and sets up a new fourteen-member Government Contract Committee, which will have broad powers to move against contractors who violate the regulations.

Herald Tribune

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said Negroes will be represented on the committee, and that the members will represent a cross section of "top-notch men of national repute."

p. 1

Eight members will be appointed by the President, who will also designate the chairman and vice-chairman. One member will be named by each of the following agencies: the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Labor and the General Services Administration.

Mr. Hagerty pointed out that the new committee will have a majority of non-government members, whereas the eliminated committee was composed of government officials.

New York, N.Y.

He said it was not so much a case that the former committee had done anything wrong or had failed to act, but that the President believed the group made up as his order decrees could "do things better."

8-14-53

This thinking was reflected in the wording of a paragraph in the order which said: "A review and analysis of existing practices and procedures of government contracting agencies shows that the practices and procedures relating to compliance with the non-discrimination provisions must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination in all aspects of employment."

All Man Power Needed

The order made these points:

That all available man power must be utilized in the interest of the nation's economy and security.

That it is government policy to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts.

Herald Tribune

That existing executive orders require government-contracting agencies to include in their contracts a provision obligating government contractors not to discriminate against employees or applicants for employment.

Here is what the new committee is authorized to do under the order:

Make recommendations to the chief contracting agencies for improving and making more effective these non-discrimination provisions.

8-14-53

Require these agencies to cooperate with the committee and give it the information it may need to perform its functions.

Will Hear Complaints

Receive complaints of alleged violations of the non-discrimination provisions, the complaints to be transmitted by the committee to the appropriate contracting agencies of government. These agencies, in the final analysis, will have the power to yank a contract if they think the rules have been violated, or to recommend to the committee whether less harsh action shall be taken.

Encourage the furtherance of an educational program among non-governmental groups to reduce the basic causes and costs of discrimination in employment.

Establish and maintain cooperative relationships with agencies of state and local governments, as well as with the non-governmental groups, to assist in achieveing the purpose of this order.

Thanks Given President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today thanked President Eisenhower for creating the government contract committee.

Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. executive director, said creation of the committee is "a challenge to Congress to erase discrimination in all other major industries." Mr. White said in a statement that Gen. Eisenhower's action "merits the gratitude of thousands who are now denied a chance to work or use their highest skills in the mills and factories that hold government contracts."

"He has reaffirmed the important principle that those who do business with the United States shall not refuse employment to qualified persons solely because of race, religion or national origin," he said.

SUE FOR $100,000

White Engineers Charge C. of Ga. Discrimination

MACON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A $100,000 suit charging that white engineers on the Central of Georgia Railway are being discriminated against in favor of Negroes has been filed in U. S. District Court here.

Thirteen white engineers claim they have been deprived of their right to work on fair and equal terms with Negro locomotive firemen.

Constitution

The plaintiffs named as defendants in the action the Central of Georgia Railway Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, E. H. Bennett of Savannah, A. B. Healan and G. E. Sherwood of Macon.

P8

CHARGE EXEMPTIONS

The suit said the brotherhood, acting as sole bargaining agent, did not act fairly to all members when it negotiated for Negro firemen to be exempt from examinations the white workers must take before they are given promotions on the railroad.

Atlanta Ga.

The white men claimed they cannot exercise their seniority rights and get main-line firemen's jobs, while Negroes can hold these jobs. The plaintiffs said they must take examinations under which they disqualify while Negroes are not subjected to tests.

Wed 10-28-53

The white workers also claimed that the job of main-line firing pays more and has a higher seniority status than that of yard firemen.

CALL FOR INJUNCTION

The suit asked that the court declare void agreements which result in alleged discriminatory practices. It also asked that they, the plaintiffs, be restored to former positions and that the court sign an injunction enjoining anyone from further discriminatory acts.

It further asked that the defendants pay for damages for loss of employment and wages by the action and attorneys' fees.

The plaintiffs include H. M. Williams, E. O. Lott, R. E. Dooley, W. J. Kee, E. G. Taylor, all of Savannah; O. R. Lowry of Augusta, T. O. Barr of Macon, E. H. Barefield and O. O. Joiner, Albany; W. T. Biles and J. F. Kelley, Phenix City, Ala.; G. W. Bateman and J. A. Franklin of Savannah.

White Firemen Charge Favors Shown Negroes

Advertiser

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28 (AP)—Thirteen white firemen of the Central of Georgia Railway have filed suit in Federal Court charging discrimination favoring Negroes.

16c

The suit seeks an injunction to prohibit alleged discriminatory practices, and asks $100,000 damages.

P. 3 A

The firemen claim that the Central of Georgia Railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen violated the Railway Labor Act by requiring white firemen to take a qualifying examination for railroad engineer before they can serve as main line firemen.

Montgomery Ala.

Negro firemen, they said, are not required to take an examination.

The firemen, in their suit filed last week, also complained they are restricted to lower paying jobs in yard service, while Negro firemen are permitted to work higher paying jobs in main line service.

Thur 10-29-53

White-Collar Job Bias Decreasing

16C 22

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Despite the fact that Chicago has not been able to pass a strong FEPC law, there are indications that discrimination in hiring for white collar jobs has lessened.

An employment agency official last week told a minority group employment clinic of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce that racial and religious discrimination in that category has dropped about 75 percent in 20 years. John J. O'Donnell, manager, Triangle-Majestic employment agencies, said:

Black Dispatch

"Twenty years ago, 95 per cent of requests for white-collar workers were "restricted." Today, only 20 percent are restricted.

"The emphasis in employers' requests today is on job experience and personality."

P. 12

Several other speakers told the chamber how to get good minority workers to help them fill openings. Clifford J. Campbell, director of Dunbar Trade School said:

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Trade schools have placement counsellors—largely with engineering backgrounds—who screen students for their ability to get along with people, good judgement, self-confidence, creative ability and wholesome aggressiveness."

Sat. 1-3-53

Other recommended sources of minority employees were the Chicago Urban League, Jewish Vocational Service, American Friends Service Committee, Chicago Resettlers Committee (Japanese), Mexican-American Council of Chicago and the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Judge Says Colored Workers Have Redress

16C 22

Despite a grand jury presentment, Negroes here last week lost the second round of their bid for membership in Chicago lathers' union.

Defender

A grand jury some months ago returned a presentment charging that the union Local 74, discriminates against Negroes by not allowing them to become union apprentices, journeymen lathers or contractors.

P. 2

However, when the case was heard last week in U. S. District court, Judge Joseph Sam Perry refused to issue a temporary injunction restraining Local 74 from barring Negroes as members.

Chicago, Ill.

In his ruling the judge observed that he could find nothing in the anti-trust laws covering discrimination by unions in membership matters an that he doubted the issue was sufficient related to interstate commerce to give the court jurisdiction.

Sat. 7-18-53

He suggested that the proper solution to discrimination might be action under other statutes.

Plaintiffs in the case are Joseph Howard, 59, and his son, Bernard, 36, and Paul Hugh, 56.

They brought suit under the anti-trust law, charging they were refused membership in the union, and asked treble damages of $300,000.

Defendants in the case are Local 74, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International, AFL, two and the Employing Lathers Association of Chicago and Vicinity and two of its former officers.

Two indictments accused the defendants of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by suppressing competition among lathing contractors, to restrict and exclude persons from engaging in lathing contracting and to monopolize the Chicago area installations of lathing materials.

Judge Perry indicated he would dismiss the indictments at a later session.

Local 74 was said to have been the means by which lathing competition was restricted. The local supposedly refused to approve any prospective contractor who has not been a member of the local for five years.

COURT REFUSES TO ENJOIN UNION BAN ON NEGROES

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Wed. 7-8-53

Indicates Lathers Will Win Monopoly Suit

P. 15

16C 22

Judge Joseph Sam Perry refused in federal District court yesterday to issue a temporary injunction restraining a Chicago lathers' union from barring Negroes as members.

At the same time, he indicated that next Monday he would dismiss two indictments charging the union and other defendants with monopolistic practices, as well as two civil suits filed by the government subsequent to the indictments in an effort to restrain such practices.

In his ruling the judge observed that he could find nothing in the anti-trust laws covering discrimination by unions in membership matters and that he doubted the issue was sufficiently related to interstate commerce to give the court jurisdiction.

Suggests Other Statutes

He suggested that the proper remedy for discrimination might be action under other statutes.

The defendant union is local 74, Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International [AFL]. Other defendants included two officers of the local, the international union and one o fits officers, and the Employing Lathers Association of Chicago and Vicinity and two of its former officers.

Yesterday's ruling was in a civil suit filed by three individuals subsequent to the returning of the indictments and the filing of the civil suits by the government. The plaintifs are Joseph Howard, 59, and his son, Bernard, 36, both of 4545 Evans av., and Paul Hugh, 56. They brought suit under the anti-trust law, charging they were refused membership in the union, and asked treble damages of $300,000.

Monopoly Conspiracy Charged

The indictments accused the defendants of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by suppressing competition among lathing contractors, to restrict and exclude persons from engaging in lathing contracting, and to monopolize the Chicago area installations of lathing materials.

Local 74 was said to have been the means by which lathing competition was restricted. The local is alleged to refuse to approve any prospective contractor who has not been a member of the local for five years.

The employers' association was accused of paying money to officers of local 74 to aid in restricting competition.

The grand jury had returned a presentment charging that local 74 discriminates against Negroes by not allowing them to become union apprentices, journeymen lathers, or contractors.

Lose Fight To Work As AFofL Lathers

Argus
St. Louis Mo.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Depite a grand jury presentment, Negroes here last week lost the second round of their bid for membership in a Chicago lathers' union.

A grand jury some months ago returned a presentment charging that the union, Local 74, discriminates against Negroes by not allowing them to become union apprentices, journeymen lathers or contractors.

P. 2

However, when the case was heard last week in U. S. District Court, Judge Joseph Sam Perry refused to issue a temporary injunction restraining Local 74 from barring Negroes as members.

Mo. 7-11-53

In his ruling, the judge observed that he could find nothing in the anti-trust laws covering discrimination by unions in membership matters and that he doubted the issue was sufficiently related to interstate commerce to give the court jurisdiction.

He suggested that the proper solution to discrimination might be action under other statutes.

Plaintiffs in the case are Joseph Howard, 59, and his son, Bernard, 36, and Paul Hugh, 56.

They brought suit under the anti-trust law, charging they were refused membership in the union, and asked treble damages of $300,000.

Defendants in the case are Local 74, Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International, AFL, two officers of the local, the international union and one of its officers, and the Employing Lathers Association of Chicago and Vicinity and two of its former officers.

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Local 74 was said to have been the means by which lathing competition was restricted. The local supposedly refused to approve any prospective contractor who has not been a member of the local for five years.

16c 1953 Indiana

FEPC Row Ties Up Oil Line

Fight For Jobs Perils Millions

Defender P.1

16c

By GEORGE DANIELS

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — Refusal of the local Sinclair Oil Company to hire Negroes caused East Chicago's only Negro City Council member last week to block the completion of an estimated $2 million oil pipe line project which went under construction in Oklahoma more than a year ago.

Sat. 1-3-53 Defender P. 1 Chicago Def.

COUNCILMAN DENT

The 22 inch pipe line, completed except for this one tremendous link in East Chicago, is planned to pump raw crude oil from Oklahoma wells to the Sinclair Oil refinery here, "eliminating shipping and rail costs." Before completion, however, the pipe line must cross two East Chicago streets: Indianapolis blvd., and White Oak ave.

James Dent, Demo councilman-at-large and baliff of the City Court, refused to give approval of the pipe line because the local refinery refused to change its policies against hiring Negroes.

Chicago Def

Sat 1-3-53

The pipe line plan, already approved by the Board of Public Works, was presented to the City Council Sept. 29. The Council placed the plan before the Streets and Alley committee, headed by Dent, for approval.

Defender

The committee was given 30 days to make its report on the oil line project to the council. Dent, however, refuses to let the report out of the committee until the oil company changes its discriminatory policies.

The Streets and Alley committee is composed of three members, Dennis Karas, councilman of the 6th district, and John Joyce, of the 1st district, favor the completion of the pipe line now waiting to cross the two East Chicago streets.

Jan 3-52

Dent stated that attempts by his two committee members and the oil company have been made to force the pipe plan out of his committee. It would take the vote of five of the nine council members to force the report of his committee, Dent said. "And," he continued, "its not likely to be forced out by the Council."

16c

Indiana

Early this month, Dent met with the Sinclair Oil Company general manager, Richard Arner, in an effort to convince the company to hire Negroes. "This meeting," Dent said, "failed miserably."

Dent told Arner that if he, meaning the general superintendent, would assure him in writing and release it to the Chicago Defender that he would abolish the discriminatory practices against Negroes, he, meaning Dent, would not only help "push" the oil project, but get in a ditch "and help lay it."

East Chicago, "largest" industrial city in the Mid-west, has 58 industries, including the largest independent steel mill in the country—Inland Steel Company. It has a total population of about 55,000, with close to 13,000 Negroes.

Councilman Dent is East Chicago's first and only Negro member of the City Council, serving his third term, and an interpreter in City Court where 80 percent of business is Spanish.

During World War II when Dent was called into the Armed Forces, he resigned his post as councilman. His wife was then appointed to fill the vacancy for 30 months becoming the first and only woman in the history of the city to hold a Council seat.

16c 1953 IOWA

Bystander
P. 1
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 4-9-53

Woman Writes of 'First Hand Experiences' in Job Discriminations in Iowa

"I can tell you from first hand experience," wrote Mrs. R. L. Sheppard of 125 Adams street, of Waterloo, Iowa, this week about the need of Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC) legislation in Iowa. Her letter said:

"In reading the Des Moines Register, I came across the report of the meeting held in Des Moines Monday in regards of our need in the state of Iowa for the FEPC. I can tell you from first hand experience that it is very badly needed.

"For over eight months I have been seeking employment—I've flatly been refused because of my race, being colored. Yet, I have good references—from former positions I've held here, have needed work badly.

'Day After Day'

"I've a written application at Potts Packing Company. I've sat in their employment office day after day and watched them hire others—but tell me, that they were not hiring.

"I even wrote a letter to Mr. Russell Lasley, president of the Anti-Discrimination Board of the U.P.W.A. Received a letter in reference to their unbiased method of hiring colored women.

"I have an application at Woolworth's ten cent store. I've gone to Siberts laundry—was refused outright. Falls Avenue Cleaners told me they didn't hire colored. Some dress stores refused me also. I have an application in our Fire Department—as a fire dispatcher—one of the first to do so—but only white girls were hired.

'Every Door Closed'

"Went to a small cafe here, applied for a job as a cook. The manager told me, after I had called her several times, and, of course, asked her why I was refused the job, that her waitresses and kitchen help refused to work with a colored girl. Yet at the time I was seeking employment, I was heavily in debt, wanted to keep a good name and pay my just debts. Yet every door was closed to me.

"Finally, I read an ad in our Waterloo paper—for nurses' aide. Mr. Fry, the personnel manager gave me a position, which is better than nothing. I do prefer a better paying position. I work forty-four hours a week as nurses' aide in surgery. I make only $115.00 per month, receive wages once a month.

Took First Offered

"Because I was refused many better paying positions and needed work I took the first offered me.

"I believe, we, as American citizens, should be granted a fair chance to make a decent living. Why do we have to take such low-paying positions? If we were given a chance, I'm quite sure many of us would prove ourselves to be trustworthy and dependable in every respect.

"There're many jobs I could do, and well, if only given the chance. I've actually begged for a chance. We want what is ony rightfully ours as an American citizen. I truly hope and pray that there are steps taken to help my race here in this city.

"I am a loyal Daughter Elk, and I'm putting forth every effort I can to help my fellowman. Please, if humanly possible investigate this practice of discrimination here. May God bless you for whatever kindness you might show the Negro—as a human being. Hope this letter helps you to understand our problem here."
(—Mrs. Russelle L. Sheppard, 125 Adams Street, Waterloo, Iowa.)

Bystander
Thurs. 4-9-53

Pullman Co. Worker Wins

CAD Investigator Upholds Job Bid

BOSTON — In a 17-page report here Atty. Elwood S. McKinney, colored member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, handed down a decision that could have a far reaching effect on some Bay State industries.

In his report as investigating commissioner, the young attorney found in favor of a complainant, George C. Greenidge of Waumbeck street, Roxbury, Mass., who had charged he failed to get a promotion from and with the Pullman Company of Chicago because he was colored.

McKinney contended in his report, the Pullman Company's hiring policies, in part, are a violation of the Massachusetts State laws.

While his decision is not binding and can be appealed either to the full board of CAD commissioners or to the courts, it is felt that the company will abide by the decision.

Mr. Greenidge alleged that a majority of the union nominating committee found him qualified for this job, but instead he was by-passed while the job went to a white man, his competitor, who has served only 2 years and 10 months with the Company.

Greenidge had been in the employ of the Pullman Company for 6 years and 8 months.

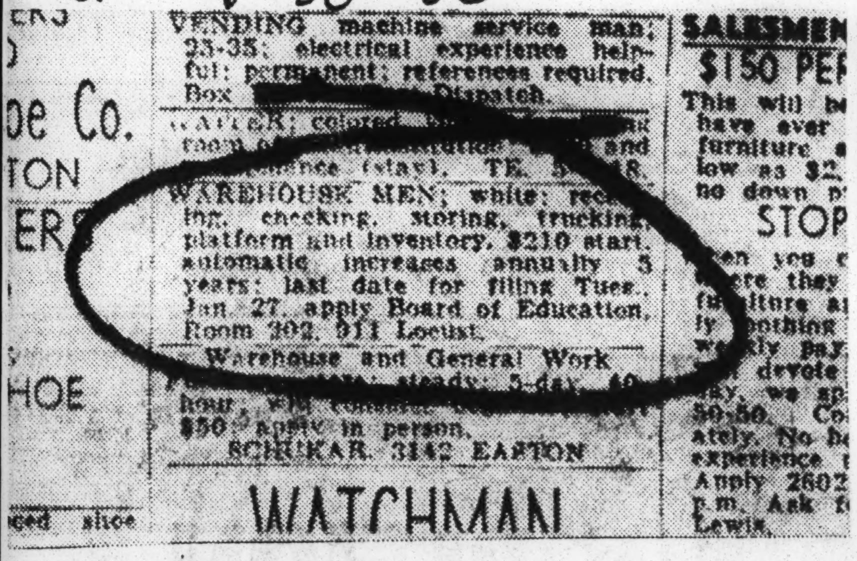
Afro-American
p. 3

Boston ed.

[illegible] 53

Racial Designations Not Exactly Policy of Board of Education

Argus, P.1
St. Louis Mo
Fri. 1-30-53
16c MW



VENDING machine service man; 23-35; electrical experience helpful; permanent; references required. Box [illegible] Dispatch.

WAITER; colored [illegible] room [illegible] and [illegible] (stay). TE. [illegible]18.

WAREHOUSE MEN; white; receiving, checking, storing, trucking, platform and inventory. $210 start, automatic increases annually 5 years; last date for filing Tues., Jan. 27, apply Board of Education, Room 202, 911 Locust.

Warehouse and General Work
[illegible] steady; 5-day, 40-hour, [illegible] $50; apply in person.
SCHUKAR, 3142 EASTON

WATCHMAN

SALESMEN
$150 PER
This will be [illegible] have ever [illegible] furniture [illegible] low as $2 [illegible] no down p[illegible]
STOP
[illegible] you [illegible] where they [illegible] furniture a[illegible] ly nothing [illegible] weekly pay [illegible] devote [illegible] day, we sp[illegible] 50-50. Co[illegible] ately. No h[illegible] experience [illegible] Apply 2602 [illegible] p.m. Ask f[illegible] Lewis.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT appeared last week in both of the city's daily newspapers. It reads: Warehouse men; white: receiving, checking, storing, trucking, platform and inventory. $210 start, automatic increases annually 5 years; last filing Tues., Jan. 27, apply Board of Education, Room 202, 911 Locust.

It is not exactly a policy of "white" only job applicants through want ads, according to the Board of Education to seek William Kottmyer, chairman of the Board of Examiners.

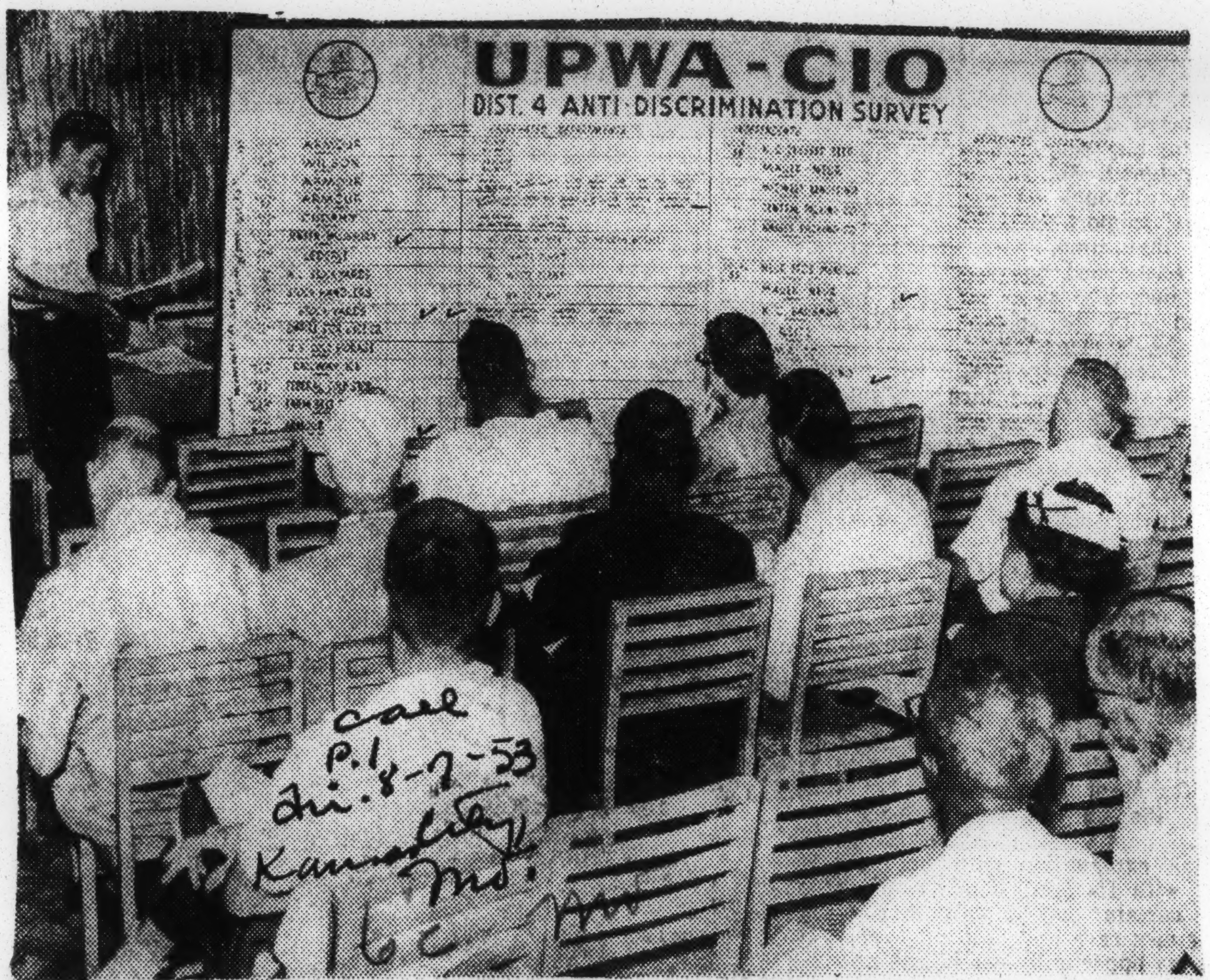
The statement came this week in answer to an inquiry concerning an ad appearing last week in a local daily announcing a job opening for "white" warehousemen.

It was explained that each executive officer, among whom are Harry V. Rhodes building commissioner and Phillip J. Hickey Supt., of instruction, writes his own job specifications which are forwarded to the office of the Board of Examiners. This office places the ad and gives a test, similar to civil service examination, to the applicant whose test score and other qualifications are used to determine whether he gets the job.

A. K. Nushan, at Hadley Technical School was said to have submitted the specifications set forth in the questioned ad.

It was pointed out by Kottmyer that Nushan, technically, is no longer an executive officer, but still functions as such.

16c
Argus
P.1
Fri.
1-30-53
St. Louis
Mo



Call
P.1
Fri. 8-7-53
Kansas City, Mo.
16c MW

STUDY MEANS OF COMBATTING SEGREGATION IN PACKING PLANTS.—Delegates attending the Anti-Discrimination conference of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, are shown studying a chart which lists the packing plants in this region and the forms of segregation, if any, practiced in each. Some of the plants are free of discrimination, treating all employes alike, while others segregate minority groups in rest rooms and cafeterias and limit their employment opportunities. The UPWA-CIO is fighting discrimination and segregation based upon race, color and creed. Shown presiding at this session is Simon Martinez, recording secretary of district No. 4.

Ask Race Division End In Navy Yards

16 E (Navy Yard

Ike's Press Conference Pledge Cited By NAACP

WASHINGTON
(By The NNPA)

The Navy Department was asked last Wednesday to end racial segregation of employees at Navy Yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and all other naval establishments.

Afro American

The request was made of Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, by Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington NAACP Bureau.

P. 21

Mr. Mitchell based his request on the statement made by President Eisenhower at a recent press conference that there can be no justification for racial segregation wherever federal funds are expended.

Balto. Md.

"Rigid" Segregation

In his letter to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mitchell charged that "complete and rigid racial segregation" of civilian employees is maintained at the Charleston and Norfolk Navy Yards.

4-11-53

"Under this pattern of segregation, colored employees are required to use separate drinking fountains, separate restaurants, and separate restrooms," the NAACP's legislative representative said, adding:

"From time to time, military personnel visiting these shore establishments on official business also face this humiliation."

Whitehair Approved It

Mr. Mitchell said such racial segregation at the Charleston and Norfolk Navy Yards was approved by Acting Navy Secretary Francis P. Whitehair in a memorandum of January 22, addressed to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who was an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Since Mrs. Rosenberg had resigned January 20, she made no reply to the memorandum, and racial segregation at the Charleston and Norfolk yards "is now the official policy of the Navy Department," Mr. Mitchell said.

Directing attention to Mr. Eisenhower's press conference statement, Mr. Mitchell said:

"In line with the President's statement, we respectfully request that all racial segregation be ended at the Norfolk and Charleston Navy Yards. We also ask that a general policy statement be issued by the Navy Department ending racial segregation wherever it exists in naval establishments."

16c 1953

New York

Force White Man Hired By Negro To Quit His Job

BROOKLYN (ANP)—A white counterman hired by Garfield Bobo. 41, to assist him in his luncheonette at 1381 Bergen St., was driven from job last week by threats.

P. 10

Bobo stated that the efficient Italian known only as Tony quit because of fear for the safety of his family.

St Louis, Mo
Fri 2-27-53
16c

A man was reported to have phoned Garfield Bobo and warned him "You have a white man working in your store. We don't like it. You'd better get him out of there or you and him will get hurt".

Negro Dockers Fight State Hiring

By JACK TURCOTT

A longshoremen's local of Brooklyn Negroes, who described themselves as the 'prime victims" of the waterfront shapeup, urged New York State's legislators yesterday to turn down State Crime Commission proposals for setting up employment centers in the Port of New York.

P. 18
16c

The local, which has been at odds with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association for several years, sent a nine page memorandum to every state legislator. It conceded that "the source of crime and corruption is the shapeup" but added, that state employment centers would merely perpetuate the shapeup, move it inside from outdoors, and give it the official "sanction- and protection of the State of New York."

Bias Seen in Shapeup.

Sunday News
Sun 5-31-53
NYC

To underline its dislike of the shapeup, the memorandum from ILA's Local 968, signed by its secretary-treasurer, Cleophas Jacobs, says:

"It (the shapeup) has been the vehicle through which the hiring foreman, the representative of the employer, has been able to practice racial discrimination effectively, so that, for the Negro dock worker, employment has always been scarce, and often non-existent."

But the Crime Commission's proposals, adds the local, are so vague that "abuses are inevitable and unjust and illegal deprivation of the right to work among large numbers of dock workers is a certain occurrence."

Not only would costs be staggering to put in the new system, said Jacobs, but "during the inevitable period of transition, shipping would be crippled, dock workers prevented from getting needed employment and the entire port, in general, would be in a state of chaos and paralysis."

Creation of the centers, said the local, would give a legal cloak to the practice of hiring foremen picking whom they want, which would encourage the kick-back of wages and other corrupt practices.

Besides, the union added, the crime probers' plan calls for the state to furnish dock workers when the employers ask for them. If a strike breaks out, the state either becomes a supplier of strike-breaking scab labor to stevedore and shipping companies, or has to take the side of the union and refuse to supply wharfies. In either event, the state must take sides.

Joseph P. Ryan
One of his locals talks up.

Bargaining Loss Feared.

The union also stressed that a provision calling for all dock workers to be supplied from state employment halls would virtually end the right of longshoremen to be represented in collective bargaining by their union, and would substitute the state for the union. And if crimes have been committed on the waterfront, continues the local, law enforcement agencies should prosecute.

Jacobs, whose local has 500 members with less than 100 of them working regularly, proposes elimination of the shapeup by setting up union hiring halls operating under a rotary or seniority system, or a combination of both.

Gov. Dewey will hold public hearings on the Crime Commission's blue-print for eliminating waterfront crime corruption on June 8 and 9 at the Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44th St. Jacobs told THE NEWS last night he has asked to speak at the hearings.

16c 1953

New York

Hint Urban League Unfair To Whites

Clashes With New York's SCAD Over Brewery Workers

16c

By JAMES L. HICKS

Afro-American P. 21

Baltimore Md.

Dat. 5-2-53

NEW YORK — The N.Y. State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) Tuesday obliquely accused the N.Y. Urban League of discriminating against white people in its efforts to gain jobs for colored people in the brewing industry.

The League promptly challenged the state agency to cite it under New York's anti-discriminating law.

The resulting clash between the two agencies left the League with concrete evidence of employment gains for colored people in a previously lily-white industry and the state agency in the ticklish position of saying the jobs should never have been given to colored people.

Approval Expressed

The position of SCAD was made even more unsound by the fact that representatives of the brewing industry who gave the jobs to colored people have expressed wide approval of their employment in the industry.

The clash grew out of an agreement drawn up between representatives of the League and a Harlem citizens committee and members of the brewing industry.

Under terms of the agreement, the beer industry admitted they had been discriminatory to colored workers and agreed to employ at least 100 colored workers in "seasonal permanent" jobs which pay from $87 to $120 a week for a five-day week.

In Effect Several Months

During the several months which the agreement has been in effect, the beer industry has already filled about 33 of the 100 positions promised and reported that the arrangement was working satisfactorily.

At this point, however, SCAD stepped in and said, in effect, that the agreement was discriminatory to white people. This statement was made against a background where the Commission itself admitted that previously the industry had not employed colored workers for 60 years.

When Harlem citizens, led by the League, first raised the question of discrimination against colored people in the beer industry, SCAD was asked to help eradicate the situation.

Instead the agency floundered for 16 months with no results whatever. The League then took charge of the fight and the agreement resulted.

P. 4

Dat. 4-25-53

Discriminatory employment services in New York were struck a blow last week when an Appellate Court judge ruled that they had to obey the State Commission Against Discrimination, ruling against jim-crow tactics. Shows what can be done when a state FEPC law has teeth.

N.Y. Job Agencies Flout Anti-Discrimination Law

16c

Afro-American p. 2

Baltimore Md.

Dat. 4-11-53

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Despite an anti-discrimination law in New York, two thirds of the commercial employment agencies in Manhattan will send prospective employees to businesses that have specified "white protestants" in their applications.

That fact was disclosed in a report released of a survey by the American Jewish Congress of some 200 agencies in Manhattan, last week.

The results showed that 65 per cent of the agencies were willing to fill telephone orders for "white, Protestant" stenographers with the knowledge that such practices violated provisions of the New York State law against discrimination.

Of the 200 agencies surveyed, 130 agreed to fill discriminatory requests, including 10 which indicated awareness that the procedure was improper. The remaining 70 refused to accept the request, indicating they regarded it as illegal.

The commission on law and social action of the AJC conducted the survey. Two similar ones were conducted in 1946 and in 1949.

Herman L. Weisman, chairman of the AJC commission, said that while there was a decrease of more than 20 per cent in the number of agencies willing to abet discrimination between these two earlier tests, no appreciable change has occurred in the last four years.

Quota System on Brewery Jobs in New York An Issue Between SCAD and League

16c

Bystander P. 1

Des Moines Iowa

4-30-53

New York City.—One hundred production and delivery jobs for Negroes in the previously lily-white brewery industry hang in the balance this week as the New York State Commission Against Discriminaton (SCAD) and the Urban League of Greater New York openly tangled over tactics to combat job bias.

While SCAD criticized the League for countenancing "quota employment" in its job agreement with the breweries and unions, the League charged the State Commission with "do-nothingism" and alleged failure to advance "constructive suggestions."

The long-simmering controevrsy grew out of a written agreement secured by the League March 9 from the Brewery unions and management to hire at least 100 Negroes in "seasonal permanent" production jobs in the beer industry by July 1.

Agreement's Background

The agreement followed 16 months of negotiations, initiated, after a League survey determined that New York breweries employed no Negroes in the production phases of the industry, and only four Negroes in any capacity whatsoever. Since the agreement was signed, some 40 Negroes have been hired in "seasonal permanent" production and delivery jobs and some 85 others in production jobs of a less permanent nature, according to the records of the League.

Management insisted, however, that SCAD be asked to approve the agreement and guarantee that it did not violate the State's anti-discrimination laws.

Last Friday, Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the State Commission wrote the management and the unions that while it was "impressed with the spirit and desire of both employers and unions to promote the integration of Negroes into the brewing industry," it "does not look with favor on any agreement . . . which is instinct with the concept of quota employment."

SCAD'c Position

Edwards also declared "that the execution of any hiring plan should not exclude or deny equal consideration to any citizen group or to any individual irrespective of their affiliation or non-affiliaton wth cooperating organizations."

A SCAD spokesman later declared that this meant that "any operating plan should not make obligatory for any person seeking work, to come through a particular organization such as the Urban League."

The League and the Citizens Committee for the Integration of Negroes into the Brewing Industry immediately issued a reply registering their "shock and dismay" over the position taken by SCAD.

The groups "categorically" denied that the agreement "sets up a quota of any kind" and accused SCAD as evidencing "a complete ignorance of, or a refusal to admit, the difficulties inherent in the integration of new employees into this industry under present hiring procedures."

Motives No Defense

SCAD insisted that such agreemetns "regardless of their well intended motives, cannot be deemed a defense to a charge of unlawful discrimination in employment.

The Commission also felt that the agreement did not include jobs in the bottling departments of the brewing industry. Management, unions and the League pointed out, however, that the agreement extendd to all phases of production and delivery jobs including the bottling department.

16c 1953

OHIO

Ohio company drops job JC

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Had refused to hire Virginian

16c

CLEVELAND — Chinneth Hill of Victoria, Va., an AFRO reader, was informed last week that the Charles F. Irish Co., a tree surgery concern in this city, has announced that it had changed its lily-white hiring policy.

Jan. 17 1953

The previous policy of the company was brought to light by the AFRO, after Mr. Hill answered a recent advertisement in which the company sought to employ experienced men to work on trees.

p. 1

Following correspondence between Mr. Hill and the Cleveland firm, it was learned that the company had a "white only" hiring policy, in violation of Cleveland's fair employment practice laws.

States New Policy

The new change of policy on the part of the company was announced to the Community Relations Board here, to which the case of discrimination had been reported.

Afro American

The policy change was made in a statement by Edward Irish, a son of the owner of the company, while the father visited another son in a Veterans hospital in Washington.

Date 2-26-53

When apprised of the lily-white hiring policy of the company, the AFRO contacted the senior Charles Irish and engaged in a discussion which brought no results.

Men Would Quit

The older Irish stated emphatically that the business belonged to him and he would run it the way he wanted. He said the older men in the firm would quit if he hired colored employees.

16c

Following conferences with the relations board, the younger Irish, active manager of the company, said he would "give full consideration to any qualified colored job applicant."

Ohio

He said the company had had unfavorable experiences with the employment of colored workers in the past, "but maye the newer element of colored people might prove entirely different."

Fair Hiring Policy

Afro-American

At Fairless Plant

P.22 Baltimore, Md.

Company's President Assures NAACP Secretary Of Fact

16c Pa

NEW YORK — Colored workers are now employed in various departments of the U.S. Steel corp.'s vast new Fairless works near Philadelphia, the NAACP has been informed by the company's president, C. F. Hood.

Sat 3-7-53

In response to an NAACP inqury about the employment and housing policies of U.S. Steel at Fairless, Hood last week assured Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, "that we are not discriminating in the employment of people at the Fairless works.

"While an appreciable number of colored workers have not as yet been placed on the payroll, there are colored employees now working in several departments of the plant," he said.

Interviewed 400 to 500

Moreover, he added, the company has interviewed between 400 and 500 others whose "apparent qualifications . . . fall properly in the areas of future need but for which we are not presently making additions to the roster."

Hood Disavowed any responsibility for discrimination in Levittown, the huge project built to house the steel company's employees.

"The corporation," he informed White, "is neither concerned in a business way with the Levittown project, nor has it any working agreement with the management of that enterprise."

White had transmitted to the steel executive an inquiry from Charles Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia NAACP, as to "the status of the Levittown housing situation and the U.S. Steel employment policy."

Rumors Cited

Shorter cited rumors in Philadelphia that there are 2,000 persons now employed at U.S. Steel, and not a single colored one.

Last fall, White, together with Clarence Mitchell and Mrs. Constance B. Motley, met with Hood and other executives of the steel corporation.

At that time, the NAACP delegation was assured that U.S. Steel would adhere to its policy of non-discrimination in employment at its newest plant, the Fairless Works.

Also discussed at that conference were plans for making housing available on a non-discriminatory basis.

Order Drops

Afro-American

Restrictions

Newark, N.J.

Toss Out Unfair Hiring Practices

PHILADELPHIA — The Junior Order United American Mechanics recently deleted from its constitution the requirement that its members be 'white male citizens."

Sat. 7-18-53

The move followed negotiations with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations after the commission learned that the order was distributing application blanks restricting membership to whites.

P.13

The order also agreed to recruit colored workers on an equal basis with other applicants for job openings in its branch offices.

16c

Integration Policy

When the commissioner of public property withdrew the order's permit, officials of the group assured commission representatives that the discriminatory phrase would be dropped from the blanks and the order's constitution.

The national secretary of the order advised the commission that employment policies were being geared toward the integration of colored workers.

Charleston Shipyards Move To End Jimcrow

16c
S.C.

Daily World
P. 1
Wed
9-2-53
Atlanta Ga

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)— The Navy began removing 'racial barriers' at the Charleston Naval Shipyard last week. However, restrictions barring segregated cafeterias and rest rooms were not affected.

Change in the yard's regulations separating the races is the result of the order from the U. S. Navy Department in Washington, D. C. Capt. T. L. Dantzler, shipyard commander, disclosed that he had ordered removal of signs designating drinking fountains for use by white and Negro employes.

According to Dantzler, nothing will be done about other areas of the shipyard until further notice.

RACIAL SEGREGATION

Rear Admiral Heber M. McLean, commander of the Sixth Naval District, issued the directive for the removal of racial segregation at the shipyard. He acted on the order Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson. The goal of the new order is the complete elimination of segregation on all Naval and Marine Corps shore stations. He also asked that progress reports be made every two months, beginning Nov. 1.

16c 1953

TENNESSEE

War Vet Resented Super's Attitude

Courier

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A pre-medical student at Knoxville College says he was struck and beaten by the maintenance superintendent at the City's General Hospital and then fired from his job there.

P.C.

The student, John R. Scott, 27, of 1516 Mississippi Avenue, was an Army medic in overseas war service.

Scott told a reporter he was beaten over the head and arms with a pipe wielded by Maintenance Supt. Sam McCrary, 70.

Pittsburgh Pa

This is the story told by Scott:

About three weeks ago he was changing oxygen tanks in the hospital emergency room, where he had worked for two years. McCrary asked him to assist him in carrying a fan upstairs. Scott could not stop his emergency work, but replied he would "in just a minute."

6-27-53

"You'll come now or I'll break your neck," Scott quoted McCrary. When Scott continued his work, McCrary stalked from the room only to return.

"When I tell you to do something, I want you to do it right then," Scott continued to quote McCrary.

* * *

"AS I STARTED. to turn around, he hit me in the back of the head with this pipe of steel or iron," Scott said. "He attempted to hit me again and I threw up my hand to ward off the blow. He struck my wrist with the pipe. Then I knocked him down."

Other hospital employes then broke up the fight. But after it was all over, Scott said McCrary told him: "I'm going to kill you yet."

The two started fighting again and once more restrained. Scott then was taken to X-ray for examination of his arm.

BOTH MEN WERE given a hearing before City Welfare Director Arthur Atkin, who told Scott he could go back to work, But, said Scott, he learned that Mayor George Dempster had sent word ahead of him that he was fired.

16c

The Mayor admitted he had fired the young Negro student, a World War II veteran, who explained that such conditions could not be tolerated in the city hospital. McCrary, a white man, was not fired. Scott charged, too, that when summoned to the Mayor's office to explain the fight that he was kept waiting outside the Mayor's door for "more than two hours." This, said the Mayor, "is a lie," and he has never kept anyone waiting two hours.

[illegible]

Scott said, however, that "I'm not the first one that this has happened to at the hospital."

Supreme Court Upholds State Laws Protecting Citizen's Rights To Work

16c Va

Plumbers Union Had Picketed Richmond, Va. School In Dispute Over Non-Union Workers

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—One of the basic freedoms, never fully enjoyed by colored people in this country, is the right to work. This right has been circumscribed ever since Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Afro-American

Added to the burden of unadulterated racial prejudice which has kept colored persons out of employment, there also has been the union shop and the closed shop. Labor unions have denied colored workers membership because of race or color, and have then forbidden their employment in closed shops or their retention on jobs in union shops because they were not members of the union.

P. 5

But a recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court offers some hope. It gives notice that state laws protecting the right of persons to work, patterned after the Virginia Right to Work Statute, are constitutional.

Baltimore

8-2 Decision

By an 8 to 2 decision, the court held that the Commonwealth of Virginia, consistently with the Federal Constitution, may enjoin peaceful picketing when it is carried on for purposes in conflict with the Virginia Right to Work Statute.

That statute declared it "to be the public policy of Virginia that the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."

It prohibited any union shop or closed shop agreement between any employer and any labor union. It provided that no person shall be required by an empoyer or a labor union to join or refrain from joining any labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment.

Sat 3-28-53

Carver School Dispute

Graham Brothers had a contract with the City of Richmond to build the George Washington Carver School. It made contracts with the necessary subcontractors, some of whom employed only union labor, while others employed non-union as well as union labor.

When the Plumbers Union failed to persuade the contractor to lay off all non-union labor on the job, the project was picketed to make the job 100 per-cent union. The pickets carried signs reading: "This Is Not a Union Job. Richmond Trades Council."

As a result of the picketing, union members refused to work on the project and the job "slowed to a standstill." In addition to a non-union plumber, only six or seven laborers, who presumably were colored and whose status as union men was not clear, did not quit the job.

Graham Brothers applied to the courts for an injunction, alleging that the objectives of the Plumbers Union "were to prevent non-union employees from working on the project." The union was enjoined, and the Va. Supreme Court of Appeals refused to hear an appeal. Because of the importance of the issue in the administration of labor law, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to reviev the case.

"However innocent the picketing appeared while in progress, the Virginia courts found that it was combined with conduct and circumstances occurring before and during the picketing that demonstrated a purpose on the part of petitioners that was in conflict with the Right to Work Statute," said Justice Harold Burton, speaking for the majority of the court. Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas dissented.

Negro Wins Case Against Norfolk Navy Yards

16c Va

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— A strong federal fair employment board decision against employment discrimination at the Norfolk, Va., navy yard was won this week by **Frank D. Reeves**, Washington legal representative of the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.**

Reeves was acting in behalf of Elmer Harris, an employee of the yard, who charged that there was an unwritten policy of refusing to promote Negroes to any position which requires supervision over white emplyees.

THE YARD is also under fire from the NAACP because it maintains segregated facilities for civilian employees. It is reported, however, that the navy is ready to act in removing jimcrow signs from facilities on this and other military instillations.

In the Harris case, the complainant obtained a promotion to a supervisory position while his case was being appealed.

The Fair Employment Board acted however, because:

(1) Although the appellant had recently been promoted to a grade four storekeeper job, it appeared that he had limited supervisory responsibility over four employees, two white and two Negro But he apparently did not have administrative supervision over such employees.

Informer

(2) Prior to the complaint, which was filed by the appellant April, 1952 only one Negro had been promoted to the position of storekeeper within the component in which the appellant was employed. From October 1948 to April 1952 there was a tatal of 21 promotions

P. 3

Houston Informer

The position of storekeeper generaly carries with it supervision over other store keepers in grades GS-2 and 3. The Negro storekeeper who had been promoted did not originally have supervisory responsibilitis over other lower grade storekeepers. After a complaint had been made concerning this matter, a group of Negro storekeepers were assigned to him from various units.

Sat 8-29-53

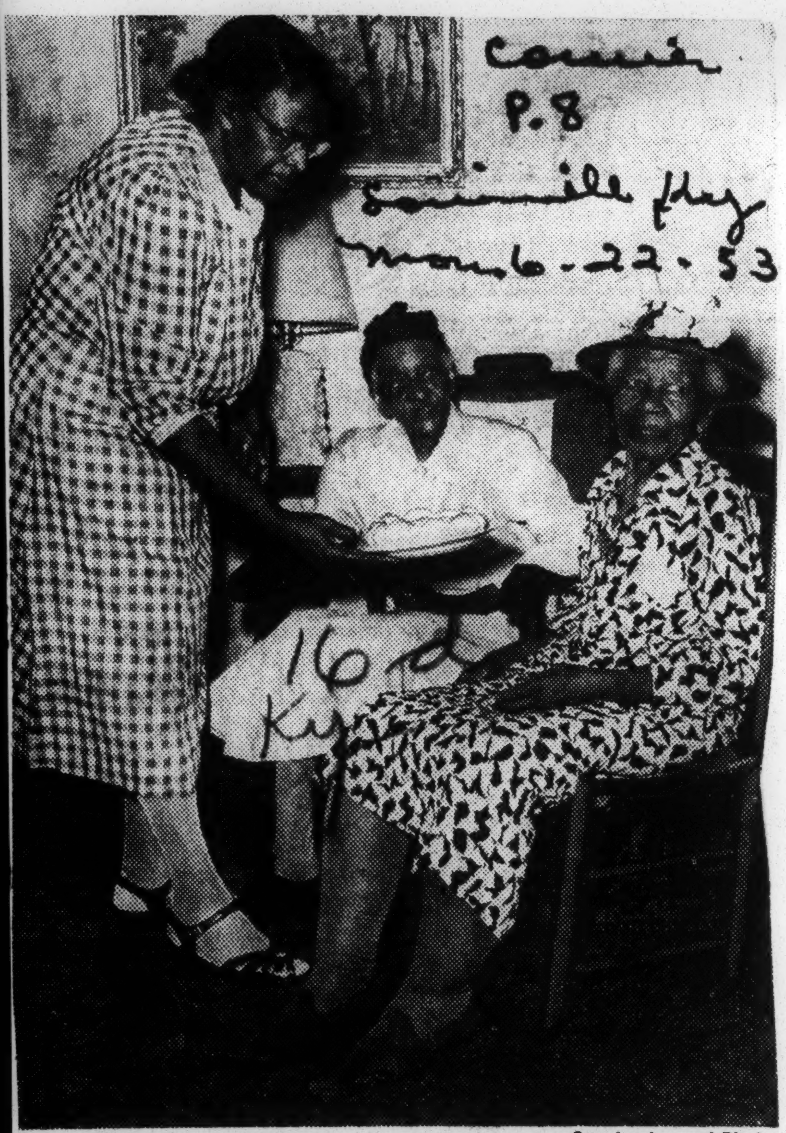
(3) Facts and circumstances in the case led the board to conclude that thre had been a rlucancey on the part of some officials and supervisors in the shops supply depot to promote Negroes to positions requiring supervision over white employees. This reluctancy has resulted in Negroes not receiving the same consideration as white employees for supervisory position.

(4) The board recommends that the navy department take such steps as are necessary to insure that candidates for promotion, particularly to supervisory positions, are accorded proper consideration with sole reference to merit and fitness. Such corrective action should include among other things:

a. A written notice to all officers and employees of the ship supply dept of the navy department's policy concerning fair employment; and

b. A continuing appraisal of appointments and promotions to supervisory positions for a perid f six months.

16d 1953 KENTUCKY



Courier
P.8
Louisville Ky
Mon. 6-22-53

16d
Ky

Courier-Journal Photo

RETIRED MAIDS, Mrs. Eveline Wilson, 93, of 2625 W. Madison, center, and Mrs. Nellie King, 96, of 1915 W. Jefferson, right, are among honor guests at a dinner for about 110 elderly members of the ~~Domestic Workers~~ Organization at the home of Mrs. Mahalie Holman Dailey, ~~left. Mrs. Dailey~~, who founded the group in 1939 to improve the working conditions of servants, is at work on a history of domestic service in Kentucky.

'WETBACK' INFLUX ALMOST DOUBLE '52

16 E

93,883 Were Captured Along Mexican Border in May— Smuggling Also Noted

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, June 13 — The tide of illegal immigration from Mexico across the United States is continuing its rise to unparalleled levels, and is running nearly double what it was a year ago.

Last month, according to figures just compiled by THE NEW YORK TIMES from official sources, officers of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in the three border districts caught 93,883 illegal aliens.

This represented about a 7 per cent increase over the previous month's high record of 87,416, and approached twice the total of 50,733 for May, 1952.

The catch represented a probable aggregate of upwards of 200,000 illegal entries across the thinly patrolled 1,600-mile boundary during the month. Immigration officials say the number of apprehensions varies directly with the total traffic, and it has been responsibly estimated that for every illegal alien caught, one or more get in undetected.

Apprehensions on the Rise

The May haul brought the total of apprehensions so far this year to about 386,000, compared with about 215,500 for the corresponding period in 1952. The five-month 1953 aggregate is comparable to the total for the entire year of 1949.

The traffic first developed in volume after World War II, and has increased greatly each year since.

The main causes of it are the disparity in economic standards between Mexico and the United States, unemployment in Mexico, and the desire of many Southwestern farmers for cheap labor. The border - jumpers, technically fugitives from justice, have to work for whatever they can get. There is no penalty for employing them.

Most of the illegal aliens are Mexicans in quest of seasonal farm work.

Those caught, too numerous to prosecute under the Immigration Laws, are hauled back across the border in immigration service buses and often jump the border again the same day.

Many of those who get through undetected filter back to Mexico after the crops are in. Thousands of others, however, fan out all over the United States and stay here.

Officials of Imperial County, on the California-Mexico boundary, estimated last month that health, welfare and other social costs of the "wetback" traffic to the county totaled between $200,000 and $500,000 a year.

Dry Rio Grande a Factor

The border-jumpers are called "wetbacks" because many wade or swim the Rio Grande River which forms part of the international boundary. A possible factor in the recent burgeoning of the illegal traffic is the fact that the Rio Grande has been dry in many places.

A probably more important factor, of which there has been increasing evidence in recent months, is organized smuggling. While almost anybody who wants to, can get across the Border if he is willing to go to come trouble to dodge border patrol officers and hike across stretches of desert, there also are entrepreneurs who will facilitate illegal entries for fees reportedly ranging from $100 to $2,000 and covering assistance ranging from transportation to forged documents.

Immigration officials in Brownsville, Tex., last month deported a 36-year-old Costa Rican woman identified as Helen Guevara, alias Maria Sanders, who was said to be a key figure in a $2,000-fee smuggling ring handling Europeans as well as Mexicans.

She was arrested on the International Bridge between Brownsville and Matamoros, Mexico, with an Italian alien and four forged Puerto Rican birth certificates, according to S. L. Whitaker, an Immigration Service investigator. She got a one-year prison sentence, which was suspended.

Mr. Whitaker said the ring's headquarters were at Galveston, Tex., where two Puerto Ricans forged the documents, and that an agent in Mexico City steered European aliens to it.

'WETBACK' ARRESTS IN JUNE A NEW HIGH

Border-Jumpers From Mexico Picked Up Are Said to Be Less Than Half of the Total

P. 15

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—The influx of illegal immigration from Mexico across the United States' southwestern border continued unabated last month, statistics released by the United States Immigration and Nationalization Service indicated today.

There were 94,317 arrests of illegal aliens in June by officers of the service's border patrol in the three border districts. This was 434 more than the total for the previous month, a record, and 42,799 more than in June, 1952.

The June round-up this year brought the total for the first six months of 1953 to some 480,000, about the total caught during the entire calendar year of 1950. Last year the total was some 618,000.

It has been authoritatively estimated that for every border-jumper caught, one or more filter through undetected. The patrol force for the entire 1,600-mile border totals 750 officers.

The border-jumbers—known as "wetbacks" because many wade or swim the Rio Grande River, which forms part of the border—come into the United States seeking work, mostly on southwestern farms. There is no penalty for employing them. Those caught, while technically liable to imprisonment, are too numerous to prosecute, and in most cases are just put back across the border.

Herman Landon, director of the service's Los Angeles district, reported today that in the 1953 fiscal year, which ended June 30, aprehensions in the Los Angeles district alone totaled 406,507, compared to 84,336 in fiscal year 1949 and 3,500 in 1943.

Arrests in the Los Angeles district last month totaled 54,212, 6,668 fewer than in May. The total in the San Antonio, Tex., district, however, was 36,545, which was 6,383 more than in May, and in the El Paso, Tex., district, 3,560, an increase of 719.

Border patrol officers and Los Angeles polices rounded up 340 "wetbacks" here last Saturday and Sundav alone.

MEXICO STIRRED BY ATTACKS ON ITS 'WETBACKS'

Government Asked to End Exodus

P. 15

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Mexico City, June 8 — Sentiment appears to be stirring among the Mexican public for the termination of Mexico's bracero treaty with the United States, which is sending 200,000 legally contracted Mexican workers annually to U. S. cotton and truck farms but has, at the same time, led to the exodus of hundreds of thousands more of illegal "wetback" laborers.

Angry over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's recent criticism of Mexican wetbacks [illegal braceros who smuggle themselves into the U. S. without papers] as a source of "sickness, delinquency and poverty," a number of civic groups have petitioned the government to end the bracero movement altogether.

6-9-53

The exportation of Mexican man power is of mutual economic advantage. To Mexico, the 70 million dollars sent back by braceros to their Mexican families last year was an important factor in helping this country offset its trade deficit.

Welcomed by Ranchers

The agricultural economy of the southwest United States and other labor short farm areas is equally dependent on bracero labor. Big ranchers need large working forces to help plant, tend and harvest huge cotton, fruit and vegetable crops, in the face of the domestic labor shortage. But the problems caused by the bracero movement sometimes eclipse the advantages.

The United States immigration problem reached unprecedented proportions last month with the apprehension of 87,000 illegal braceros at the Texas and California borders. Called "wetbacks" because they frequently swim the Rio Grande to escape detection, these illegal migrants are pouring into the southwest by the hundreds of thousands.

While about 200,000 braceros were legally contracted for farm work last year, three times that number were caught illegally entering the United States and more than a million were believed to have made their way across the border without apprehension. They are welcomed by ranchers, and the wetback is usually willing to work for less than the legally contracted bracero.

Many Settle in U. S.

Altho many of these aliens return to their country after three to six months, many others settle down in the States, causing, as Sen. Humphrey pointed out sociological problems of housing sanitation, health, and education.

With only 600 patrolmen stationed along the 1,600 mile international boundary, or one for nearly every three miles, the United States immigration service recently said that "if the entire Mexican nation wanted to move into the United States, there is almost nothing we could do to stop them."

Hunger and unemployment are the economic whips which drive many of the Mexican migrants to cross the Rio Grande. Some parts of northern Mexico, such as the huge Laguna cotton bowl, have been without rain for five ears.

Tough in Cities

In the cities, life is also a ough battle for many. Even in Mexico City, where growing inustrialization has given birth to a sizeable middle class, many till live in poverty. A recent ousing survey indicates that more than 40 per cent of the hree million federal district esidents live in substandard wellings of adobe bricks, tin, nd cardboard.

The findings of a wetback surey published recently by Texas niversity bear out the influence of limited Mexican employment pportunities on the wetback roblem. Of a large group of wetacks apprehended at the Texas order and questioned, 43 per ent named work shortages at ome as their reasons for leaving Mexico and 34 per cent gave etter wages in the United tates as the motivation.

More than two-thirds of the illegal migrants admitted that they would prefer to live in their own country.

'Wetbacks' and 'Economy'

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr., Attorney General, is disturbed about the illegal yearly flow into the U. S. of hundreds of thousands of Mexican workers—known as "wetbacks" because many of them wade across the Rio Grande River border.

P.8 AFL News Reporter

Most of his disturbance concerns their exploitation by racketeers and other lawless elements.

We wish Brownell were as deeply disturbed by the fact that the "wetbacks" have replaced American farm workers at starvation wages on the farms of the West and Southwest.

The Attorney General says that the border patrol "has been completely overwhelmed" in its efforts to stem the tide of illegal Mexican immigrants. He says the patrols are doing a "splendid job for the manpower and facilities that are available."

[illegible] 8 28 53

Washington D.C.

He failed to point out that the reason more manpower and facilities are not available is because his Administration cut the border patrol's budget by $1.8 million below the recommendations made by former President Truman, and that Congress went along with the President's request.

'Wetback' '53 Arrests At 378,000

Herald

P-4

New York

By Joe Hyams

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—A record number of "wetbacks"—more than 63,000—were caught crossing the 265-mile border from Mexico into California in the past month, bringing the total number of arrests for the first eight months of this year to 378,000—also a record. The figures were revealed today by H. R. Landon, Los Angeles district director of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

9-3-53

"There is no sign of a decrease in their number," Mr. Landon said in an interview. "Instead there appears to be a very definite trend toward an increase."

From 1940 to 1943, the California Border Patrol arrested 3,000 to 5,000 Mexican aliens—about the same number that now cross over the line in one day.

In 1949 the border patrol apprehended 86,000 wetbacks attempting to cross into California. By last year the figure had grown to 406,000. If the tide of wetbacks continues to mount at its present rate it is expected that by the end of this year the figure may reach 500,000.

Illegal crossings have become so numerous in Southern California that Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. recently conducted an eight-day "fact-finding mission" here. In his report to President Eisenhower, Mr. Brownell said the situation poses a "major problem" for the government and has indicated that "reforms' are in the making.

The wetbacks, who got their nickname in Texas where illegal crossers of the Rio Grande could be identified by their wet clothes, risk death and starvation to cross the United States border into California.

Why do they do it?

"The answer is simple," says Mr. Landon. "They can make more money here in a day than they can in a week in Mexico. They think it worth the chance of getting in because once here they know they'll get work. That means they can support themselves and send money back home."

The big migration started during World War II when farm labor was hard to get here at any price. At that time agricultural associations made a deal with the United States and Mexican governments to allow Mexican nationals to come over in great numbers on labor contracts.

At the end of the war the workers were returned to Mexico, but many wanted to come back—and they did. They were assured by the farmers that when and if they returned there would be plenty of work. The word spread through the agricultural states of central Mexico.

Illegal entry of wetbacks creates a serious problem for several reasons, Mr. Landon said, citing these facts:

Heaelth officers say one out of three wetbacks is afflicted with a contagious disease. Tuberculosis and veneral diseases are the most prominent.

Narcotics officers say that half the narcotics smuggled into California is brought by wetbacks.

Law enforcement officers say wetbacks are responsible for the large increase in minor crimes in the California area.

United States laborers complain that wetbacks take their jobs. The wetback will work for less money than the resident laborer and will put up with the harshest kind of living conditions.

1,000 WETBACKS GIVE OJINAYA A FOOD PROBLEM

OJINAGA, Mexico, Oct. 11 (AP)—More than 1,000 Mexican wetbacks transported from the El Paso valley have created a tense atmosphere in this small border city which authorities fear could explode at any time.

Chicago, Ill.

Sun. 10-11-53

The United States immigration service, for the last week, has been transporting busload on busload of the Mexican farm workers from El Paso to Ojinaga. Officials estimate there are more than 300 hungry "displaced persons" here now, with more pouring in each day. About 1,000 already have been moved to Chihuahua city.

P.6

Sherif Buck Valentine of Presidio said he is expecting trouble "because you can't control hungry men."

16e 1953

MEXICO

'Wetbacks' Vital to the Farmers

By Joe Hyams

EL CENTRO, Calif., Oct. 5.—Claudio Gonzales, an American citizen of Mexican descent, is typical of a large majority of small farmers in this area who hire "wetbacks" rather than local labor.

Herald Tribune

His farm is five miles from the Tijuana border and most of the "wetbacks" hired by him "commute" illegally across the border from Mexico every day.

New York, N.Y.

"I help the hungry ones," he said. "If they cannot work elsewhere, I give them work. I pay them $2.25 a day for tying a few strings on tomato plants. I let them take home produce when they are through. If it was not for the 'wets' I would go out of business."

Tues. 10-6-53

Contractor

In other parts of California, labor contractors act as middlemen between the illegal aliens and the rancher in need of labor. One of these, Robert L. Simpson, was interviewed just after his gang of "wetbacks" had been raided by the Border Patrol. The patrol had taken about thirty of his eighty "wets."

16e Mexico

p. 14

When he learned that the reporter's mission was unofficial, he waved to his foreman who shouted in Spanish to an apparently empty cotton field. The field came alive with "wetbacks" who had hidden at the approach of the car.

Mr. Simpson's system for recruiting "wetbacks" is simple. He parks his truck overnight in front of his foreman's house. In the morning the van is filled with workers who have slipped across the border during the night.

Mr. Simpson charges the farmer $3.75 for each 100 pounds of picked cotton, and pays $3 to the worker who picked it, the average pay for cotton picking in the area.

Even though he uses "wetback" labor, Mr. Simpson must put up a bond showing that his employees have compensation insurance. But he does not have to provide housing and sanitation for his men or accept any responsibility for their general welfare. He would have to do this if he hired legally imported Mexican contract laborers. He would also have to pay transportation costs to and from the border.

"Those boys are all hungry," Mr. Simpson said, indicating his crew. "Once they get the wrinkles out of their stomachs they won't work as hard, but a good worker can average $6 to $7 a day working for me."

May Walk 1,000 Miles

The typical "wetback" is a hungry man whose age may be anywhere from seventeen to seventy and who may have walked as much as 1,000 miles to cross the border. He is usually a law-abiding citizen, although he violates law by entering the United States.

If he does not live in a border town, he lives in the field where he works, most likely sleeping in a tattered blanket or rolled in the sack he uses when picking cotton. If he does live in a border town, he probably walks to work each morning, leaving his shack at 4 or 5 o'clock so he can cross the border under cover of darkness.

The Border Patrol, a mere handful of alert, patient men, have the discouraging task of trying to stem the daily tide across the border.

"We're playing a game," one Border Patrol official said. "Within five minutes after we've repatriated the "wetbacks" they are either back or planning a return."

Stepped-up Border Patrol raids on ranches have proved the most effective way of coping with the "wetbacks" in vegetable farms here and in Chula Vista. But ranches in other areas are more widely scattered, making it impossible for the patrol to raid them frequently.

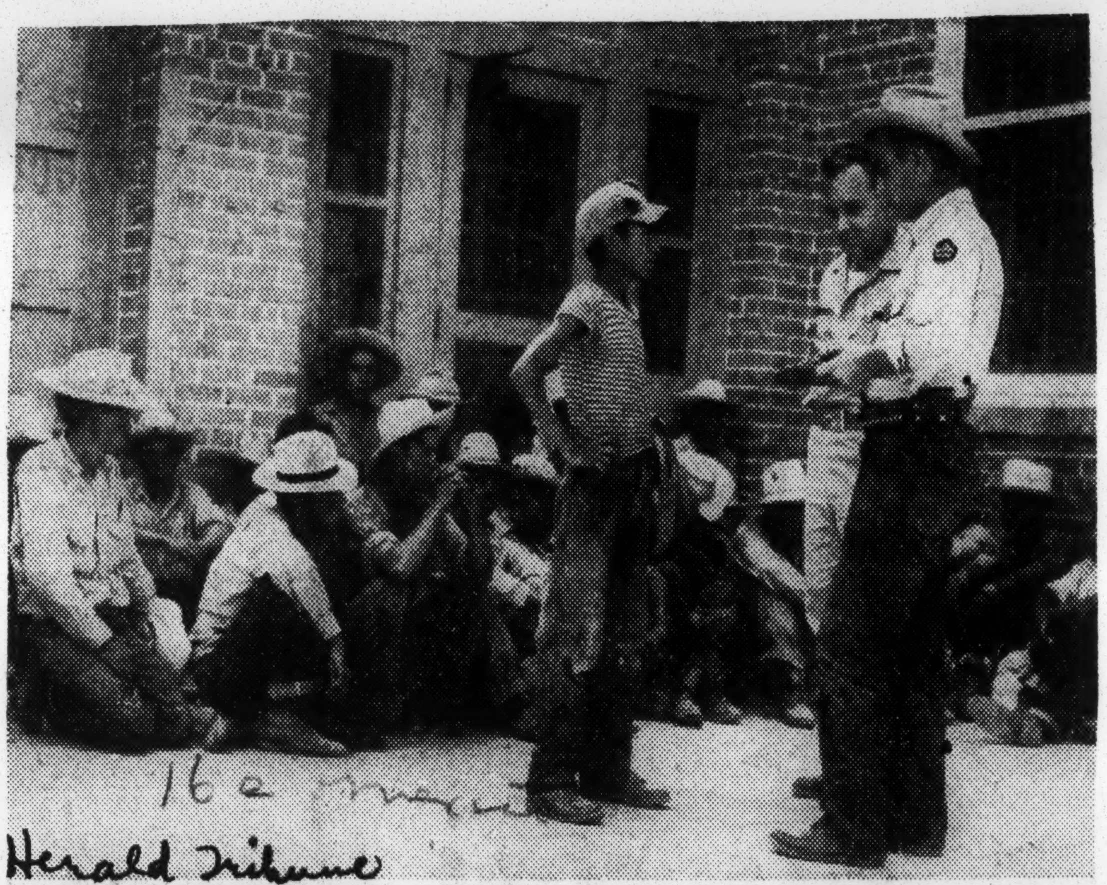
A double fence eight feet high extending twenty-nine miles along the Mexican border in this area, and costing $2,000,000 to construct, is under consideration by government officials.

Border patrolmen are not optimistic about its results.

p. 14

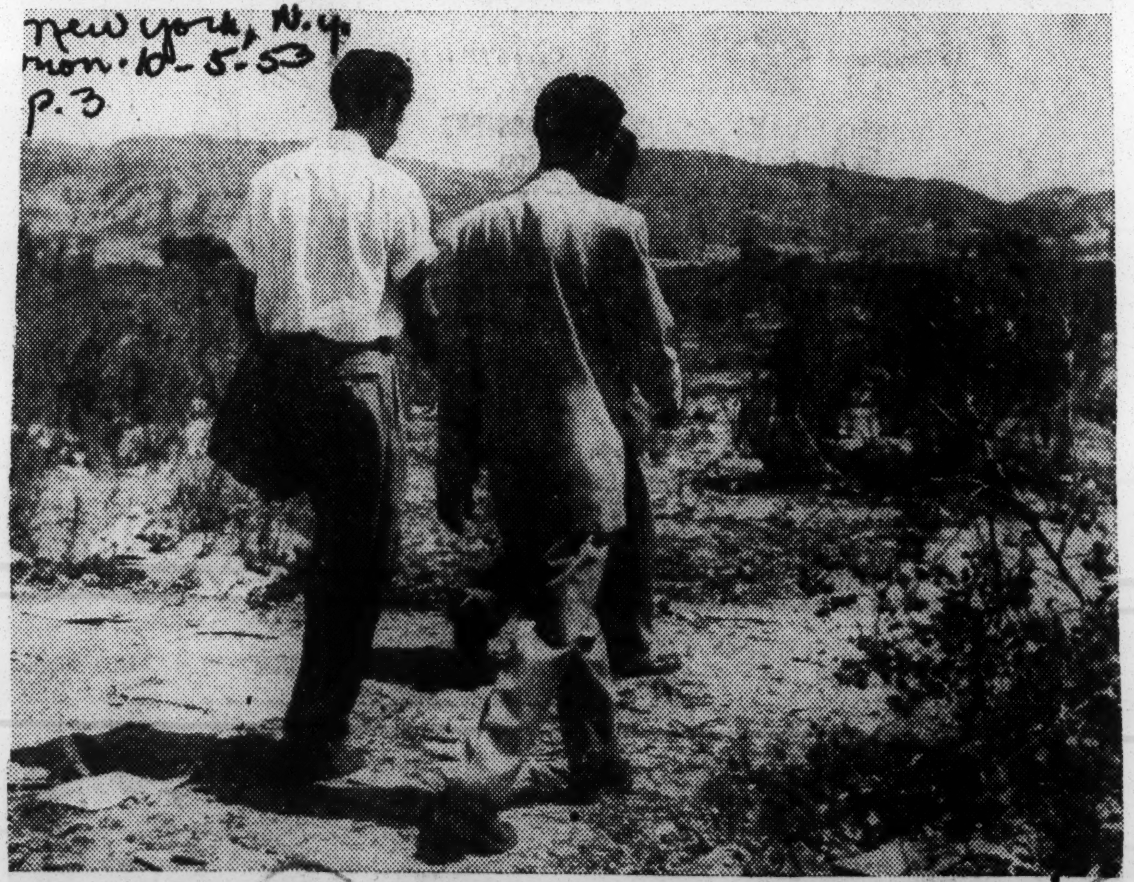
Herald Tribune

Claudio Gonzales, an American citizen of Mexican descent, talking to a United States Immigration Service border patrolman. He is one of the border farmers who hire Mexican "wetbacks."


16e Mexico

Herald Tribune

A border patrol talking to a group of young wetbacks about to be returned to Mexico.


New York, N.Y.
Mon. 10-5-53
p. 3

A point near Tijuana used frequently by wetbacks crossing into California.

'Wetbacks' Still Pouring Across Mexican Border

By Joe Hyams

EL CENTRO, Calif., Oct. 4.—More than 378,000 "wetbacks"—a record number of the Mexican farm laborers—have illegally crossed the border into California and Arizona in the past eight months.

The rate of flow across the entire 1,600-mile border between the United States and Mexico is estimated to be 1,000,000 "wetbacks" a year. A few weeks ago Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. called the influx "shocking" and said the Administration would do something to stop it. The illegal aliens are known as "wetbacks" because many swim or wade the Rio Grande to enter the United States.

But despite increased border vigilance, the tide of workers who are willing to work longer, harder and for less pay than the American laborers shows no sign of slackening.

Herald Tribune

10/5

New York, N.Y.

Mon 10-5-53

P. 3

Wages Fall

As a result the majority of local American agricultural workers have had to go elsewhere for employment. Hourly wages near the border have fallen far below the 70-cent minimum set by the government for farm labor legally imported. In some towns near the border, like this one and Chula Vista, the prevailing wage for field work is 20 cents an hour.

Many of the small ranchers in Southern California and Arizona say they will be forced out of business if a proposed law is passed making it illegal to hire "wetbacks."

"The farmer feels like a criminal now, even though he's not violating any law by hiring wetbacks," said John Snyder, a cotton rancher of Yuma, Ariz. "If it were against the law to use wets, I'd rather go out of business. Chances are I'd be forced out, anyway."

Instead of a new law, the farmers suggest adoption of a border crossing card which would allow Mexicans to come into this country legally and work without a contract. This would give ranchers a ready supply of workers, but would spare them the responsibility of housing or caring for them.

Under the proposed card system, the farmer would certify to his local Farm Bureau the number of workers he needs. He would pick up the Mexicans at the border, sign a pledge to pay a certain wage, and return them to the border when the crops have been harvested.

The United States Immigration Service believes the plan might be feasible as an interim measure if the Mexicans were given health inspections before crossing the border and if they were first checked in the F.B.I. files. They pointed out that a certain number of the Mexicans would not remain in the specified areas, but would penetrate deeper into the United States.

The Mexican government is opposed to the border crossing card idea because Mexican employers are reluctant to lose still more of their laborers. The government also fears a tremendous exodus of job seekers from central Mexican towns and a consequent jam of workers in the border towns.

Problems of policing and housing are already serious, particularly in the off seasons. Migrant workers in the last ten years have boosted border town populations in Mexicali and Tijuana by as much as 275 per cent.

(This is the first of two articles on the "wetback" problem by Mr. Hyams. The second article will appear tomorrow.)

Alaska FEPC Bill Passes

16 f Alask

World

P. 2

Atlanta Ga.

Dai 3-28-53

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 12 — An FEPC bill with enforcement powers has been passed by an overwhelming vote in both houses of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

The bill, which was sponsored by the Anchorage branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, makes it illegal for employers or labor unions to discriminate against any person because of race, religion or national origin. Violation of this provision is punishable by fines or imprisonment or both. It will be administered by the Territorial Commissioner of Labor.

The Anchorage Central Labor Council joined with the NAACP in sending Reverend Giles Trammel, editor of The Alaska Spotlight, the Territory's only Negro newspaper, to Juneau to work among members of the House and Senate on behalf of the bill. The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Wendell Kay, an NAACP member, and was etc.

ONE-DAY-OLD ALASKAN FEPC LAW INVOKED ON ROAD JOB

Oklahoma City Okla.

Negroes and Mexicans Denied Labor Because Whites Will Not Work With Them

Black Dispatch

NEW STATUTE IMPOSES HEAVY FINE FOR VIOLATION

P. 7 16 f

(By G. C. Anderson)

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — (ANP) — With the Alaska FEPC law just one day old, action was begun against Stock & Grove, road building contractors. Charges were filed with the labor commissioner when two Negroes and a Mexican were refused employment on a project at Wrangell because of race and nationality.

According to information filed, the men, Neal Dennis and Forest Sawyer, Negroes; and Manuel Davilla Mexican, were despatched to Wrangell to work for the above named contractors.

Upon arrival they were informed that the company did not hire Negroes or Mexicans, and the men were sent back to Ketchikan. Later, the superintendent is said to have written a letter to the union stating that the men were not employed because the whites already on the job would not work with members of either racial groups involved.

The largest legal firm in Ketchikan, Ziegler and Cloudy, has been retained to prosecute the case. According to Drency Dudley, leading Negro citizen of this old Alaska community, the lawyers asserted that the men would either work, or the concern would not be permitted to operate in the Territory.

The Alaskan fair employment practices act imposes a fine of $500 and/or 30 days in jail for an employer, or union which deprives a person of employment because of race, religion or national origin. It also imposes a fine and imprisonment of the same magnitude against any and all other persons who interferes with the employment of persons for the same reason.

This makes the men who refuse to work with the men just as liable as the contractor. It is the avowed intention to prosecute everybody involved.

16f 1953

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

'Ike' Must Mean Business

ON the highest level of progressive statesmanship was President Eisenhower's declaration in a letter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, when that body went to work last week.

This letter certainly sounded like the President meant business about ending job bias in connection with government contracts.

Courier

"On no level of our national existence can inequality be justified," he wrote, "Within the Federal Government itself, however, tolerance of inequality would be odious. What we cherish as an ideal for our nation as a whole must today be honestly exemplified by the Federal establishment. I know that you and your committee share this resolute purpose. I know that you will succeed in achieving it."

Pittsburgh

Sat 9-26-53

The President then emphasized the "broad significance of your committee's activities," and warned that "the establishment of this committee does not relieve the operating officials of the Executive Branch of the Government of their own very solemn responsibilities in this field. I have asked the members of the Cabinet and the heads of the independent agencies to send to all officials with procurement responsibilities a copy of our new Executive Order and to explain to them that they will be expected to take the initiative in giving daily meaning to the Government's non-discrimination policy."

16

No directive could be more generally explicit and there is every indication that the committee knows the President means what he says and will carry out his will.

When it is considered that at least one-fourth of the business and industry in the United States is covered by government contracts, it means that the goal of fair employment practice throughout the United States is nearer than ever before.

The Federal Government has set the example and taken the leadership, as it should.

It is now up to the businesses and labor unions to follow suit.

16f 1953 D.C.

FEPC Clause Put In D. C. Contracts

WASHINGTON — A clause banning racial discrimination will be put into contracts made by the District of Columbia starting Nov. 16.

16f DC

The new district ruling was announced by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Samuel Spencer, president of the District's Board of Commissioners, at a joint news conference in Mitchell's office.

Defender

Spencer said the proposal to insert the anti-bias clause in all contracts to which the District is a party came from the President's Committee on Government contracts.

p.1

Secretary Mitchell, a member of the President's Committee, hailed the action by the D. C. commissioners as "a very forward step toward ending discrimination in the District." He said it carried out an important policy of President Eisenhower.

Chicago

Spencer estimated that about $30 million worth of contracts would be affected.

Sat 11-7-53

The clause to be inserted in future D. C. contracts is identical to that used in contracts of the Federal Government. It reads:

"In connection with performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employe or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin; and further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all sub-contracts hereunder, ex-commercial supplies or for raw materials."

How the District is going to enforce the anti-discrimination clause appeared hazy from statements made last Monday by Spencer. Spencer was vague and indefinite in his replies to questions of what the procedure will be

16f 1953 FEPC

Covering Washington

By Alice A. Dunnigan for ANP

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 12-5-53

16f

p. 6

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OUTLINED

President Eisenhower outlined a seven-point legislative program to be pushed by the Administration during the next session of congress, but made no mention of civil rights.

At his Wednesday press conference, the President announced that he invited Republican congressional leaders to a meeting to be held at the White House, Dec. 17-19 to discuss the subjects in question.

The principal items to be taken up at this conference, said Mr. Eisenhower are: (1) Security; (2 Fiscal policy; (3) A new farm program; (4) Changes of labor law; (5) Public housing and slum clearance; (6) Social Security expansion; and (7) Foreign aid.

FEPC Big Issue

Although the President made no mention of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission, it has been predicted that this issue will be forced to the front when the second session of the 83rd congress opens the first of the year.

While the President has made no indication that the administration will support a compulsory FEPC federal law, it might be remembered that he made a speech in Newark during his campaign stating that he firmly believed in fair treatment of all workers.

Apparently he has tried to back up this statement by establishing a Government Compliance Committee to see that all industries working under government contracts will grant fair employment to all persons regardless of race or religion. But what about those industries which do not hold government contracts? Only a federal FEPC can do the trick.

Hearings are expected to begin sometime in January on the FEPC bill introduced in this congress by Republican Sen. Irvin Ives of New York with a bipartisan group of 18 other senators. The bill is now before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which Ives is chairman.

While Sen. Ives might be successful in having his committee to report the bill out, it is expected to run into opposition on the floor by the Southern group.

Of all the civil rights bills, FEPC has the strongest opposition, and it is feared that such a measure will be filibustered to death by the Dixiecrats. And under the present cloture rule, it takes two-thirds of the entire senate or 64 votes to cut off debate.

The New York City Bar Associations has recently released a report favoring federal fair employment practice legislation.

This report by attorneys of New York City wipes out all contentions by opponents that compulsory fair employment for all citizens is a violation of the constitution of the United States.

School Segregation

President Eisenhower further stated at his press conference that he plans to have further conferences with Attorney General Brownell on the question of school segregation before the Attorney General files his brief in the United State Supreme court.

It had been previously announced that the justice department did not intend to file its brief until the very last minute—perhaps the very day that the rehearing on the case is scheduled to begin, Dec. 7.

Briefs have already been filed in the school segregation cases by NAACP attorney for the four states asking for integration Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and Delaware. Attorneys for the Consolidated Parent group of the District of Columbia has also filed its brief.

Attorneys for the District of Columbia and for other groups upholding the dual system have not yet filed their briefs.

Much Work Involved

Preparing briefs in these school segregation cases has not been an easy task. It was reported that the staff workers for NAACP went two or three days without sleep while briefs were in preparation and took time out only to eat. Enough coffeee was consumed in the office of the Legal Defense staff to supply a regiment for a full week. Several of the lawyers were unable to have a meal with their families for four full months.

Thurgood Marshall, who directed the work, slept in his own bed at home eight times in a period of four months, and had dinner with his wife only twice in three months. Six of the lawyers who worked in New York on the brief were away from their families for three months.

In preparing this 240-page brief with its 526 footnotes the NAACP staff used 1,000,600 sheets of copy paper, 6,000,225 sheets of manifold, 2,700 stencils more than twelve million sheets of mimeographing paper and 115,000 sheets of carbon paper.

Many other things could be said about the work involved in preparing this brief, including the endless hours of work donated by volunteer workers as well as the unceasing work of the paid staff, but this is sufficient to point out that those of us who live in the states should certainly put our whole hearted support behind this effort which is being made for our benefit. We can show our appreciation by contributing both our moral and financial support to an organization which is toiling day and night while we sleep.

Ending segregation in D. C.

A conference was held at the White House last week between the president of the board of district commissioners, the chairman of the District Recreation board and the President's advisor on minority group problems.

None of the officials would reveal what was discussed at the meeting but it is assumed that they talked about ways to abolish segregration in the government of the District of Columbia.

A city directive ending segregation in the D. C. government is expected at a very early date. This order will perhaps cover the long smothering issue of whether the fire department in D. C. should be racially integrated. This department is under direct jurisdiction of the District Commissioners who have pledged themselves to carry out President Eisenhower's program to end racial segregation in the District.

16f 1953 F EPC

Affects jobs in two more departments

Move held challenge to Congress to pass general FEPC law

16f

DENVER, Colo. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower, at the summer white house here last Thursday issued an executive order establishing the Government Contract Committee in place of President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

The new order revokes the Truman executive order and abolishes the Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Differs From Old Order

The Eisennower oraer differs in several respects from the Truman order:

P. 1

1. It is much stronger.

It authorizes the committee to receive complaints of violations of the non-discrimination clause in government contracts and, in turn, to transmit them to the appropriate contracting agencies for report of the action taken in such cases.

New York N.Y.

The Committee on Government Contract Compliance was merely a study group.

2. The Eisenhower order requires each contracting agency to set up adequate complaince machinery.

Sat 8-22-53

3. The number of members of the committee is increased from 10 to 14. The Truman committee had on it representatives of four government agencies. The Eisenhower committee will include representatives of six such agencies.

Added Weight

The agencies added are the Commerce and Justice Departments. The Justice Department is expected to give added weight to the authority of the committee.

4. The Eisenhower committee is authorized to make recommendations to Government agencies to improve and make more effective the non - discrimination clause of Government contracts.

5. The committee also is directed to encourage an educational program by voluntary non-government groups.

6. It also is directed to establish and maintain co-operative relationships with state and local governmental and non - governmental agencies.

Lauded By NAACP

The action of President Eisenhower in setting up the committee "merits the gratitude of thousanas who are now denied a chance to work or use their higher skills in the mills and factories that hold government contracts," Walter White and Clarence Mitchell, of the NAACP said in a joint statement Thursday.

16f

The action, they said, "reaffirms the important principle that those who do business with the United States shall not refuse employment to qualified persons solely because of race, religion or national origin.

"This move of the Chief Executive is a challenge to Congress to erase discrimination in all other major industries by passing a Fair Employment Practice law."

An NAACP survey of employment practices among firms holding government contracts in 24 cities last spring revealed widespread discrimination.

The findings of this survey were submitted to the White House with an urgent request for revival of the Government Committee on Contract Compliance orginally set up by President Truman.

Booklet Tells Workers of FEPC Rights

P. 2

AFL newspaper

16f

New York City.—A 24-page pamphlet detailing the rights enjoyed by workers in the 12 states and 28 cities that have fair employment laws was placed on sale by the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

The cost is 7 cents for single copies, and $6 for 100.

The pamphlet, entitled "Your Rights Under State ~~and Local~~ Fair Employment Practices Laws," explains how to file a fair employment practices complaint before state and city commissions. It also presents full information on four presidential executive orders which bar discrimination in plants working on government contracts and in federal agencies.

Aug 8-28-53

LEHMAN BILL AIMS TO BAR LABOR BIAS

Taft Law Amendment Offered —Senate Unit Puts Off Action on F. E. P. C. to January

~~16f~~ FEPC

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York, introduced an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act today that would make it an unfair labor practice for employers and for labor unions to discriminate on the basis of race, creed or national origin.

5-15-53

Action on bills to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission was postponed until next year by the Civil Rights subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee.

Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York and chairman of the subcommittee, said hearings were put off until January because it was not possible to get heads of religious organizations and industrialists to testify on short notice. He said there was a possibility that the hearings might be held in the fall, but that the subcommittee decided for the moment on the second week in January, 1954.

New York N.Y.

Bills like those introduced by Senator Lehman also are likely to go over until next year. They lack the support of some organizations that favor legislation against racial discrimination but which are chary of using a labor bill as a vehicle.

Senator Lehman, who also is a co-sponsor of a similar bill introduced some days ago by Senator Ives, said his proposal sought to achieve the same purposes as the Ives bill but that he believed the formulation he introduced today was preferable.

Senator Lehman said his bill, unlike the Ives bill, would not permit the upset of established bargaining rights or existing bargaining agreements.

"I have no special pride of authorship in this proposal," Senator Lehman said in a statement. "I just want to see the job done. It should be done. It must be done. Employers and unions alike must recognize not only the moral evil but the economic waste in discrimination practices. As far as I am concerned, this is one of the most essential amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act."

Conflicts Arise In Company's Policy On Fair Employment

16-J FEPC

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — International Harvester Company is carrying out a voluntary fair employment practice policy at three southern plants, has run into various difficulties.

World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 9-19-53

A survey of biracial employment practices at Harvester plants in Memphis, Louisville, and Indiana, shows that promotion or upgrading of colored workers, on the basis of seniority and qualifications, led to wildcat strikes, compromise solutions, and even violence.

JOHN HOPE

The report, issued by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association, was written by John Hope, II, an industrial relations specialist at Fisk University, under the close supervision of Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford of Duke University and Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Several examples of difficulties which arose in situations in which colored workers were promoted or upgraded to better positions are given in the report.

One of the examples tells of Harvester's experience at its Memphis Works when a white drill press operator refused to work beside a colored man of comparable status.

In 1948, the first year, the first year Memphis Works was in operation, a colored grinder was employed in the machine shop and was assigned to work beside a white drill press operator, passing along processed materials to the white man.

After they had been working side by side for about a week, the white man got angry and said he would not work beside a colored man. One official said the colored man was probably working faster than his white associate and parts were piling up in front of the white worker.

Following the white worker's refusal to work with the colored worker, other workers left their jobs until the whole plant, except the foundry, was stopped by unauthorized strike.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) was notified officially of a contract violation and supported management in its efforts to get the workers back to work.

After a stoppage of about two days, plant operations were resumed, and all workers returned to their former jobs, including the two in question.

Immediately after the incident, the colored grinder requested another job in the same department but away from the white worker who had caused the stoppage. The colored worker remained in the machine shop from July 20, 1958 to May 30, 1949, when he was shifted voluntarily to the foundry.

LIMITED TRAINING

The report states that the Memphis industrial relations manager said since the incident a colored worker has rarely applied for a job in the machine department.

The industrial relations manager, Mr. Hope, also stated that in addition to the problem of acceptance by white workers, the small number of colored applicants is due to the limited training opportunities open to colored workers in the Memphis area.

BREAKING IN

Harvester has had no training program in the machine shop, while there was such a lack of trained personnel for the new foundry that a training course was established for colored workers as well as whites.

Another example cited is that of a colored helper in the press room, who was promoted by his foreman to press work in June, 1949, and was assigned to a press with a white employee for "breaking in." After lunch the other press men would not return to their jobs.

World
Atlanta, Ga.

"Didn't you understand the nondiscrimination policy when you were hired?" management officials asked them.

"Yes, but we didn't think it would apply to our department," the white workers said, or, "We thought it meant Negroes would have their own departments."

Management realized that the educational process had to be repeated. It was emphasized that the policy "gave those who would do the best work a chance to do it."

Sat
9-19-53

After discussion of the non-discrimination policy by management officials, the workers thought the matter over and all except one returned to their jobs.

The next two examples involved situations in which colored workers sought or were promoted to skilled production jobs previously considered "white jobs."

At the Memphis Works in August, 1950, a white crane operator was transferred at his own request to a stockkeeper's job, leaving his former job vacant.

Two men were eligible for this job on the basis of their seniority and qualifications—one white and the other colored. The white man had seniority but did not want to bid for the job. Under the contract, the colored man was entitled to and requested it.

The company upgraded him to the classification of crane operator. When he went on the job, the white workers walked off in a body.

Management firmly held its position that the colored man was entitled to the job and advised the union that the wildcat stike was a contract violation. The union took the same position and sought vigorously to persuade its members to return to their jobs.

The stoppage, which lasted about two days and involved almost half of the workers in the plant, led to high tension and some violence, Mr. Hope reports. He said while statements about the nature and extent of the violence were conflicting, it was agreed that "there was some rock-throwing and scuffling between white and colored workers and that some people were hurt."

The extent of the damage was restricted by management and union representatives working together to separate the two groups and avoid further clashes.

Union and management officials held their ground that the colored man was entitled to the job. As a result, plant operations were reestablished with the colored man performing his new function as a crane operator.

In another case, "timid and vacillating practices," first by management and then by the union, strengthened the resistance of a small minority and jeopardized control of the situation in the plant.

Since March, 1948, a qualified colored welder has unsuccessfully tried to get a transfer to a job as welder. He filed an application for a job as a welder at the Memphis Works, stating his qualifications. The foreman gave him a test in April, 1948.

There were between ten and thirteen welders in the department at that time. When they heard that a colored welder might be coming into their department they staged a sit-down strike for about an hour.

After satisfactorily completing the test, the applicant was told to return the next day to begin work on the second shift. When he reported, the foreman told him that no booth was ready and asked whether he would take a labor job until a booth was ready.

"PUT OFF"

After the colored man accepted the labor job, he found that he was continually "put off" on the ground that no booth was ready.

When the UAW local obtained bargaining rights in April, 1949, the colored welder placed the matter before it and the union, he said, "kept promising and promising me."

He gave his written complaint to a member of the grievance committee, who should have sent it to the personnel department. Instead, according to a union official, he either lost it, kept it in his pocket, or destroyed it."

16-J

As a result, the grievance did not reach official channels for a long time. This delay, Mr. Hope reports, "deeply embittered" the job applicant and "tended to undermine the confidence" of colored members in their union.

Colored union members requested that representative of the UAW Fair Employment Practice Committee be brought into the case. The co-director of the committee met with union officials and the colored welder, and it was decided that thte colored welder "should not insist upon taking the welding job at that time because the union was young and might be destroyed by such action."

In the spring of 1951, the same colored welder filed another grievance with the union, charging that two new white welders had been hired in spite of the fact that he had made a prior request for transfer to such a jab. The company ex- ed its willingness to place him he report states, "but willing because of e."

Find Restaurant Violated FEPC Laws

Afro-American

p. 5

Boston, Mass.

Jan. 3-53

BOSTON, Mass. — One of the largest roadside restaurants in the state has been found to be in violation of the Commonweath's fair employment practice laws by its failure to integrate colored and white waiters in its dining room.

The finding was made by Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney of THE Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination who pointed out that an anti-discriminatory policy practiced by the restaurant in its other departments did not relieve them of the responsibility for extending that policy into its dining room.

A complaint was brought against the restaurant by an experienced Boston waiter who claimed he was refused employment because of his color.

After a series of conferences, the restaurant accepted the finding of the state commissioner and the complaint was conciliated. Under the terms of the conciliation, the restaurant agreed to abandon a policy of an all-white force of waiters and promised the first full time opening for a waiter to the complainant. Representing the complainant was Herbert R. Tucker, Jr., attorney.

Enforceable FEP In Minneapolis And Philadelphia Has Worked Successfully

Afro-American p. 5 Baltimore, Md.

16f FEPC

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Among the larger cities, only Minneapolis and Philadelphia have an enforceable fair employment practice ordinance which has been in effect for more than two years, a staff report to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations reveals. Del. 1-10-53

According to the report, these two municipal ordinances have succeeded in reducing employment discrimination since their adoption of the Minneapolis law in 1947, the Philadelphia law in 1948.

The 1952 report of the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practice Commission states that the ordinance has opened job opportunities for minorities in city government agencies (skilled work, the professions and teaching;. retail-sales, banking and insurance companies, and at higher levels than before in manufacturing and industrial employment.

The Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, formerly the Fair Employment Practice Commission, reports that, judging from its own records and those of public and private employment agencies, employment discrimination has diminished.

In giving effect to enforceable state and municipal ordinances the staf report states, the administrative agencies are aware of the role of education and training.

On the one hand, the report points out, discrimination in education and training prevents many persons from acquiring the skills necessary to qualify them for certain kinds of employment.

On the other hand, it states, as more and more persons who are likely to be the objects of discrimination in employment become qualified for professional and skilled jobs through education and training, FEP agencies will be better able to carry out their task of making employment a matter of one's qualifications, rather than one's race, color, religion, or national origin.

The staff report alsc discusses the record of Wisconsin, one of the two states with an educational FEP law.

The other State with a non-compulsory law is Indiana, but information concerning its operation was not received in time for inclusion in the report.

The Indiana FEP law, enacted in 1945, declares that it is a "right and privilege" of its citizens to have the "opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry."

The Wisconsin FEP law has no enforcement provision. It declares it to be "the public policy of the State to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry."

In the Milwaukee area, according to the commission's report for 1948-50, colored persons were hired by firms with which the division conferred. Eleven men and women were hired and one was promoted. More significantly, one [illegible] ity, and a manufacturer had hired more than [illegible] by the end of 1950.

Survey Shows Minority Covered by FEPC Laws

AFL News-Reporter

p. 5

16f

Washington D.C.

Jan. 2-53

One-third of the workers in the United States are covered by compulsory fair employment practice laws in 7 states and 2 cities. A report by the labor-management subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee said about an eighth of the nonwhite and two-thirds of the Jews in the country are protected by enforceable FEPC acts.

Dispels Reaction

In making public the survey, Chairman Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), said: "That report should do much to dispel the unreasoning reaction which antidiscrimination measures sometimes set off."

The study was compiled by the National Securities Resources Board under the direction of Dr. Monroe Berger, a Princeton University sociology professor.

States which have fair employment legislation that can be enforced by court order are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington. Minneapolis and Philadelphia have their own compulsory FEPC measures.

New Mexico has a similar statute but no money has been authorized to enforce it. Colorado has enforcement provisions in the field of public employment only. Indiana and Wisconsin provide for elimination of discrimination through conciliation.

The compulsory laws, the report states, generally follow this pattern:

"They are not criminal laws but administration laws, strengthened by court intervention as a last resort. All of them rely largely on education and conciliation techniques.

Law Provisions

"These laws provide that employers are prohibited from discriminating, on the basis of race or color, religion, or national origin and ancestry, in hiring, conditions of work, upgrading, dismissal, etc.

"Labor unions are forbidden to discriminate in their membership policies, or in their relations with employers or with nonunion members. Employment agencies are prohibited from discrimination in classifying or referring prospective employes or in obtaining information from them."

The report pointed out that in the 5,200 records of complaint cases available, discrimination was found to exist in 2,800 cases—but only 6 required court action after a breakdown of conciliation procedures.

President-elect Eisenhower said during his campaign, "I really believe we can do more by leadership and getting states to do it than by making it a federal compulsory thing."

Kansas House Passes Stevens' FEPC Bill

16f

Call p. 13

Kansas City

Mar. 20-53

TOPEAKA, Kas. — The House of Representatives by vote of 83 to 3 here Wednesday, March 11, passed the Fair Employment Practices bill introduced by Myles C. Stevens, representative from Kansas City, Kas. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The bill, house bill No. 388, provides for a five-member commission and a full-time $6,000-a-year executive secretary. It carries no penalty provisions for violations but the commission is empowered to hold hearings, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, take testimony and make investigations and to give publicity to its findings.

House bill No. 388 is a substitute bill introduced by Rep. Stevens after it became apparent that his original bill, No. 47, which carried provisions for court action, fines and penalties, would not pass.

Strong opposition to House bill the young people of the state long ago indicated that they would welcome Negroes to their campuses.

J. McKinley Neal, representative from Kansas City, pleaded for passage of house bill No. 112 No. 47 was led by the Associated Industries of Kansas and the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

"It is further declared that the opportunity to secure and to hold employment without discrimination is a civil right of every citizen. To protect that right, it is hereby declared to be the purpose of this act to establish and to provide a state commission having power particularly to discourage discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons as hereinafter provided.

3-20-53 Call

The commission to be created by the bill would be called the Anti-Discrimination commission. It would consist of five members, two representatives of industry, two representatives of labor, and one representative of the public at large. They would be appointed by the governor.

The house voted for the bill on Wednesday after having on Tuesday approved it by unanimous voice vote.

An FEPC bill introduced by Rep. Stevens in the 1951 legislature, providing penalties, was passed by the house but was killed in the senate.

According to Gallup—

Weight of opinion supports state laws, not federal FEPC

BY GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9 — President Eisenhower's plan, announced in his State of the Union message, to work out civil rights reforms by means of friendly conferences with state and local authorities has the weight of public opinion behind it.

A nationwide survey on the FEPC controversy, completed a few days before the president's address to Congress, shows the weight of U. S. opinion today still is on the side of state control rather than federal action.

FEPC

Nov. 2 9-53

* * *

IN FACT, there has been a slight increase in sentiment for state control since an identical survey was made six months ago, just after the Chicago nominating conventions had adopted their civil rights platforms.

In other words, the surveys show that it isn't just the South which opposes a federal fair employment practices law.

To test current sentiment on the question, the Institute had its staff of field reporters ask a cross-section of voters across the country this question:

> "Some people say we should have a national law requiring employers to hire people without regard to color or race. Other people say that it should be left up to each state to decide on this for itself. With which side do you, yourself, agree?"

P. 14

Here are the results of today's survey:

Left to states	47%
National FEPC	31
Neither	14
No opinion	8
	100%

* * *

AND HERE are the results six months ago:

AUGUST, 1952

Left to states	44%
National FEPC	32
Neither	16
No opinion	8
	100%

ANALYSIS OF opinion today in the various geographical sections of the country shows the weight of sentiment in all areas is in agreement with the South in favoring state control, although the South is more one-sided than elsewhere.

In one area—the New England and the Middle-Atlantic states—the vote today is extremely close and shows a reversal of sentiment over the last six months period.

Here is the vote by geographical sections:

EAST
(N. E. & Middle-Atlantic States)

Left to states	42%
National FEPC	41
Neither and no opinion	17

MIDDLE-WEST
(E. Central & W. Central States)

Left to states	44%
National FEPC	30
Neither and no opinion	26

FAR WEST
(Mountain & Pacific Coast States)

Left to states	36%
National FEPC	32
Neither and no opinion	32

SOUTH

Left to states	72%
National FEPC	14
No opinion	14

* * *

TODAY'S SURVEY finds that the difference of opinion between the two parties again is not great.

Here is the vote today by political affiliation:

	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
Left to states	51%	47%	43%
National FEPC	31	28	35
Neither, no opinion	18	25	22

IN HIS STATE of the Union speech, President Eisenhower said he will seek to end segregation in the District of Columbia so that the nation's capital would provide an "honored example to all the communities of the nation."

"In this manner, and by the leadership of the office of president, exercised through friendly conferences with those in authority in our states and cities we expect to make true and rapid progress in civil rights and equality of employment opportunity," the president said.

Ill. FEPC Bill Before Assembly

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — A bill providing for equal job opportunities, with penalties for employers ~~[illegible]~~ for violations, was due to be placed in the hopper this week before the State Assembly.

p. 5

The FEPC bill has the tacit approval of Gov. Stratton and is sponsored by Rep. Jenkins (R., Chicago) Southside leader.

It would establish a commission representing labor, employers and the public to hear

"Som

complaints concerning alleged discrimination should an employer be found guilty he would be cited for a violation of the FEPC law.

If the employer persists in failing to observe the commission findings, he may be forced to trial in court on a contempt charge and face possible penalties of a fine and/or jail sentence.

Chicagoan named to new FEPC group

DENVER — President Eisenhower Saturday appointed J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, as vice - chairman of the newly created Government Contract Committee to curb racial and religious discrimination in employment on government contracts.

By J. ERNEST WILKINS

Vice - President Richard M. Nixon has been named chairman of the 15 member body of Government officials and public representatives, whose function is to insure that no firm holding Government contracts, practices discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Wilkins, the sole colored member, formerly held national office in the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He is a native of Farmington, Mo., and received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and his law degree from the University of Chicago.

From Lincoln

He has also received a doctor's degree from Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Wilkins, and the other members, the President made it clear that he expects the group to be one of the most important Government-civilian committees in his administration.

Speaking for the president, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary said:

"We are deliberately designating as the chairman of the second highest official in the Government of the United States - to do everything we see that this policy of equal employment opportunities for all persons employed or seeking employment on Government contracts is carried out to the letter."

(Under the executive order establishing the committee, there are to be nine representatives of the public and ~~six~~ from the Government. Mr. Nixon was classified as a public member so he could serve.)

Reflects Attitude

Mr. Hagerty said establishment of the committee "reflects the attitude of the President and the whole Administration that there shall be no discrimination in any phase of governmental activity."

Baltimore, Md.

He also announced that the President will meet the new committee in New York next Wednesday. The Government members yet to be chosen by the heads of their departments or agencies, will come from the department of Defense, Justice and Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Other members announced by the President are:

Fred Lazarus Jr., Cincinnati merchant and president of the American Retail Federation.

George Meany, president of the AFL.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO.

John L. McCaffrey, president of the International Harvester co.

John Minor Watson, New Orleans attorney and Republican national committeeman for Louisiana.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reed, chairman of the board of the New York Herald Tribune.

John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

16f 1953

FEPC (Kansas)

Kansas Senate Passes FEPC Bill

TOPEKA, Kans. — (INS) — A state FEPC bill has been approved by the Kansas Senate which also passed 24 other measures Friday afternoon in the rush toward adjournment.

The bill to curb discrimination in employment practices sets up a five-member commission to be appointed by Gov. Edward F. Arn with a $6,000 a year executive secretary. However, there are no punitive provisions for violations.

Los Angeles
Cal.
[illegible]
[illegible] 3-13-53

Fair employment practices

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON—Can the executive branch of the government circumvent the will of Congress and, by means of a national commission or committee on employment practices, introduce a system that discriminates at will in the award of government contracts as between private companies irrespective of which one is the lowest bidder?

This is the issue which soon will be presented to the country if first reports concerning the purposes of the committee of 15 members appointed by President Eisenhower prove to be correct. For it is stated that the president has given his "full, personal and moral support" to a program whereby the new committee is to see to it that no government contracts shall be awarded to private companies which do not agree to make their employment practices conform to those set forth by the new committee.

It will be recalled that Congress has for years wrestled with the proposal to create a national fair employment practices commission but a powerful minority has again and again filibustered against the passage of the measure. In the presidential campaign of 1952, Mr. Eisenhower expressed himself as not in favor of a "compulsory" FEPC and extolled the virtues of a "voluntary" plan.

THE NEW COMMITTEE, however, starts out as if it were going to use the government's contracting power on a compulsory basis. Vice President Nixon, who is to be chairman of the committee, has been quoted as saying that "since the government spends annually on government contracts $40 billion, or one-fourth of all the money spent on production in the United States, we can deal with 25 per cent of the problem because we control the purse strings . . . where public funds are involved, all segments of the population should enjoy the benefits."

This concept, if taken literally, could mean that the federal government has the right, because it purchases goods from private companies, to regulate the employment practices of those companies. While such a power might in some cases have a worthy objective in seeking to eliminate racial or religious bias, it could also be construed as to make them acceptable to the federal government. It could mean that, if an executive department so willed it, the right to strike could be prohibited on any job or contract which the federal government awarded. It could mean that employers would be required to hire proportionate numbers from each of the different religions and sects so that "all segments of the population should enjoy the benefits." There is no limit to the abuse of power once the principle is granted that the purse strings control everything and that the executive branch may virtually assert legislative power over one-fourth of the nation's production.

If the president had appointed a committee to expose and emphasize bias in hiring, the publicity achieved would have been a legitimate aim from an educational standpoint. Social pressures result usually from a full disclosure of the facts of injustice. But for the executive branch of the government to decide that, for political or social or any other reasons, it will not award contracts to a low bidder but only to a bidder who has satisfied the requirements of a sociological nature, will mean more rather than less cleavages in the nation hereafter.

IT WAS UNDER the New Deal that the concept was born which held that in government the end always justifies the means and hence that, if Congress didn't see fit to pass a law, it was proper for the executive branch to enact that law by means of executive order or regulation.

The Fair Deal under President Truman went so far as to seize the steel industry by asserting "inherent" powers but the Supreme Court rejected that doctrine.

Maybe the new committee doesn't intend to go as far as first reports indicate but will be wholly educational. If it does assume sweeping authority over contract-letting, the next Congress most certainly will begin to put riders on appropriation bills which will prevent any such "legislation" by the executive branch from becoming effective.—©

Nixon

P.I.

9-30-53

Ill. FEPC Bill Keeps Rolling On To Passage

Independent P. 2

16f

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Equal job opportunity bill moved a step nearer passage in the house today when it successfully weathered a second attempt by Rep. Arthur W. Sprague (R.-LaGrange) to attach an "Anti-Labor" amendment. The Sporague amendment offered during the second reading of the bill would have made "Membership or non-membership in a union," also a condition against which an employer could not discriminate.

Rep. Charles Jenkins, sponsor of the measure, successfully argued that the amendment was in conflict with existing federal labor legislation, and should be defeated. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 90 to 22.

BILL ADVANCED

The bill was then advanced on the calendar to third reading. It was called for final debate and passage in the House on Tuesday June 16.

Sat. 6-27-53

Jenkins was joined in strong protest arguments against the "Anti-Labor" proposal by Reps G. William Horsley (Rep.-Springfield), Joseph R. Peterson (R Princeton), Carl W. Soderstron (Rep-Streator), Robert H. Allisoi (R.-Pekin) and Lloyd Harri (Dem.-Granite City).

Before being advanced to thir reading a Jenkins amendment wa adopted appropriating $50,000 fo the operation of the commissioi to be set up.

Ill. House Okays FEPC

Vote Is Tribute To Chicago Man

Afro-American

16f

P. 3

Baltimore Md.

Sat 6-27-53

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (NNPA)—The House of Representatives of the Illinois legislature last Wednesday passed a state fair employment practice bill, backed by Gov. William G. Stratton, as a personal tribute to Rep. Charles Jenkins, veteran colored Republican legislator of Chicago.

Jenkins, who is chairman of the powerful House appropriations committee and who has been frequently praised by other members of the legislature for his energy and ability, put passage of the measure on a personal basis.

The bill would establish a commission on equality of employment opportunity, which would have the job of ending racial and religious discrimination in employment in Illinois.

The commission would have the power to issue cease and desist orders in cases where discrimination is found, but enforcement of such orders would rest with Illinois courts. Small employers, farm labor, domestic help, and religious organizations are exempt from the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Support For Bill

All four colored members of the House, led by Mr. Jenkins, spoke in support of the proposed state FEPC law. They were joined by Rep. Franklin U. Stransky, (Rep. Savanna) and Rep. Robert Allison (Rep. Pekin) who is at times a spokesman for labor organizations.

As the vote on the bill progressed, Jenkins pleaded for its passage until the vote reached 81 to 30.

Other colored members of the House, Reps. Corneal Davis, Fred J. Smith and Charles Skyles, all Chicago Democrats, earlier made impassioned appeals similar to that by Jenkins.

ILLINOIS FEPC BILL KILLED BY SENATE, 29 TO 13

BY ROBERT HOWARD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Tribune

P. 6

Chicago

Sec. 1

16f

Thurs.

6-25-53

Springfield, Ill., June 24—Amid Democratic tributes to Gov. Stratton, the senate today killed, 29 to 13, an administration sponsored bill for a state commission to handle complaints of job discrimination against Negroes.

Lt. Gov. John William Chapman, under a suspension of the rules, was permitted to speak for the bill which passed the house last week under the sponsorship of Rep. Charles J. Jenkins [R., Chicago].

Altho the fair employment commission proposal was part of Gov. Stratton's legislative program, most of the Republican majority voted to uphold the senate industrial affairs committee's recommendation that it be killed.

Warn of Harassment

Senator after senator argued that the proposed five man commission could harass business firms and might hinder, rather than improve, racial relations. They objected to compulsory legislation.

"It is up to the Democratic party to save this young progressive governor from the forces of reaction," said Sen. William J. Lynch [D., Chicago], minority leader, while praising the Stratton legislative program.

Sen. James W. Gray [D., East St. Louis] quoted President Eisenhower as wanting the states to take action to give full rights to Negroes. Defeat of the bill Gray said, would make federal action necessary.

"Matter of Principle"

Chapman, in making the unusual request that he be permitted to depart from his role as the impartial presiding officer of the senate, said he wanted to help Negroes as a "matter of principle." He said that passage of the Jenkins bill would cause Negroes to leave the Democratic party and lead to the election of a Republican mayor of Chicago.

Chapman, noting that state-wide employer organizations opposed the bill, said he might not be reëlected as a result of his speech. He recalled that he was defeated for reëlection as a Chicago alderman more than 20 years ago because he took a stand that displeased Mayor Thompson.

Sen. William J. Connors [D., Chicago] called Chapman the 'biggest man in the halls of the senate" and invited him to join the Democratic party.

Casts Lone G. O. P. Vote

The only Republican who voted for the bill was Sen. Edward P. Saltiel [R., Chicago]. He said it wasn't unusual for the legislature to create commissions with compulsory powers. Sen. Peter J. Miller [R., Chicago], who had voted for fair employment bills in past sessions, voted "present."

Sen. C. C. Wimbish [D., Chicago], the senate's only Negro, said the Jenkins bill, if passed, would cause "eight out of 10 Negro voters to go back to the Republican party." He closed the debate by saying that "FEPC will be back at the next session and some day it will pass."

The senate voted, 29 to 0, to concur in house amendments to a bill to require the inoculation against rabies of dogs running at large. It was introduced by Sen. George E. Drach [R., Springfield] and supported by public health groups. It was sent to the governor for approval.

FEPC Bill Voted Down In Indiana

moved

P. 1 16f

Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 2-21-53

INDIANAPOLIS — (INS) — The Fair Employment Practice Council Bill was killed in the Indiana Senate today amid charges of a growing anti-labor movement.

The Senate bill was reported out with a unanimous recommendation for passage by the Public Policy Committee.

But Sen. Clem McConaha, Centerville Republican, who helped author the measure, moved its recommitement to the Senate Labor Committee.

The other author, Sen. Robert Lee Brokenburr, Indianapolis Republican, objected saying such action means the bill has "little chance of passing" but said he would "rely on the integrity of the Labor group."

Democratic Floor Leader Sen. Leo J. Stemle, of Jasper. termed the move the "swan song of the FEPC." He added:

"This bill to my way of thinking is on its way to the graveyard and will never see the light of day. I know the little group of 10 on my side know that. I am not going to embarrass my friends on the Republican side by asking for a roll call vote.

World Sat. 2-21-53

Indiana

"There is an anti-labor movement on in the Senate and this is the swan song fo hte FEPC."

The bill was recommitted by voice vote.

Fair Practices Bill Is Passed By Ind. Solons

moved

P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

16f

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(ANP) — The lower house of the Indiana legislature last week voted 74 to 11 to give the state an FEPC law with teeth in it. The bill, which includes three-way penalties for discrimination, now goes to the Senate. In this respect, the bill differs from one passed in 1945 which merely had the power to investigate if discrimination existed and if so to advise against.

Sponsored by three Negro state representatives, the bill would forbid restaurants, theatres, hotels, and all other public places to refuse service to Negroes or other minority races or creeds. The bill would replace a civil rights law passed in 1885.

Thurs. 3-5-53

Ind.

Possible penalties would be fines of $350 to $500, jail sentences up to 30 days, public-nuisance injunctions, and revoking of licenses after three convictions.

The trio of representatives who introduced the bill are:

Jesse L. Dickinson, (D. South Bend); William D. Mackey (R., Indianapolis); and James S. Hunter (D., East Chicago).

In a bid for passage of the bill, Dickinson said in part:

"Do you believe there should be liberty for all the people? I help pay taxes for Indiana's state parks, but I have never been in one because I know if I went there I'd be humiliated."

moved

Hunter pleaded:

"It isn't for me; it's for America."

Rep. Mackey is the author of the bill which now must hurdle the conservative Senate.

Similar FEPC bills have been introduced in the past, only to fail in one of the houses of the legislature. The bills have been the object of much opposition from vested interest and publishers through out the state.

Thurs. 3-5-53

16f Indiana

The small opposition voiced against the bill this time included a representative from Lafayette and one from Wyandotte. The gentleman from the latter city voiced the opinion that "it's not a question of how I feel but as a business proposition, it just wouldn't work out in southern Indiana."

Southern Indiana is an area with strong racial feelings.

16f 1953 Louisiana

Ex-Inmate Tells Sordid Story Of 'Kangaroo Court'

Weekly

(Editor's Note—Below we are printing an account of life in the Orleans parish prison as told by a former prisoner and as he saw it during the time he waited in confinement for trial. This is not intended as an expose or as criticism, but is carried with the purpose of arousing civic-minded citizens to action. The identity of the ex-prisoner who has in his possession letters signed by prisoners whom he is trying to help, is deleted for obvious reasons.)

By Former Inmate, Parish Prison
As Told to Elgin Hychew

As an accused man, I recently spent 29 days in the Orleans parish prison where I paid the prisoners to keep them from beating me.

I don't know if Sheriff Johnny Grosch knows that this goes on in his bailiwick. However, I have reasons to believe that he might know the happenings which go on right under his nose.

No one has asked me to write this. I am doing it of my own free will and accord with hope that it will make others think twice before doing anything wrong. What I did has been taken care of by the law. I was charged with killing a man, tried and found not guilty.

New Orleans La.

I consider the parish prison as an institution run by a bunch of inmates, who are popularly referred to by the boys on the tiers as "head hall boys." There are three of them on each side of the day room which accommodates some 9[illegible] men.

Sat. 1-3-53

These prisoners "shake down" each man after he has been visited by someone. Whatever he has been given is taken from him under threats and split between the "head hall boys."

If you don't come across, you are sure to get one of two things: A good whipping or a "shine" on the floor. There are other methods of course, but these are the most commonly used, such as making you butt your head against the wall until you do come across.

The boys who swing the leather are those in charge of distributing the food. If they have a man whom they don't like because he won't come across, he is starved until he does. Most prisoners weaken to these tactics because they are afraid to protest.

I have seen men ill on many occasions and didn't have a chance to see the doctor in 18 days. The system used is that each prisoner must report to the head hall boy and he in turn reports you to the watchman in charge.

Well, what happens after then is unknown.

Weekly

What also is a general complaint among all Negro prisoners of the prison is that they are given only two slices of bread during a meal. Why isn't the bread put on the table so each Negro prisoner can eat as much as he likes, the same as the white prisoners? I fed white prisoners and I know.

Sat. 1-3-53

I was beaten the first night I was put in the prison. I was knocked up side a bench causing me to suffer agonizing pains of my leg and it was 18 days before I was allowed to see a doctor. My leg set up infection. I was later treated by Dr. Wilkes.

I was also taken to "Kangaroo court" where I was asked if I believed in law and order. Naturally I said yes and one of the head hall boys beat me. Head hall boys are the toughest on the block, the best fighters on the tiers and can whip any man up there.

While in "court" they ask you for what crime you have been charged and "they decide whether you are guilty or not guilty."

If a man is an old prisoner he will be treated like a king. He doesn't have to work. The hall boys treat him to plenty of candy, cigarettes and tobacco. But if a man comes from a good family and has never been in trouble before, he is called a "lame" and sees a hard time.

Every week one of the boys come around and say:

"Say, don't you know you got to pay your room and board today?"

If you get fly, they'll whip or work you, such as making you get on your knees and shine the floor. All of the boys have floor marks on their knees.

The highest I ever had to pay to keep them from beating me was $12.

White prisoners use polishing machines. Negro prisoners shine the floors with their hands.

There is no homosexuality or dope in the parish prison; at least I didn't see any. I did notice that something is handled in the kitchen (in powder form), which is transferred from the kitchen by the head boys downstairs to the cell blocks to whoever wants it.

The jail is as clean as a whistle because the prisoners keep it that way. The bed linens are spotless. The floors and walls are spick and span.

But favortism, beatings under threats and bilking money out of prisoners should be abolished and a citizen's committee set up to inspect the blocks.

16f 1953

MASSACHUSETTS

Transit authority reinstates driver

By ELLIOTT FREEMAN

BOSTON — A complaint charging the Metropolitan Transit Authority, Greater Boston's publicly - owned urban transportation system, with violating the Massachusetts FEPC law in the firing of a colored bus driver, was withdrawn following the employee's reinstatement, the AFRO learned recently.

The employee, Leslie [illegible] Douglas of 6 Rockland st., Roxbury, was discharged by the authority last January after four years of service as a driver.

At the time of his discharge, he was told, according to the complaint he filed with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, that investigators working for the MTA had reported he violated a railway rule 185 times in 53 days.

The rule concerned the handling of fares. The investigators claimed Douglas had deposited fares for riders or retained fares. Douglas admitted depositing fares in violation of the rule, but claimed in each case there were extenuating circumstances. He denied ever retaining any fares.

It was his contention that summary discharge was an "excessive penalty" for the violations he admitted and claimed all drivers must at some time or other have to deposit fares for some riders because of the riders' physical condition or the crowded condition of the buses.

Mr. Douglas was the only colored operator among 300 drivers who worked out of a local terminal of the MTA.

Three-Month Probation

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney, who investigated Douglas' complaint, found probable cause to credit his allegations against the company and assisted in conciliating the complaint.

Douglas withdrew his complaint when the company agreed to rehire him for a further three-month probationary period and also agreed to pay him compensation for the months he was out of work.

In his preliminary findings, Commissioner McKenney pointed out that part of the report which was used by the company as the basis for Douglas's dismissal claimed to show that the complainant was guilty of 19 violations while handling 599 transactions on different days during a total elapsed time of two hours.

"Despite the high number of recorded transactions within the relatively short periods indicated," wrote Commissioner McKenney, "there was no evidence introduced to indicate that the investigators relied upon anything except memory in the preparation of their reports.

"It seems logical to assume, therefore, that in some instances the recordings reflect estimates, and in others, contain inaccurracies.

"The gist of this complaint," McKenney continued, "is that the discharge constituted excessive penalty by contrast to the treatment of white operators, and that complainant's color alone contributed to the circumstances leading up to said discharge."

16f

Afro-American
P. 3
Baltimore
Md.

Oct. 10-3-53

Deadline Runs Out On Foes Of Ore. EEPC

PORTLAND, Ore. — Four days before the Oregon civil rights act was scheduled to become effective on July 21, the Rev. Elbert D. Riddick, of Portland, leader of the anti-civil rights "Civil Freedom Committee," conceded that his efforts to postpone the law through referendum petition had ended in failure.

Defender p. 1

Dat. 8-1-53

Chi Def

Faced with a strong state-wide rally in defense of the measure, Riddick's group was able to garner fewer than 10,000 valid signatures. More than 23,000 were needed to refer the measure to the voters.

In Portland, where some 30,000 names were gathered three years ago in a successful referendum campaign to defeat the city civil rights ordinance, the Multnomah County (Portland) registration office, which serves one-half of the state's population has reported only 7,619 valid signatures turned in against the law. Only 2,300 names were reported elsewhere in the state.

Oregon joins the District of Columbia and 20 other states banning racial discrimination in eating, lodging and amusement places. The act, passed in the 1953 session of the state legislature and signed by Gov. Paul Patterson on April 29, allows for civil damages not to exceed by persons subject to discrimination.

A number of business places listed as petition headquarters by the "Civil Freedom Committee" repudiated Riddick and his committee and refused to handle petitions. Daily newspapers around the state walloped Riddick and his group with stinging editorials.

The referendum effort, which began in May, faced a rising tide of opposition from friends of the civil rights measure, organized under the banner of the Oregon Committee for Equal Rights.

Responsibility for the community organization and public education campaign of the Oregon Committee was carried by the Urban League of Portland, with Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary, as coordinator.

Three largest railroads support fair job policies

Afro-American

16 f (Railroads)

NEW YORK (ANP) —Representatives of three of the largest railroads in eastern United States met with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination this week and pledged their active assistance in halting discriminatory employment practices.

The railroads represented were the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad.

Brotherhoods Represented

Also attending the meeting were spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Brotherhood of Railroad Train - ment and the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

Commissioner Elmer A. Carter asserted that the railroads and labor organizations concerned agreed back in 1945 to obey the anti-discriminatory laws of New York State. However, he intimated, seniority lists continued until recently to bar colored persons from several jobs categories.

16h 1953

NEW YORK

Ask Dewey to aid migrants

Afro-American

League presents 5-point program

P3

Sat. 12-5-53

NEW YORK—The Consumers League here has sent a memorandum to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, asking that he recommend a 5-point program to the 1954 Legislature for improving the plight of an estimated 29,000 migrant workers who come to New York every summer to harvest fruits and vegetables.

Baltimore

The memorandum declared that farm workers brought into this state, are poorly paid, miserably housed and denied the benefits of some labor laws.

Problems of these workers — 25,000 of them are colored persons from the South and 4,000 from Caribbean lands — were pointed out last September in a series of articles by Allan Keller, World-Telegraph and Sun staff writer.

Babies Live in Filth

12-5-53

Mr. Keller reported: "I saw babies living in filth, flies crawling in and out of their noses, because tar paper and rotten wood shanties had no screens."

Herbert Hill, labor relations representative for the NAACP, who was with the group presenting the memorandum to George M. Shapiro, counsel to Gov. Dewey, told reporters: "Rural New York is rapidly becoming a Tobacco Road state."

The League said in its study: "migrants are at the mercy of crew leaders, many of whom exploit them."

16i 1953

Alabama

Rankin File

Tailor Crittenden Of Perry Street

16i

By Allen Rankin

A POLICEMAN with his own idea of humor climbed the stairs at 24 1-2 North Perry St., the flight leading up to Solon Crittenden's, the Negro tailor.

"Your name Crittenden?" said the cop.

"That's right." The tailor, a graying late-sixtiesh Negro in a neat black sweater and neater hickory-striped britches of the type judges used to wear, rose quietly.

"You see that?" said the cop. He tossed a .45 automatic on the table.

Advertiser

"What about it?"

The cop grinned. "Better make me a good suit of clothes or I may have to use it on you."

But if he had hoped his bullying joke would frighten this Negro, or bring him up grinning and fawning, he was in for a disappointment. There was no fear or condescension in the tailor's eyes as he spoke:

SERT COL CUT——

P. 3 B

"I'm afraid you don't understand. That is not the way to obtain the best work from Solon Crittenden. I tailor for aristocrats—or for folks that act like them."

Sun. 1-25-53

Such an aristocrat among his own race is Crittenden. A self-made man, he began fitting clothes at 14, with the belief that if he achieved excellence in his trade he would attract the best clientele. He has done so. For 54 years his work has attracted "the best gentlemen." He has fitted many blue-blood families through three generations. Today some of the most discriminating doctors, judges, lawyers and executives toss their appearance to Crittenden's judgment, saying, "Solon, shape me up."

He does so proudly, saying when his jobs (mostly alterations) are finished and fitted, "I guess you won't be ashamed to walk down the street in that now, will you, Mr. So-and-So?"

Once the tailor was summoned to alter a suit for the late Judge Winter Thorington. A department store clerk joshed: "Solon, you better give the judge a good job. You may have to go before him some day."

Montgomery

"I'm not aspiring to go before the judge," Crittenden said a bit loftily, "but whether I do or not will have no influence on my tailoring job."

Ala.

Such independence caused Thorington, who then and there became Crittenden's loyal customer and friend, to say many times: "Solon, you're different. You're different from any Negro I ever saw, and I like the difference."

★

'The Negro Must Have Pride'

The difference lay, and lies, in the fact that Crittenden is his own man, no one else's. He does a good job, keeps good faith, and minds his own business. In return he reserves the right to have a mind of his own and think his own thoughts on politics and philosophy. He thinks plenty and if people ask him what he thinks he tells them, though he may disagree with them—if he thinks the questions are worth his time.

Crittenden's insistence on keeping his dignity, on failing to kowtow or fawn, has made life far from easy for him in the past 67 years. He has had to live up to the name bestowed on him by his ambitious barber father—Solon. It means "lawgiver" or "wise man." And these are some of the ways in which the dignified tailor of Perry Street has been able to live up to it.

"The Negro must have pride in himself and his race," he told me soberly, "before he can expect anyone else to have it. I see lots of things that gall me as I look out my shop window. But violence is not the answer to it. Violence only discredits and sets back a minority race. I would walk miles to avoid it."

That's why Crittenden, though he has some of the most powerful friends in town, still goes straight to his car (a 1951 Chevrolet) after work; then drives straight, and quietly, home to his wife on Mill Street.

"Would you consider it dangerous to linger around the streets after work?" I asked him. He answered, "I might possibly get into trouble (some Negroes, particularly well-dressed ones do) and I don't take any chances on the possibility."

★

'Argue With The Intelligent'

Crittenden has found that "my race must advance itself on the level of higher intelligence." He explains: "I can argue or disagree as much as I want to with good people accustomed to thinking and settling issues by thinking. But I make it a point never to argue with or talk back to people who do not think." He cited an example.

"When I was 21 I wanted to vote. But my friends told me what they were telling Negroes who tried to register at the courthouse. 'What do you want, Nigger? Don't you know we don't let no G. D. Niggers vote?' I knew it was no use to go up there and try to talk to people like that and come in for that kind of abuse.

"So I stayed away until 1920 when I heard they were registering a few Negroes. I went up then and had no trouble at all. I paid my $25.50 back poll tax, and it's been worth it. I've been allowed to vote in all but one election and I've served on the jury twice."

★

The Year He Couldn't Vote

"The year I couldn't vote was in the second election of Bibb Graves. I went up to vote and the sheriff said, 'You can't vote in this election.' I said, 'Why?' 'I don't know,' he said, 'It's strictly a white primary, that's all. The committee decided it.'

"A friend of mine said, 'Why can't Crittenden vote? He's been voting for years?' Some of my white friends, judges and lawyers, told me to go back up and vote. But I didn't want any falling out on one little election. It, I knew, was temporary. Risking my voting privilege wasn't worth it."

Crittenden has nothing against policemen as a group. Some of his better friends are on the force and he has counted several chiefs among his allies. However, the brutality of the more stupid type of cop has forced him to make some of his more delicate decisions.

★

Street Scene

"One day," the tailor recalls, "I looked out the window and a policemen was beating a Negro nearly to death. The man was handcuffed and helpless and the cop had beat him halfway up Monroe Street with a blackjack and his head was a bloody pulp.

"I felt I had to do something, and pretty soon I was going down the steps and out into the crowd. I talked like the rest of the crowd, a little off from and away from the policeman. I said 'You talk about democracy. If that's democracy in action what are our boys overseas fighting for?' I started to say something to the policeman, then changed my mind. I knew he'd just throw me in, and that wouldn't do anybody any good.

"Then someone in the crowd said loud, 'What that man needs is a doctor.' 'No,' said a Negro woman, straight into the cop's face, 'What that man needs is a lawyer.'

"She was an old woman, but the cop grabbed her and roughed her up and threw her in jail. It is what I knew would happen. It is the kind of thing that does nobody any good.

"I went in and called some of my friends, good people who think. That is the way to fight back—with thinking minds."

★

'I Can't Vouch For Some'

Working and thinking in his shop, Crittenden concludes that the Negro has made great strides forward in his living conditions "even in the last 10 years. But," he believes, "the general character of the Negro in this town is not as high as it once was. There are too many of my race today that I can't consider reliable, and can't vouch for. These are the ones who lean too much on education and think that to be educated, rather than to be trustworthy as their fathers were, is the ultimate goal." One of his two daughters goes to Hampton Iinstitute, the other to St. Jude's. He says he is trying to give them a sense not only of education but "the old honest values."

Crittenden hopes for no violence if the Court rules against segregation in schools but fears some for "innocent people on account of ignorance and prejudice. Sometimes," he says, "I'm afraid His eye is not on the right sparrow."

Advertiser P. 6A

SEAT COVERS IN PRODUCTION — One of Montgomery's exclusive manufacturing concerns is shown in operation above. It's the manufacture of seat covers at Seeco Products, Inc. at 210 E. Jefferson St.

Two brand names are manufactured by Seeco's. They are Seeco's Deluxe—tops in the plastic and fibre line—and Capitol Seat Covers, a low-priced fibre cover.

Montgomery Ala.

Seeco's has many patterns and colors from which to choose your seat covers. They have covers for 2-door, 4-door and club coupe models. And your seat covers will be installed while you wait.

Wed. 1-7-52

Seeco Products, Inc. is the only wholesale manufacturer of seat covers in this territory. And they have just recently opened their doors to retail trade after seven years of supplying firms in nine states with seat covers.

Auto seat covers protect your seat upholstery from stains, rips and wear. Too, they add beauty and value to your automobile.

Seeco gives you the best in plastic and fiber seat covers. Simply drive your car in, select the pattern you want from a wide variety of colors and materials and you can drive out with the new covers manufactured by experts from the best of material.

The local firm is open from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. to serve you and your auto seat cover needs.

Seeco Products, Inc., seat covers have been displayed under the sponsorship of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce in the show-window at Alabama Power Co., for the past seven years.

Max Eisenberg, president of the firm, has had 25 years experience in the automobile industry. Other officers of the firm are N. J. Scholder, vice president, and P. L. Eisenberg, secretary-treasurer.

$200 BILLION

In 1952, Alabama received $200,000,000 in 53 new an expanded industries. They are located in 33 towns and 25 counties. This investment represents a creation of 3,354 new jobs. However, according to reports, many of these new industries fail to open up job opportunities to Negro workers. Negro leaders have not made a survey of the number of jobs brought to Negro job-seekers by these new plants. There is not a single branch of the National Urban League operating in Alabama. The Birmingham Interracial Committee is not yet concerned about job opportunities for Negro citizens. Political-action Negro leaders have made no moves in this state toward urging a state FEPC for Alabama. Labor is silent on this problem.

World 1-3-53 P. 1 Birmingham Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.

ANOTHER FIRST—Above is the likeness of Mrs. Ronald R. Young, popular young matron of this city, who recently passed a civil service examination with a nearly perfect score and served in the capacity of clerk during the Yuletide rush at the local post office. The colored citizens in general and the postal alliance in particular are especially proud of Mrs. Young, as we have long since wanted to see a race woman serve in this capacity. Hats are off to Postmaster Moore, for making t Here is hoping that young women will asp Mrs. Young has done

Trib. 12-29-53 P. 3

16i 1953

Alabama

Personnel Clerk

Employe Occupies Key Post in B'ham Firm as Confidant

16a Ala-

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since May 1, 1952, Finley Moorer, 1155 Second Street, North, who is employed as personnel clerk with the Birmingham Slag Company, has occupied a position which is developing into an important employe-employer relations service.

It is not known whether a similar position exists with any other company in the Birmingham area.

Courier

He has a private office and works as clerk assistant under F. I. Matthews, who is white. Mr. Moorer's office is located at Ensley, near the center of the company's operations and adjacent to other company offices.

His duties, as outlined in a company bulletin issued by President Charles W. Ireland, suggested several areas of work.

P-*22

THEY WERE to check absenteeism, explain company policy, benefits and procedures to new Negro employes, attend grievance hearings, receive appeals for financial assistance, hear and handle complaints, investigate employe housing conditions, counsel with them about their problems and represeent the company at meetings of various Negro organizations.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Much latitude and discretionary power have also been given to him to introduce and develop his own ideas where he feels that they will foster and improve the relationship between the company and its Negro employes.

The company employes approximately 575 employes who are approximately about equally divided between Negroes and whites.

Sat. 2-28-53

The Negro employes are employed in eight different, essentially unskilled job classifications. Few occupy jobs in the skilled classifications. Mr. Moorer voiced the opinion that nothing, except lack of education and training, stood in the way of these employes moving into the skilled job brackets.

* * *

TO INDUCT a Negro into personnel work presented several problems. In selecting the man, many factors had to be considered.

It required a great amount of courage and confidence on the part of the man himself. How would the Negro employes react? Would the purpose of his job be misunderstood by either Negro or white. Would the motive of the company be misunderstood, Mr. Moorer has faced and has overcome these problems.

Mr. Moorer has been employed by the Birmingham Slag Company continuously since April 21, 1917. From 1920 until he assumed the duties of his new job, he worked as a mill operator.

He had been a trustee of Local 3803, USA-CIO, and a member of its grievance committee. He was a staunch union man and represented his fellow-workers at meetings and conventions with distinction.

* * *

IN ADDITION to his long union service and faithful work with the company, other activities qualify him for his new work.

He is a deacon at Sardis Baptist Church, a member of the Enon Ridge Civic League, a qualified voter and a member of the Prince Hall Masons. As a result, he uses the Christian approach in dealing with men.

The personal problems handled by Mr. Moorer are kept strictly confidential. Applications by Negro job-seekers cross his desk. He maintains a company seniority list and advises workers of their position on it with relation to other workers.

The chief function of his job is to assist Negro employes in every way possible. He acts as laison between the Negro employe and the company.

Walks Almost To The Moon . . .

Alabama Mail Carrier Quits After 50 Years

MOBILE, Ala. — A veteran Mobile postman will celebrate his 50th year in the mail service next Tuesday, May 26.

Defender

The letter carrier Aaron Byrd, 68, has walked a distance estimated to be about 209,000 miles, or about seven-eighths of the average distance to the moon since he joined Uncle Sam's postal force soon after the turn of the century. The average distance to the moon is calculated to be 238,860 miles from the earth.

P. 9 Ed.
Chicago
Sat 5-30-53

Byrd entered the postal service May [illegible] 1903, as a letter carrier and has served in that capacity throughout the 50-year period.

A banquet honoring him will be held at the Elks Club here on May 26. It will be sponsored by Mobile postal employees. Postmaster William B. Taylor and other local post office officials are expected to attend.

16a Ala

Byrd is still in good health, is very active and postal officials regard him as "one of the best carriers in the Mobile post office." When interviewed by the Defender he said he has no immediate intention of retiring, but wants to continue serving Route No. 25, in a predominantly colored section, where he is familiarly known as "Mr. Aaron."

He has served on this particular route for more than 20 years.

16i
News
Birmingham, Ala.
Fri. 9-11-53
P. 6

Awarded for long service—Two employes at Yeilding's (above) were awarded 25-year service pins by Howard Yeilding (right), president of the company, today. Left to right: Brownie Thrift, delivery man, and John C. Yarbrough, manager of the men's clothing department. They also received checks for $250 and an all-expense paid vacation.

Long-time employes receive vacations, cash at Yeilding's

16a Ala

News
P 1

Long service employes at Yeilding Brothers Department Store were presented with awards today.

The ceremony marked the opening of the store's 77th anniversary.

Among 14 employes honored, two had 25 years service. They were: John C. Yarbrough, manager of the men's clothing department, and Brownie Thrift, delivery man.

Birmingham, Ala.

IN ADDITION to receiving 25 year pins with a diamond setting, they got checks for $250 each and an all-expense paid vacation.

C. C. Hood, credit manager, and B. L. Mize, produce manager, received recognition for their 10 years of service to the organization.

Fri. 9-11-53

Howard Yeilding, president of the company, made the awards. Milton Yeilding, vice president, also addressed the employes.

The store dates back to 1876. It was then at Third-av and 20th-st and it had Birmingham's first telephone, Mr. Yeilding told the employes.

To Receive Service Rings Friday

South Alabamian P. 1 Thurs. 7-2-53. Jackson, Ala.

16 i Ala

Shown in the above photo are employees of Clarke Mills who have been with the company for 10 years. They will receive a ten-year service ring from the company Friday at the Clarke Mills picnic. They are, left to right: Bosie Jones, Ernest McDonald, Zula McGilberry, Nellie Williamson, Alice Brown, Velma Payne and Betty Williamson. (Photo by Locke Bolen)

Negro city laborers will seek civil service jobs, unionize right

16 a

P. 7

City commissioners and representatives of the city's 500 Negro day laborers were scheduled to meet today to iron out differences on 23 requests by the city employes.

Chief proposal by the day workers is that they be permitted to take Civil Service examinations for other city jobs on an equal basis with white employes. Second is that they be permitted to belong to a union.

The laborers also want a 15 cents per hour pay raise, a 40-hour week, double pay for Sunday and holiday work.

9-24-53

They are asking for a broadened sick and injury pay plan and want Memorial Day and election day off as holidays. Commissioners also are asked to change Labor Day from a half-holiday to a full holiday.

Birmingham Ala.

DEDUCTION OF $2 a month from salaries for union dues also is requested. This point, was thrashed out once before with commissioners, who refused to do it.

The employes also want an "uncovered" clock so they can tell what time it is when they check in and out.

Elevator operators at City Hall want the right to sit on the elevator stools while working.

The day laborer committee probably will be turned down cold on all matters affecting a union of city employes. They also are asking for permission to establish a grievance committee, elected by the laborers and commissioners, to arbitrate any disputes.

AROUND THE TOWN

JOBS FOR YOU

The late Dr. A. H. Parker for whom Birmingham's first Negro-enrolling high school is named was one of the last Negro leaders (read Dr. Parker's autobiography, "A Dream That Came True') to hold an important post in the local Internal Revenue Office. There are a number of Negro college graduates in Birmingham who have studied accounting and business administration. They have the qualifications to hold positions in the Internal Revenue Office. Federal jobs come under the government's non-discrimination policy. So read this:

16 a

World

12-8-53

The United States Treasury Department has announced that it is now accepting applications for men between the ages of 18 and 55 who are interested in jobs as Internal Revenue Agents or Special Agents (tax fraud). The entrance salary for these positions is $4205 a year. These positions are located in the various offices of the Internal Revenue Service in the State of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and the Canal Zone. This is an unusual opportunity for persons with accounting training or experience who are interested in career employment in the Internal Revenue Service. The duties of these positions include office audit of income tax returns or field investigations, examination, and audit of accounting books and records of individuals, partnerships, corporations, trusts, etc.

Birmingham Ala. P. 1

Full information may be obtained from R. E. Gilmer at the local Post Office.

BOTTLING COMPANY ADDS TO SALES FORCE

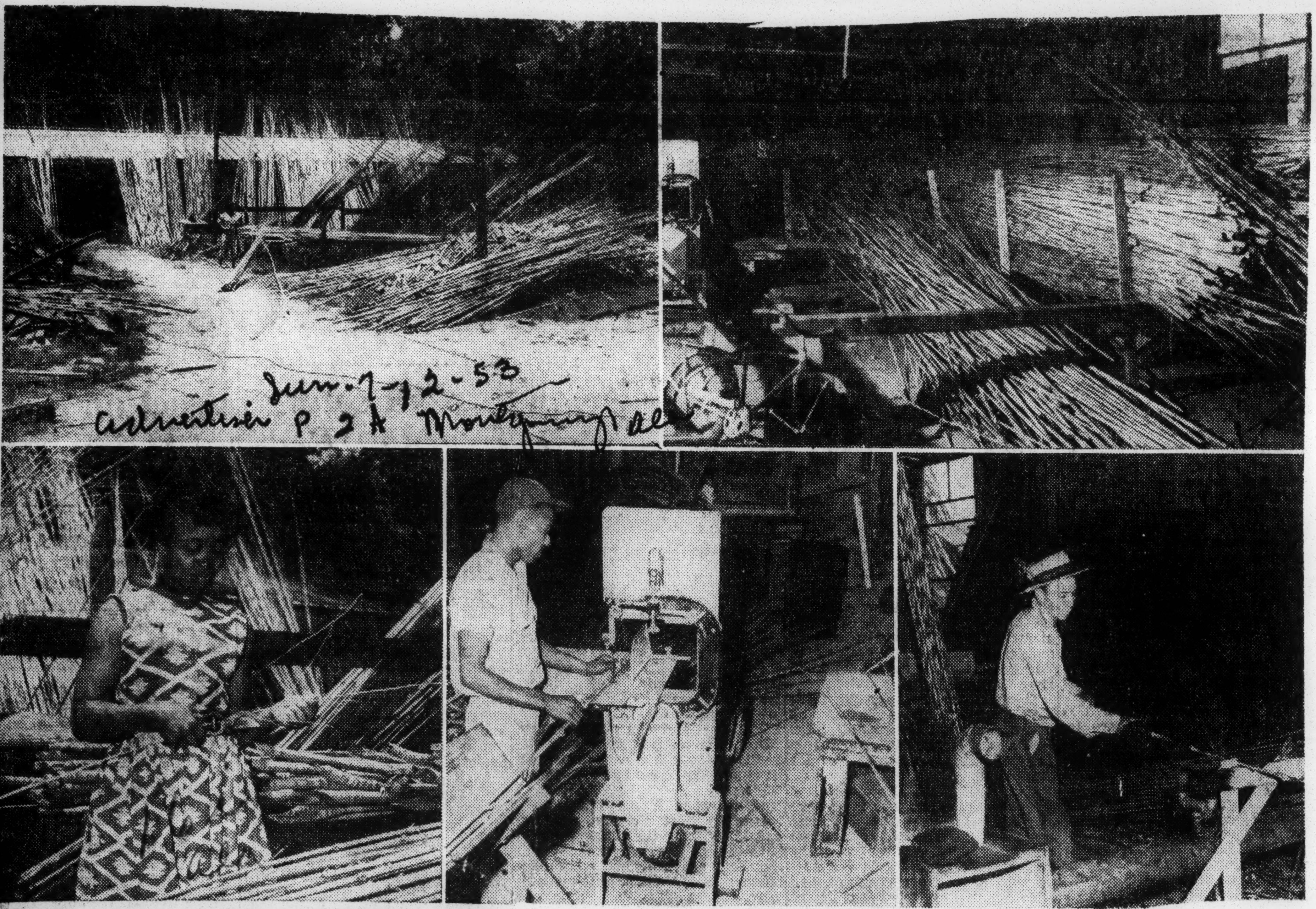
16 i Ala

11-20-53

PR MAN ASSIGNED BY COCA-COLA IN BIRMINGHAM—Jesse J. Lewis, left, was installed here last week as public relations representative for The Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Company. Moss H. Kendrix, right, who heads The Moss H. Kendrix Organization, Washington, D. C., was in the city to address services noting the assignment of Mr. Lewis. The Kendrix firm serves as public relations counselors for The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia. See page three for other pictures.

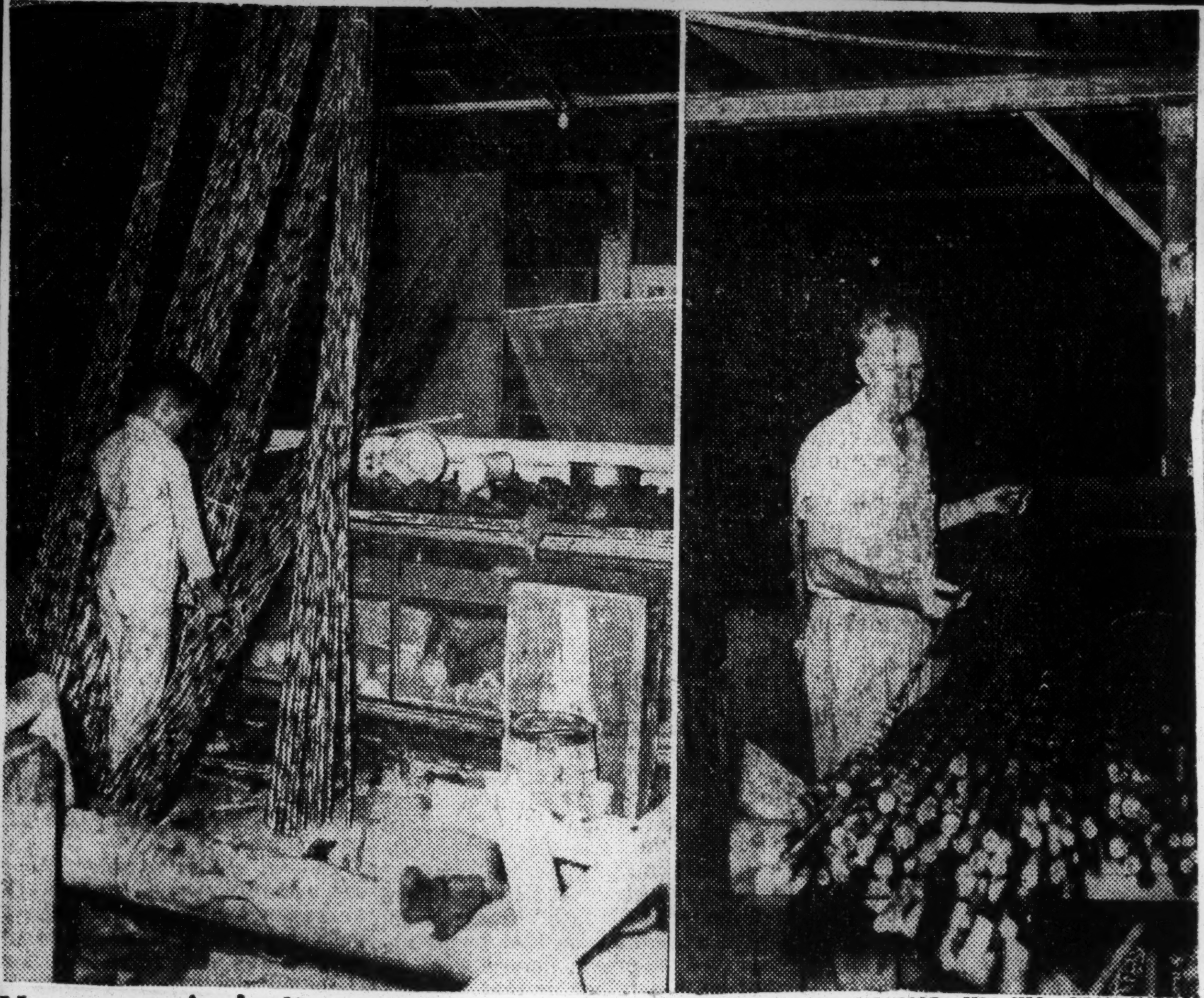
World

Birmingham, Ala.



Jun. 7-12-53
Advertiser p 2A Montgomery Ala

ONE OF ALABAMA'S GROWING INDUSTRIES—A necessity to one of America's favorite recreations—fishing—is the fishing pole. A small-scale fishing cane business which began here in 1946 with a few hundred bamboo poles is now shipping 75,000 poles annually to persons throughout the nation. Shown above is the fishing cane "factory" owned by J. B. Harper here. Upper left, Canes are brought in from the fields and stacked as shown. During this period all leaves and twigs are cut from the cane. Upper right, Canes are then stored in a shed where they remain for about six months to "cure" them. Center left, Florence McCall cuts all buds and twigs from the canes.. Center, Leon Ware cuts all spurs from the cane with bandsaw. Center right, Bell McCall oils and burns all canes. This also straightens the poles and makes them ornamental. Lower left, C. D. McCall is shown bundling all finished poles to ready them for final inspection. Lower right, J. B. Harper, owner, is shown giving the poles their final inspection before shipment. (Photos by Albert Kraus).



Montgomerian's Fancy—

Small Fishing Cane Business Here Built Into Major Industry

By BILL DODSON

A fishing cane business that began here seven years ago because a Montgomery man wanted to "make a cane with which people could enjoy fishing," is fast becoming one of the largest new industries in this area.

"Mass production was my goal," says J. B. Harper, owner of the fishing cane business.

And he's made it.

Harper's able competitior in the bamboo fishing cane industry here is S. A. Beard.

Beard, who bought out Todd's Gun Shop in November after Dave Todd's death, is attempting to put the cane business as promoted by Todd back on its feet.

As the making of fishing canes from bamboo takes a lot of time and management, those who have attempted to run the business on a small scale have met with failure.

With some 75,000 poles being shipped to 14 states in the nation each year, Harper is enthusiastic about the future.

He looks forward to the time when he'll have regular dealers of the poles in Canada and various states of this country.

Business usually remains steady throughout the entire year, Harper said, and explained: "Because folks fish all the year-around."

Are his poles anything "special?" He thinks so.

When compliments are made about his poles, Harper smiles, because he's done what he wanted to do—"give them the best fishing cane they ever had," he said.

Grown In Montgomery

His poles, made from short-jointed Japanese bamboo, are grown within a 50-mile radius of Montgomery.

"All the labor involved in the making of them is practically done by hand," Harper said.

When persons inquire how he makes these poles, Harper answers, "cut 'em at the right time and process them right."

Farmers in the Montgomery area furnish the canes except those which Harper grows on 10 acres at his Lowndes County farm.

"Bambo canes can be harvested at only one certain season of the year," Harper said.

After bamboo is cut, it is laid in the sun to dry. Then the limbs are "bandsawed" (cut off with a band saw), and stored inside a building for about six months to "cure."

When the "curing" period is expired, the half-finished product is fire-hardened and straightened by hand.

As a final touch, an oil finish is applied to the pole to make water-resistant, Harper explained.

These poles usually range from 8-20 feet long, he added.

Harper, who has about 15 cane dealers in and around Montgomery considers bamboo cane-growing a "money-making" crop for farmers.

1,000 Canes In Small Area

A person can grow about 1,000 bambo canes in an area about the size of an ordinary room, he said, "this would net some $150 for the grower," he added.

Here in Montgomery, Harper keeps a ready supply of the poles on hand. They are stored in an all-metal building near Cramton Bowl.

A pole will last indefinitely, he said, if "the proper care is exercised."

When asked how's business, Harper replies with a smile of satisfaction." The demand is greater than the supply."

His annual income from the fishing poles, and if a person doubts their quality, he'll oblige with a demonstration.

To show a pole's strength, he'll place a steel 10-pound weight on the floor, attach a line to the pole, and tie it to the weight.

As a person lifts the pole, which bends almost double under the weight. Harper shows a sheepish grin, and says, as the 10-pound object is slowly raised from the floor," See, I told ya'."

A 10-lb. "dead" object on land is equivalent to about 25 lbs. in the water.

Advertiser
p. 2 C
Montgomery
Ala.
7-12-53

Negro City Employes Ask Right To Take Civil Service Exams

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 4—(AP)—Birmingham's 500 Negro municipal employes today ask to be allowed to take civil service examinations for city jobs.

An eight-man committee presented the request to Mayor James W. Morgan. The Negroes now hold non-classified jobs as day laborers.

The committee said the Negroes want the right to take examinations for all city jobs for which they are qualified.

p. 4 B
Montgomery
Adver.
Wed. 8-5-53

City employed—

Negroes ask for civil service tests

news

Mayor James W. Morgan said today he will confer with associate commissioners about a request that the city's 500 Negro laborers be permitted to take Civil Service examinations for Civil Service jobs.

An eight-man grievance committee representing Negro city hall and street department employes, called on the mayor yesterday to ask for a 15 cents per hour wage hike, and for rights of appointment to classified positions.

The mayor said he would consider the wage increase, but referred the Negroes to the personnel board on the question of civil service.

Personnel Director Ray Mullins said, however, the policy of hiring Negroes is strictly up to the City Commission. He said the board will recruit Negro employes it is asked to, but added, "there's no point in giving them an examination if we know they're not going to be hired."

Classified positions are jobs controlled by the civil service law. Day labor jobs do not come under terms of the law. At present, no Negroes hold classified jobs in the city.

The mayor turned down a proposal that the city pay office deduct union dues for the Negroes. The Negroes organized about a year ago, under CIO sponsorship, but the city has refused to recognize the union.

p. 25
7/6
News
Birmingham
Ala.

Wed. 8-5-53

16i 1953

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY (LUCKY STRIKE)

Cigarette Man Made Supervisor

Afro American
P. 3

NEW YORK— The American Tobacco Company, ~~makers of Lucky Strike, Pall~~ Mall and Her~~bert Tareyton~~ Cigarettes, has announced the appointment of John W. Edghill as a sales supervisor for the Eastern Seaboard area from New York City to Washington.

Baltimore, Md.

16i

The first colored employee to be named to a supervisory position by the company in the East, Edghill will report directly to J. A. Rowe, assistant to the sales manager in charge of the Eastern territory of the United States. He will cover Brooklyn, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington.

Jul 20 53

In 1949, Edghill became director and instructor of arts and crafts at the Harlem YMCA. Two years later, he became a sales representative for the makers of Lucky Strike assigned to the Harlem area. In addition, he covered special sections in New Jersey.

As sales supervisor, Edghill is responsible for the employment and replacement of members of his organization, the submission of recommendations for salary increases and other matters pertaining to the sales activity in his territory.

SALESMAN — John W. Edghill, a Lucky Strike salesman, was appointed a sales supervisor by the American Tobacco Company. He will cover the Eastern Seaboard area from New York City to Washington.

16i 1953

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

FIELD SUPERVISOR—Wylie H. Whisonant, jr., graduate of Lincoln University, Pa., and a veteran of World War II, has been appointed to represent the American Tobacco company on the staff of Student Marketing Institute, retained by the company to handle its campaign in leading Negro colleges throughout the country. Whisonant will coordinate all phases of the college program of the American Tobacco company in Negro institutions.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-10-53
p. 5 1/4

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-14-53

16i

Top Salesman—J. E. Barsi, center, seated, sales manager for Anheuser-Busch, holds conference in St. Louis with members of the sales and advertising departments. Standing, from left: Raymond E. Krings, advertising director; William Porter, Emmett Marshall, James Fabick, sales promotion manager; James Jeter, Wilfred Vaulx, and William Collins. Seated, from left: David Holt, Herbert Gaines, Barsi, Earl Griffin, and Otis Lockman.

Help Set New Sales Record for Brewery

11 Negroes Budweiser Salesmen!

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Budweiser sales force is a group of hard-working men who last year established a new record for the 100-year-old Anheuser-Busch brewery.

Part of the team which brought sales of Budweiser and Michelob beers from 3,492,000 barrels in 1942, to a record-breaking 6,034,443 barrels in 1952, are eleven Negro salesmen who work in important market areas throughout the nation.

Courier

THE FIRST Negro to join the Anheuser-Busch sales department was Branford Griffith, who began in 1939 — just six years after the repeal of prohibition. He had been a beer and liquor salesman when he was hired and assigned to New York City. He has continued there, as one of the crack salesmen — a position which he has earned by consistent selling methods that produce results.

P. 3

Pittsburgh Pa

Since that time, ten other Negroes have joined the selling team. Although the backgrounds of the men are different, each has a general knowledge of either brewery work or sales work.

Sat. 3-14-53

EMMETT J. MARSHALL, a veteran of World War II, studied at Texas colleges for three years, and now works with August A. Busch, Inc., of Houston, Tex. Previously he had been an insurance salesman and owned and managed several night clubs.

DAVID LEE HOLT, assigned to the Mountain and Pacific Region, had been a salesman for a life insurance company, and in the hotel business. At one time, he was an assistant foreman for Curtis-Wright of St. Louis.

WILLIAM R. COLLINS, who divides his working time between Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Md., studied for three years at the State College of Georgia. From there, he took specialized courses in insurance at Durham, N. C., and at New York University. He applied this training to work in department stores, hotels, and insurance companies before joining Anheuser-Busch.

HERBERT D. GAINES, a World War II veteran, studied at Tennessee State College in Nashville, and at the University of Florence, Italy. For many years, he was manager of a tavern in St. Louis, and now works in the West-North Central sales region for Anheuser-Busch.

WILFORD VAULX, assigned to the North Atlantic Region, had two years of college before he was called into the Army in 1941. He served as a first lieutenant in field artillery and was overseas as a platoon commander.

ROSEMAN PAUL joined Branford Griffith in New York. He, too, had been a salesman in the brewing industry and, before that, food stores. He was a sergeant during the last war, serving from 1942 to 1944.

EARL GRIFFIN, of Los Angeles, has had a great deal of experience in advertising and public relations. He was the owner of the Pacific Press Syndicate and was associated with W. B. Graham and Associates, a public relations firm.

OTIS LOCKMAN sparks sales in the Midwest Region. He received a business course at Washington Technical School and went on to take a year's training at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. He has been in sales work since 1945 and is the newest member of Anheuser-Busch's staff, joining Jan. 16, 1953.

WILLIAM G. PORTER, Chicago, ha: advertising experience and also has been a salesman since 1932, working for wholesale grocers, candy companies and food companies.

JAMES JETER was an orchestra leader for ten years, playing night clubs in and around St. Louis. During the war, he toured Japan with his band for the USO. He has been a salesman in St. Louis since 1949.

* * *

Each of these salesmen received intensive, systematic training before being placed in charge of his territory. The Budweiser brewery is a pioneer in practical sales training. Before a man can sell Budweiser, he must first know how it is made and be convinced that it is the best product in the field.

Refresher courses are given each year when the salesmen are called into St. Louis for the annual sales conventoin. At that time, they also have an opportunity to discuss problems in their territories and make suggestion which they feel would be helpful to them and to the company.

Sit in at a conference with Anheuser-Busch salesmen and immediately you feel the seriousness with which they take their work . . . and the intelligent manner in which they consider and discuss their mutual problems.

Arkansas Job Agency Hires Negro Interviewer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP) —Booker Day last week became the first known Negro in Arkansas to be hired as a personnel interviewer in the Employment Security Division in North Little Rock.

[illegible] 5-30-53

NBC Employs 21 Negroes on Coast

LOS ANGELES—In a series of "Report to the Community" meetings held in Hollywood and San Francisco this week, the National Broadcasting Company announced its Western division has employed twenty-one Negroes in various positions of responsibility within the past year.

NBC reaffirmed its policy of no racial discrimination.

-53

Tribune 16i Fri. 5-1-53 p.5

SUPERVISOR — At her desk in Pacific Telephone public office at 501 E. Vernon, is Mrs. Othelia Flowers, who has been named business office supervisor.

Local woman 'upped' to Phone Co. office supervisor

Mrs. Othelia Flowers, 2731 7th ave., has been named business office supervisor for the Pacific Telephone office at 501 E. Vernon, it was announced today by District Manager Frank L. Staves.

In her new position, Mrs. Flowers supervises business office transactions for 38,000 Adams prefix telephones. Under her guidance, 8 service representatives talk to nearly 300 customers every day about telephone service and a staff of three tellers and a cashier accepts payments of telephone bills.

The new supervisor attended North Carolina college at Durham graduating with a B. S. degree. She started her communications career in February 1947 as an operator in the La Brea avenue telephone office. That December, she was named service representative in the Vernon office.

For the past year, Mrs. Flowers has been acting as a coach in on-the-job training classes which are held by the telephone company.

Fri 5-1-53 p.5 16i Calif

Woman Gets Promotion By 'Phone Company

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— Much comment was expressed last week recalling the bitter complaints, made by Negro citizens, a few years ago, because the Pacific Telephone Co., was turning deaf ear to pleas that Negroes be given jobs in the Vernon avenue office.

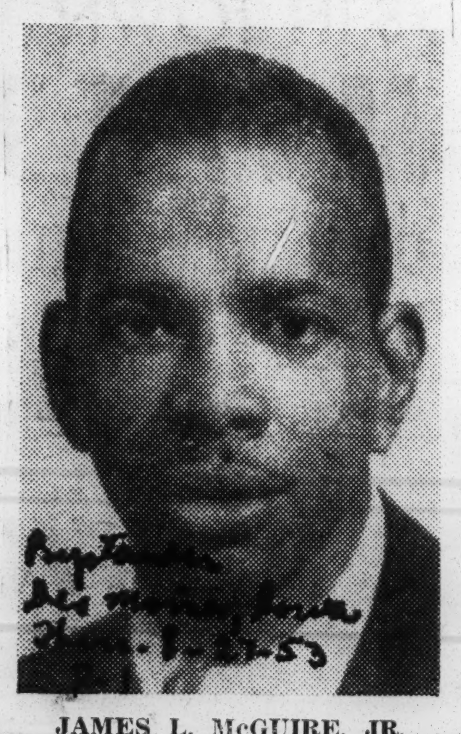
In sharp contrast to those days during the end of World War II, last week Mrs. Othelia Flowers was upgraded to office supervisor.

So efficient has she proved in her position as clerk and so pleasant has been her demeanor in dealing with the public that District Manager Frank L. Staves, decided to place her in this important new position.

She will now be responsible for the business supervision of some 50 telephones of the Adams exchange. Heads of the telephone company, who watched the first integration of colored girl clerks as an experiment, have expressed themselves well pleased with the outcome, since the majority of the subscribers in the Vernon district are Negro families and businesses.

p.4 5-14-53 16i Calif

Transferred To L. A.



8-27-53

JAMES L. McGUIRE, JR.

James L. McGuire, Jr., who has been employed for the past three years in the civilian division of the Army Engineers corps as an architectural engineer, will begin duties on Sept. 1 in the district office of the corps of engineers in Los Angeles, Cal.

After graduating from Iowa university in 1950 Mr. McGuire went to Huron, S. D., where he worked a year with the Bureau of Reclamation. The past two years he had worked in Riverdale, N. Dakota.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. McGuire served three years in the army. He spent two years in the Phillipines.

Mr. McGuire is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He is married to Mrs. Lois Simpkins McGuire. They have two sons, Kenneth Anthony, 3, and Andre, three months.

16i Calif 8-27-53 p.1

L. A. Postmaster Suspended, Forty Negroes Upgraded

16i Calif

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — For a man, admired by both races, and an open avowed friend of the Negro, to be classed over night as a common drunk, is tragic. This fate hit Michael Fanning, Los Angeles postmaster, last week.

Today some 40 recently upgraded colored postal employes are very uneasy.

Fanning who was suspended by Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, was arrested at Sunset boulevard, and Sunset Drive last week, after he had driven at a high speed through a red light.

He was booked on charges of drunk driving, but since then has been denying the charges. Many of his friends, however, have openly called it a frame-up.

Others feel that he should have by no means laid himself liable to any accusation, because he has been a "marked man" by racists ever since his appointment in 1945, when he began showing interest in fairness to Negroes.

Ignoring opposition and adverse suggestions, he has during his term upgraded 40 Negro clerks to supervisors, many of them being sent to formerly all-white districts.

p.7 Sat 9-12-53 Oklahoma City Okla.

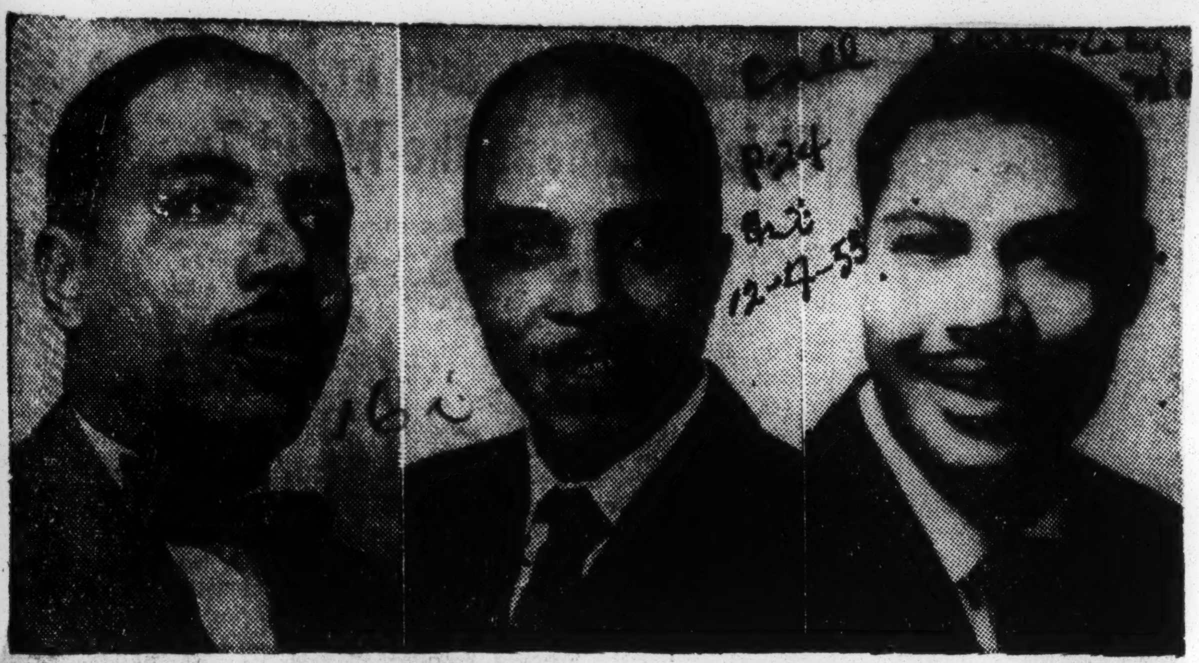
Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Fri. 7-3-53 p.3

CERTIFIED — Public relations man Lee A. Merriwether received a Certificate in Industrial Relations this week from the Industrial Relations Institute of UCLA.

Merriwether is president of the public relations firm of Kinney, Johnson, Terry, and Merriwether, and was formerly industrial relations field secretary for the Los Angeles Urban League. He is a native of Texas, where he was graduated from Tillotson college, at Austin.

16i 1953

COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY



Call

P.24

Fri

12-4-53

16i

COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANIES HIRE THREE.—Coca-Cola bottling companies in Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., have recently added three young sales and public relations representatives to their staffs. Tom Hawkins, left, Baltimore, became special sales representative for the Coca Cola Bottling company of Baltimore on November 1, while Horace Cocroft, second from left, Washington, goes in service with Coca-Cola, as special sales representative on December 1. Jesse J. Lewis, extreme right, Birmingham, was assigned as public relations representative for the Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling company on November 1. Mr. Cocroft is being employed by the James E. Crass Coca-Cola Bottling Plants, Richmond, Va., owners of the Washington (D. C.) Coca-Cola Bottling company, Inc., in whose market he will work. Crawford Johnson and company, Inc., Birmingham, owns the Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling company. The above appointments were announced on behalf of the respective firms by Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor for the Coca-Cola company, Atlanta.

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

Fri. 12-18-53

p. 12

THE ABOVE SIX MEN who are associated with Coca-Cola, will supervise the extension of Christmas courtesies to the five Greek Letter Organization conventions on behalf of The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia. Left to right the Coca-Cola public relations and sales representatives are: Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor for The Coca-Cola Company; G. S. Alexander, the Kendrix office; Thomas Hawkins, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Baltimore; William F. Nabors, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Memphis; Lee Ward, The Coca-Cola Bottling Company 1903, Dallas; and Marcus Neustadter, The Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Company, New Orleans. Alexander and Hawkins will cover the conventions of Alpha Phi Alpha and Phi Beta Sigma fraternities in Detroit. Nabors, Ward and Neustadter will work with Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Cincinnati, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, St. Louis, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Chicago, respectively. Kendrix will visit all of the Christmas conventions.

161 1953 CONNECTICUT

From Janitor To Engineer

He swept floors in same building where he now handles intricate radio equipment. This is a success story in the best Horatio Alger style.

BY JOSEPH A. OWENS

Horatio Alger's fondest creations take a backseat to Lester Abbott of Hartford, Connecticut.

A few months ago, he was a janitor at 555 Asylum ave.

161

Today the 33-year-old Abbott is the first colored engineer with a major radio station in Connecticut.

Afro American

After months of intensive study, Les recently obtained his license by passing the rigid tests that are administered by the Federal communications commission in its Boston. Mass. office.

p. 5

"It was like seeing a whole new world open before my eyes when I received my license in the mail," states the likeable young man.

Baltimore Md

And to make the story even more heartwarming is the fact that upon receipt of his license Les was immediately hired by Radio Station WTHT which is located in the building where he had previously pushed a broom.

Sat. 8-29-53

Janitor Since 1945

Yes, Lester joined the working crew at the building in 1945 as a janitor, but because of his determination to rise in the world he no longer wields a broom or a mop.

Radio Station WTHT known as the "Voice of Connecticut" is an affiliate of the American Broadcasting Company and is the key station in the state network.

Time Is His Business

Looking in on Les in the master control room, we find the good-looking soft-spoken fellow amidst a maze of electrical and radio equipment. He is quick to explain his business.

"Time is the most important factor in radio. The job of an engineer is an exacting one. Split second decisions are called for constantly," he said.

"Many times it is the engineer who stands between his station making money via paid advertisements or allowing the time to go to waste on the air.

"For instance, many of the ABC network shows are arranged with 'breaks' at the close so that the stations along the line can work in short commercials, many of which are of the rhythmic type.

"These 'breaks' are called short announcements and range from 30 seconds to a minute and 10 seconds.

"Believe you me, if the engineer is not alert to switch controls from the network hookup to his local system to put on a recorded commercial he can miss the break and cost his station money."

The Nerve Center

At his post in the master control room Abbott controls four microphones, two turntables, two studio Magnecord recorders, three studios, the ABC network and a host of incoming remote lines. He co-ordinates all of his hookups through a General Electric Console.

"They are not kidding when they call this the nerve center of a radio station," avers Les.

"Actually for every voice heard via the airways there are three unseen workers. It has been reported that the ratio of unseen workers to those viewed via the television screen is nine to one!"

RADIO ENGINEER Lester Abbott is first of his race to be hired by major Connecticut station He shows a fellow-engineer how to solder damaged wires in master-control panel.

A Maze Of Dials

Les' duties during any eight-hour shift he might be working remain the same around the clock.

In the maze of buttons, dials, flashing lights and time clocks he not only has to keep his program on the air and fill in all the breaks, but also is required to make readings on the transmitter every half hour.

These readings are a vital part of the engineer's job as every radio station has been assigned a certain number of waves, which in technical language are called cycles.

Station WTHT in Hartford is on 1,230,000 cycles and he must see that this frequency is maintained at all times within a 20 cycle or .001 per cent tolerance.

How You Get A Station

home," he said, "they spin their dial to a radio in plain language for me.

"When people turn on their radio set at home," he said, "They spin their dial to a spot and wait for their favorite program or radio personality to come on the air.

"Actually you are adjusting your set so that it will receive a certain number of electric waves per second, no more — no less.

"Because the stations transmit a definite number of these waves all the time they are on the air, you are able to pick up the various stations on your dial.

"The address of the stations never change and because the frequencies are different the programs are sent into the radio sets clear and not scrambled."

Looking into the future, he said: "The electronics field has a great many drawbacks. Radio is a lonesome life.

"Many hours are spent in the control room all alone, but the advances being made daily indicate that radio and television hold a bright future for industrious fellows."

May Work TV

Station WTHT has been negotiating for a television outlet. If this approval is granted, Abbott's responsibilities would become even more involved but also much more interesting.

At present, Les has a variety of duties at the station. Many local-interest programs originate from the State Capitol, General Assembly Bushnell Memorial, the various colleges and universities in the state and include on the spot news coverage. This means that microphones have to be set up in good working order.

Also many of the late hour and early morning shows are so arranged that Abbott plays a popular tune over the air via a turntable and when the song ends switches on either the other turntable or a tape recorder to play a commercial or time announcement that has been made by one of the staff announcers.

Again it is a split-second deal as a new record must be ready to spin once the announcement has finished.

This task of co-ordinating three machines within a matter of seconds rates as the peskiest in Abbott's book.

World War II Vet

A veteran of World War II, Les is married and has a 10-year-old daughter.

"When my family moved to Connecticut from De Witt, Arkansas about 27 years ago, I was determined to be a cabinet maker," he told me. "I carried that in my mind for quite a spell.

"In fact, building things with wood is my favorite hobby, but when it comes to a profession, radio and television are the ticket for me," concluded Lester Abbott, yesterday's janitor, today's engineer, tomorrow's leader in his field.

16i 1953 Connecticut

Magazine Article On Ex-Georgia Resident

Afro-American

By JIM FRANKEL

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Clero Hood Jr., formerly of Griffin, Ga., was recently featured in a magazine article published by a leading national manufacturer.

The article, appearing in the Winchester Life magazine, an employees publication produced by the Winchester Repeating Arms company here, reviewed Hood's early life and his family background.

P. 4

Baltimore, Md.

Hood is employed in the rolling mill of the company and has a 10-year record of employment there. Since leaving Griffin, 10 years ago, he has fathered six children, ranging from 10 to three years old.

16i

Worked In Griffin

The 32-year-old father also has a record of employment with the Coca-Cola company in Griffin. He started working there at thh age of 17.

Conn

Sat. 6-17-53

Clero Sr., the New Havener's father, still resides in Griffin, where he has been employed by the bottling company for 32 consecutive years. He is now 51.

In his early adulthood, he married the former (Miss) Willie May Walters, of Americus, Ga. The union produced two children, Clero Jr., and Lela. She is Mrs. Lela Andrews of Columbus, Ohio.

Married School Sweetheart

Clero Jr. left Griffin in 1943, shortly after marrying (Miss) Gertrude Lattimore of Americus. Both are graduates of Griffin's Vocational High School.

Their six children are: Celestine, 10 years old; Clero Ronald, eight; Carolyn, six; twins, Gloria and Doris, three, and baby Marie, four months.

Prof. Alexander To Serve As Boys Counselor For Conn. Tobacco Co.

Jackson Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 7-11-53

P. 1

Most Teachers Of Brookhaven School Attending Leading Universities

16i

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., July 14 (Special)—Prof. A. A., Alexander of Brookhaven has been invited by the Wetstone Tobacco Co., of Springfield, Mass. and Hartford, Conn., to come there and spend several days as Counselor for boys, who go there during Summer months for employment. Prof. Alexander left the state July 10, and will return July 18, with all expenses paid, and a lucrative stipend.

Conn

Mr. Alexander is doing a lot of visitation this summer with officials of State Dept. of Education to Summer schools, and work shops. These visits are carrying him in and out of the state of Misssispipi. He will visit some of the mid-Western, and Eastern States Work Shops on this trip.

Most of the teachers of Alexander School are attending some of the leading Universities of the nation for the summer.

Jackson Advocate

The Brookhaven Public School System has on plans for equalizing educational facilities for all the children, and in most cases the faculty members of the Alexander School are out front in their preparation. Schools where they are for Summer study, C. N. Buchanan, and Jessie Buie, Chicago; Amos Wright and Miss Rose Thompson, Depaul University, Chicago, Ill.; John Dow, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Miss Kathryn Vaughn, University of Indiana; Miss Zipporah Thompson, North Carolina College, Durham, (Special Health Workshop); Mrs. M. M. Buchanan, Atlanta University, Library School; Mrs. Bessie L. Bailey, Columbia University; Miss Ruby Hill, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ever L. Greene, Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn. Messers S. R. Kelly and C. O. Tanner attended Workshops at Alcorn and Jackson College, Mrs. M. E. Milton, Jackson College.

Jackson, Miss

Sat. 7-18-53

Bids are now being let on the new Elementary School which will be modern in all phases, and the plans are complete for the new 16 Teaching Stations and many other Auxiliary Room High School Buildings which will be put back where the building burned. The Elementary Building will be one block east.

16i

Conn

Prof. Alexander says he plans to give in details a report on his in and out of State College and Universities visitation in early fall.

DANT DISTILLERY AND DISTRIBUTING CORP.

SALES SPECIALIST.— Appointment of Mercer K. Ellington as a national sales specialist for the Dant Distillery and Distributing Corp., has been announced by Newton Kook, company president. Ellington, son of the famous band leader, Duke Ellington, will help to promote the sales of J. W. Dant bottled-in-bond straight Kentucky bourbon, B.P.R. (Baltimore Pure Rye) bottled-in-bond straight Maryland rye, U. D. [illegible] Extra Deluxe blended whiskey and Olde Bourbon straight Kentucky bourbon. Before joining the Dant organization, Ellington served as a sales representative for Mercer Records, Inc.. in New York.

16i 1953 D.C.

Union Chief Says Negro Hiring Could Halt Transit

16 i

Backs Company's Claim on Racial Policy at Hearing On Rate Increase

D.C.

Capital Transit's star witness at its rate increase hearing yesterday was transit union president Walter J Bierwagen who declared there would be a "work stoppage or wholesale resignations" if the company hired Negro drivers.

Post

Bierwagen, head of the union which is having a labor dispute with Capital Transit, was asked by the company to refute testimony that Capital Transit could reduce overtime payments substantially if it changed its hiring policies.

Although Bierwagen declared he was "disturbed" by the drivers' attitude and found "it difficult to understand," he refused to declare whether he personally would object to the hiring of Negro drivers.

Washington

Professor Intervenes

The racial issue was injected into the current transit rate case hearing before the District Public Utilities Commission when Dr. Harry J. Walker, acting head of the sociology department at Howard University, won the right to intervene.

D.C.

Dr. Walker contended Capital Transit's overtime payments contributed to its need for increased fares. He argued that an excessive amount of overtime is caused by the company's failure to utilize the full labor market.

8-27

This phase of the rate case was taken up by Dorsey Lane of Howard University's law school staff. At the outset, Lane declared:

"We are here to keep Capital Transit from raising rates."

The company is seeking to abolish its present weekly pass, increase cash fares to 20 cents and sell tokens at five for 95 cents.

As witnesses, Lane called J. Godfrey Butler, Capital Transit's director of personnel and labor relations; M. Brent Oldham, public accountant and former Howard University professor; and Dr. Walker. The company called Bierwagen in rebuttal.

Asked by Capital Transit Attorney F. Gloyd Awalt if there would be more or less overtime payments if the company hired Negroes, Bierwagen replied:

"If it happens as the men say it will happen, there will be more overtime."

He explained the white operators would resign or walk out and there would not be enough drivers, either Negro or white, to fill the jobs.

Asked by PUC member Robert M. Weston if the union had an educational program to help overcome the drivers' prejudices, Bierwagen counted with the statement that union officers "can't commit political hari-kari."

Bierwagen was asked by Lane if he did not favor a limited supply of bus drivers because overtime payments are equivalent to pay raises.

The union president replied there "was no attempt to hold down the labor market" and that Lane was doing a disservice to Negroes in asking such questions. He later explained that Lane was "giving fuel" to persons who incorrectly believe that Negroes will work under less favorable conditions than white persons.

"Strange Attitudes"

The company's personnel director, Butler, also agreed with Bierwagen that there would be mass walkouts and resignations if the company hired Negroes. If it were not for the "strange attitudes" of the drivers, the company would have no objections, he said.

He estimated about 800 to 1000 of the company's 2300 drivers objected to hiring Negroes. He also declared that only about 17 of every 100 applicants for drivers' jobs qualify, noting it would be difficult to replace the operators.

Dr. Walker observed that social conditions here now make it easier to employ Negroes in Washington than in Baltimore, where transit company racial bars have been lifted. Oldham's testimony concerned his estimates of company overtime payments.

The hearing resumes at 10 a. m. Monday.

Union Boss Not Agreeable On Negro Bus Drivers

16 i

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The fight on the Capital Transit company's hiring policy continued in the District of Columbia last week when the union president Walter J. Bierwagon testified that the employment of Negro drivers on street cars and buses would result in a "work stoppage or wholesale resignations" of present drivers.

Daily World

The statement was made at a hearing before the District Public Utilities Commission where the Transit company is attempting to justify its request for increased fares on public transportation in Washington.

Wed.

Intervening in the debate, Dr. Harry J. Walker, acting head of the sociology department at Howard university, contended that the company's overtime payments contribute to its need for increased fares.

9-2-53

An excessive amount of overtime is caused by the company's failure to utilize the full labor market, he declared.

RAISING RATES

At the outset of the hearing Dorsey Lane of Howard university law school staff declared that "we are here to keep Capital Transit from raising rates."

Atlanta Ga.

Lane called on Godfrey Butler, Capital Transit director of personnel and labor relations, M Brent Oldham, public accountant and former Howard university professor; and Dr Walker, to express their views in the matter.

Butler supported Bierwagon that there would be mass walkouts and resignations if the company hired Negroes, he stated, if it were not for the "strange attitudes" of the drivers.

16 a

He claimed that somewhere between 800 and 1,000 of the company's 2,300 drivers have objected to hiring Negroes. He further contended that only about 17 out of every 100 applicants for drivers' jobs qualify, making it difficult to replace the operators.

D.C.

POLITICAL HARI-KARI

When Robert M. Weston, a member of the Public Utilities Commission asked the union leader if his organization had any educational program to help overcome the drivers' prejudices, he replied that union officers "can't commit political hari-kari."

When Lane suggested that the union is favoring a limited supply of drivers because overtime payments are equivalent to pay raises, Bierwagon stated that there is no attempt to hold down the labor market. He said Lane is doing a disservice to Negroes by asking such questions.

He later attempted to explain his statement by contending tha Lane was "giving fuel" to persons who incorrectly believe that Negroes will work under less favorable conditions than white persons.

Oldham confined his testimony to estimates of company overtime payments.

The hearings continue this week.

Journal and Guide
P-9
Norfolk, Va.
10-17-53

HONORED ON RETIREMENT—Mrs. Julia Love, center, was honored recently on her retirement after 35 years in the government. Thirty-four of those years were in Agriculture where she was secretary to Dr. W. A. Dayton, left, chief of the division of dendrology and range forage investigations.

Mrs. Love resides with her husband, C. P. Love, at 1848 Second street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

16i 1953 D.C.

House Gets 1st Colored Doorkeepers

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — For the first time in the history of the Capitol, so far as the oldest employees could recall, colored doorkeepers are manning the doors of the House of Representatives.

Afro-American

The Republican patronage committee has promoted three Capitol employees to doorkeepers. They are William W. Belcher, formerly a Capitol policeman; George Robinson, formerly employed in the House document room, and William F. Bryson.

p. 9

Belcher, who lives at 3809 Jay st., nw., is on the patronage list of Rep. W. Sterling Cole (Rep., N.Y.), a member of the patronage committee.

Baltimore

Bryson, who lives at 1324 Corcoran st., nw., is on the patronage list of Rep. Carl Hinshaw (Rep., Calif.) and Robinson, who is from Colorado, is on the patronage list of Rep. William S. Hill (Rep., Colo).

Sat. 3-7-53

One Holdover In Senate

There has been a colored doorkeeper on the Senate side since the 81st Congress. He is Evermont Robinson, of Ohio, who was first appointed as a clerk in the Senate library during the 80th Congress. When the Democrats won control of the 81st Congress, he was retained as a Senate doorkeeper.

Robinson is on the patronage list of Sen. Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio).

3-7-53

Doorkeepers receive salaries of about $4,000 a year and work only while the House or Senate is in session. When the House or Senate recesses or adjourns, they are through for the day, which means they work less than five days a week on an average.

Negro Judges Recommended By Bar Group

Post

The Washington Bar Association yesterday sent its list of judiciary indorsements to Attorney General Herbert Brownell with a plea for more appointments of Negroes to the courts here.

Wed. 3-4-53

Joel D. Blackwell, president, urged the appointment of Negroes to two out of three vacancies existing on the Municipal Court bench, and the naming of a Negro to the Federal judiciary as soon as a vacancy occurs.

P. 11

Washington

He said that Negroes comprise more than one third of the District's population but out of 41 judges, only two are Negroes. Asking a conference in behalf of his group, Blackwell suggested that his organization not be confused with the District Bar Association, which excludes Negro membership.

D.C.

The indorsements included George E. C. Hayes, for the United States District Court, and Carl D. Coleman, Ernest C. Dickson, Austin L. Fickling, Hubert B. Pair, Barrington D. Parker, Horace O. Pollard, and Wesley S. Williams for Municipal Court.

Godfrey L. Munter, secretary of the Judicial Selections Committee of the District Bar Association, said his unit expects to have a list of 9 judgeship candidates ready for submission to the Attorney General on Thursday.

Retires After 40 Years In U. S. Service

Journal and Guide
p. 22
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 3-28-53
16c
D.C.

Roy W. Myers, center, retiring employee of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., sits relaxed in an overstuffed platform rocker presented him by fellow employees during a special ceremony last week.

Wishing him many happy years of retirement are Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke, right, and Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of BDI.

Mr. Myers, oldest employee of the agency in point of service, joined the staff in 1912. The retiring ceremony was held in Bureau of Dairy Industry research laboratory where Mr. Meyers worked. (USDA Photo by Matthews)

White House Maid 30 Years Dies at 79

Post

Funeral services for Maggie Rogers, 79, a maid at the White House during the administrations of six Presidents, will be held at Boyd's funeral home, 1238 20th st. nw., at 1 p. m. today. Burial will be in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Mrs. Rogers died Sunday at her home, 1846 Vernon st. nw.

16c

Born in Salem, Va., she came to the District when she was 13. In 1909, she began 30 years of service at the White House, during which she waited on rulers of many nations.

"She had no favorites," her daughter said. "She always said she liked them all." Mrs. Rogers was known as Maggie to presidential families. During the Wilson Administration, when Maggie was ill with pneumonia, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, a cousin of the President, visited her frequently at home.

P. 20

Maggie was close to the first Mrs. Wilson, and to Mrs. Harding, as personal maid during their illnesses. She was ladies' maid to Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Hoover, and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, D.C.

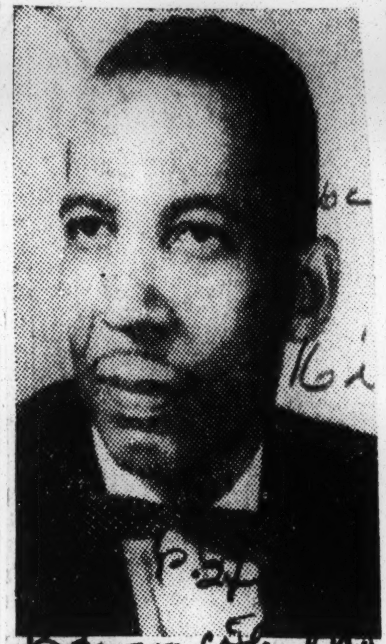
When President and Mrs. Wilson went to New York for a Naval parade, Maggie was with them on the Mayflower. After her retirement, in March, 1939, Mrs. Roosevelt asked Maggie to remain until June for the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England.

Later, she was asked to return to the White House to help take care of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek during her stay here. Maggie was head maid on the second and third floor. Among her most prized possessions was the gold watch given her by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Wed. 7-22-53

During her prolonged illness, Maggie started her memoirs, but was too sick to complete them. Her daughter, employed to sew at the White House, "may finish them for Maggie."

Emmet E. Rogers, Maggie's husband, died in 1917. Her son, Lieut. E. E. Rogers, a veteran of World War I, lives in Coronado, Calif.



16c
16i
P. 24
Kansas City, Mo.

JOINS COCA-COLA.—Gabriel S. Alexander, who until recently was business manager at Morehouse college, Atlanta, has taken up duties as market consultant for The Coca-Cola company. In this new role, Mr. Alexander becomes an associate in the Washington firm of Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselors which serves the Coca-Cola industry.

Sat. 8-21-53
Call

Black Friday' in Washington, D.C.

1,000 NEGROES LOSE U.S. JOBS

Shocking News Hits Hundreds In Capital

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Black Friday! That's what 1,000 Negro Government employes branded Friday, May 29, when they were fired from their jobs.

16 2

Washington, with eight out of every ten persons working in Government, has been a nervous and apprehensive city ever since the Republicans took over five months ago.

Courier

But last Friday, as the population prepared for Memorial Day picnics and outings, the cold shock of Republican economy hit the town and put a damper on the holiday week-end.

Pittsburgh Pa

THE EXACT number of affected employes is unknown at this time but Government offices in every city of the nation were hit hard by dismissal notices. Unofficial estimates are 10,000 fired.

Whereas, white Government workers may find it easier to get new jobs in private industry, the plight of 1,000 dismissed Negro Federal employes will be rougher and tougher as they seek new jobs.

Dat 6-6-53

Some Democrat politicians, knowing that even more "Black Fridays" are to come, are exploiting the near panic of Federal employes here by saying: "We told you so . . . remember under us you never had it so good,"

However, saner heads remember that Republicans ran on an economy platform last November.

Courier

MOST DEPARTMENTS timed thirty-day dismissal notices so that the leave period would end by June 30, last day of the fiscal year. That made last Friday the deadline, hence the mass layoffs.

Dat 6-6-53

Here's a partial rundown of the layoffs:

The Department of Commerce fired 1,300.

The new Department of Health, Education and Welfare gave notice to 1,200 employes.

The Labor Department fired approximately 652. (About half of the Labor Department employes affected are in the city, the other half in field offices over the country.)

16 2

The Wage and Hour section of the Labor Department ordered the closing of its regional offices in Boston, Nashville and Kansas City, and the closing of twenty-three of its sixty-four field offices.

The Housing Agencies cut off over three hundred persons here as well as some in the field.

* * *

THE HEAVY dismissal notices Friday resulted from a fiscal quirk.

Virtually all Federal agencies have relatively ample budgets this fiscal year . . . at least compared to what they think they'll have beginning July 1, but under the law they must spend their money appropriations by June 30.

After that the money goes back to the treasury.

Reduction in Force

Ike Gets Another Nickname . . . 'RIF'

16 2

16 2

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—In the rest of the nation citizens fondly call the President of the United States "Ike." Here in Washington, at least among thousands of apprehensive Government employes, he has a new nickname . . . "Mr. Rif."

"Rif"—spelled out letter by letter and word by word is Government short for "Reduction in Force" . . . fired, dismissed, laid off.

Courier

AND THE jitters among Federal employes here is shared in U. S. agencies and bureaus throughout the country. The state of mind is also shared by industries depending on lush and profitable Government contracts as their primary justification for existence.

Dat. 7-11-53

The new Administration budget cuts are with us, white and Negro alike and another black and bleak unemployment day hit Washington last Friday and on Tuesday of this week when 25,000 "Rif" notices went out and caught approximately 2,000 Negroes with dismissal slips.

Pittsburgh Pa

As the new Government fiscal year went into effect July 1, here is a partial breakdown as gathered by the Courier:

(1) Civilian personnel of Army, Navy and Air Force was cut by 17,000 or 1 per cent.

If the Korean war ends the reduction will be still larger, the Department of Defense announced.

(2) Under the new Labor Appropriation bill approved last week by the Senate Appropriations Committee 600 layoffs were ordered in the Department of Labor.

(3) The State Department on Monday gave thirty-day notices to 2,500 of its regular employes.

16 2

(4) The Department of Interior told the Courier they laid off 1,757 people last Friday.

(5) Two-week to thirty-day dismissal notices were given Tuesday to 1,200 employes of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. 10 C

Other layoffs included 170 in the Veterans Administration; 700 in Reconstruction Finance; several hundred in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Courier

ALSO EIGHTY were fired in the Census Department and 200 persons were dropped from the Housing and Home Finance Agency payroll.

Dat 7-11-53

All agencies report that the end is not yet in sight. There is a new briskness in downtown Government buildings these days. Workers are reporting on time; the afternoon and morning coffee hours are a thing of the past; supervisors report efficiency is at a high peak, and Ike or Mr. Rif seems to be carrying out his pledge to streamline the executive agencies. How the dismissed Government employes are faring and their chances for future employment will be discussed in future Courier stories.

Hall Retires; Postal Official

16 2 10 C

WASHINGTON — One of the two highest-ranking colored postal officials in the country was retired last week after thirty years of service.

Afro American

He is Thomas C. Hall, 60, of New York City. Hall was an attorney in the office of the Solicitor. He entered the office in 1944.

The National Alliance of Postal Employees said it expects to have another colored attorney replace Hall in the next few weeks. The post was formerly held by the late Ralph Mizell and Judge William C. Hueston. Hueston is now Grand Secretary of the Elks.

Officials of NAPE said last week the reorganization of the Post Office Department could result in top echelon jobs for colored persons.

Twelve Years Show Gains In Employment

16 2

20 5

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Negro workers, in terms of employment and income, were less well off than white workers in 1952, writes Mary S. Bedell in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor. However, comparison was more favorable than in 1940.

The improvement was due almost entirely to the fact that Negroes, in shifting to no agricultural industries, were able to get better jobs and were, therefore, less heavily concentrated in the traditionally unskilled and low-wage occupations.

Dat. 7-18-53

Miss Bedell, who is employed in the Labor Department's Office of Publications, calls attention to the narrowing of the differentials in the employment status of Negro and white workers which she personally feels "reflects the combined effect of broad economic and social forces."

The high level of economic activity prevalent 1940 to 1952 was directly responsible for the recorded improvements in the Negro's employment position, her report said.

16i 1953

D.C.

Two Bureau Of Standards Employes Make Scientific Contributions

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-26-53

P. 3

16a

DC

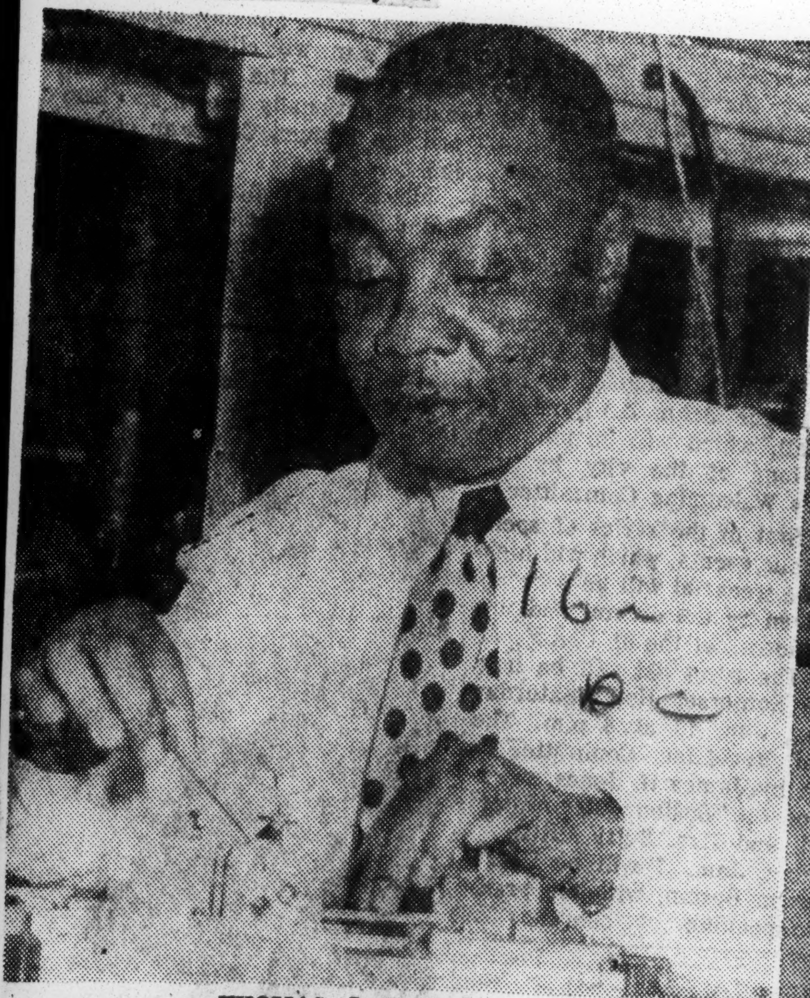
WASHINGTON — Two United States Bureau of Standards employes were honored recently for their scientific contributions to the government department.

They were Mrs. Ann T. Nelms, physicist in atomic research, and Thomas J. Carter, inventor.

Mrs. Nelms is author of a highly scientific pamphlet titled "Graphs of the Compton Energy Klein Nishina Formula." She is a graduate of Howard University and has been with the bureau three years.

Carter, a 11-year employe of the Bureau of Standards, is the inventor of a new machine for testing the flexing endurance of leather. Prior to his invention, no satisfactory method for measuring this property in leather had been found.

Held as a boon to the leather industry, the invention has not yet been patented by Carter, a native of Columbia, S. C., where he attended Benedict College.


16a

DC

THOMAS J. CARTER

16a

DC

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

P. 3

Sat. 12-26-53

MRS. ANN T. NELMS

16i 1953

D.C.

Post
Washington D.C.
P. 3
16i

ANIMAL CRACKERS IN MY SOUP—Whether it's the brightly colored box or its contents, 2-year-old Joan Mattingly finds animal crackers attractive. Baby sitter Marie Taylor knows how to keep her young charge occupied because she often cares for children at the Statler Hotel. Many large hotels have a baby sitting service available for their guests.

Amy Vanderbilt's Etiquette

Baby Sitter Jobs Gaining Stature

(This is the seventh in a series of discussions taken from "Amy Vanderbilt's Complete Book of Etiquette.")

By Amy Vanderbilt

PROFESSIONAL and amateur baby sitting has come into its own as a result of the servant shortage, women's independence, and smaller living quarters that can't accommodate relatives. Unmarried or widowed older women now usually have lives of their own and no longer spend them in return for keep as unpaid handmaidens in relatives' families.

P.3

A baby sitter may be a college or high school girl or boy earning spending money, a mature woman, or a you mother interested in t care of another you

occasionally at the standard rate of pay. The age and experience of the sitter is usually taken into consideration and sometimes there is a sliding scale—so much per hour if light housework is done, such as dishwashing, bedmaking, and preliminary meal preparation, so much for child care and nothing else, so much once the child is asleep.

FOR DAYTIME care of a small child, with the mother within hailing distance, a child of 12 or 13, if responsible, may be satisfactory. A tired mother needing a relaxing bath and a nap might employ such a sitter to watch the baby in the playpen, sandbox, or nursery. But she shouldn't go out and leave the two alone, though she might take the older child on a shopping trip to help with the younger one.

For evening care of a child an older person is needed—a boy or girl in the late teens, known to be stable, conscientious, really fond of children. For overnight, and longer periods, children should be left with an older woman or, if possible—particularly in an isolated country house—with a man and his wife. The mother should always consider that an emergency might occur, with which an immature person might not be able to cope.

Before going out the mother should tell the child a sitter is coming, and if the sitter is someone new she should be introduced into the routine before the mother departs. All instructions — and they should cover any possible emergency — should be carefully written down. If a formula must be prepared it should be written down, too, and the mother should be sure the sitter knows how to prepare it.

Exact instructions concerning meals should be left and a memorandum on what food the sitter may have as an expected snack. The rate of pay should be carefully established before the sitting starts and the sitter paid promptly at the end of the agreed period. Transportation or an escort to her home should be provided for any girl or woman after midnight.

A BABY SITTER'S main interest should be the child or children she has in charge. A teen-ager should not be permitted to have the gang in while he or she is baby sitting, nor should a teen-age girl be allowed to have a boy visit her while she is on the job.

Older woman often enjoy having a woman friend or a couple come in during a long, late evening, and, if the habits of all concerned are well known, and there will be no contact between the guests and the children, such visiting is permissible if the baby is within hearing at all times. Of course, there should be no drinking permitted at any time.

The hiring of sitters is often quite a financial problem. In many communities families work out a club sitting plan whereby one mother or father will sit certain nights of the week or month for others in the group, who will reciprocate by sitting for them. Careful accounting must be kept so that there is a fair exchange for each family's sitting time.

16i

IT IS considered a good idea for couples to have two nights out a week, but one of these nights may be stag for each. On mother's night out father should sit with the baby. One of the satisfactions of modern life is the father's increasing, informed participation in the actual physical care of his children. The children feel closer to their fathers, and the fathers learn that even a tiny baby will respond contentedly to their ministrations, awkward though these may be at first.

Babies, right from birth, can be trained to sleep undisturbed either by the absence or presence of light. To pull down the shades automatically at nap time for a baby may be to make him too dependent on light conditions in a room. Instead, start the baby sleeping in an unshaded room not overly protected from the household noises so he will quickly learn to go to sleep under any conditions. Place his bed so he won't be disturbed by the sun shining full in his face, but don't pull the shades. An older child who has been conditioned to sleeping only in darkened rooms can be patiently encouraged to sleep in a room under different circumstances. If he learns to do so, he is laying the base for better adult sleeping habits.

Washington D.C.

P.3

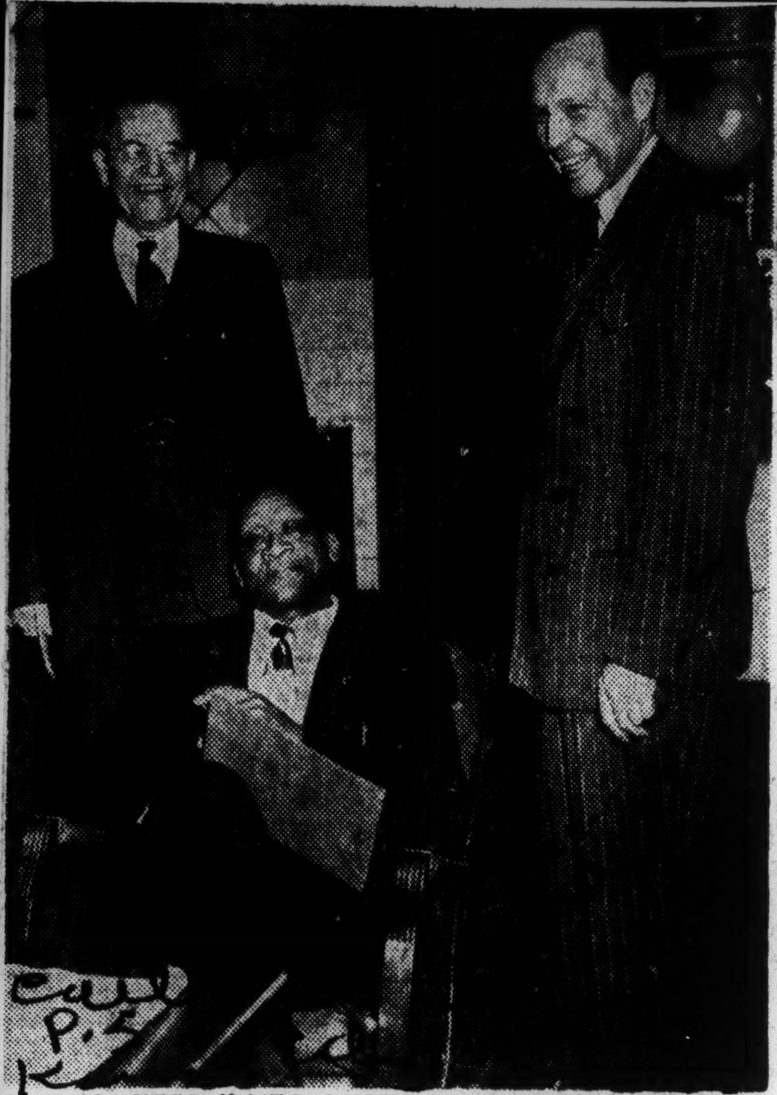
(From: [illegible]y Vanderbilt's Complete Book o[illegible]uette. Copyright, 1952, by Amy V[illegible]ilt. Distributed by Doubleday S[illegible].)

Two Postal Employees Study In Washington

Defender
P. 3
Sat -12-12-53

WASHINGTON--Stanley N. Burrell, Chicago postal transport clerk and prominent National Alliance of Postal Employees figure in the Windy City, has been brought to Washington by the Post Office for an extended period of study in Postal Transport space problems. This study is being done under the Assistant Postmaster General in charge of transportation of the mails, John Allen, and embraces Government in transporting the mails by train and highway post offices.

Henry Jackson, Brooklyn, N.Y. post office clerk, has also been brought in by Postmaster Quigley of Brooklyn, as an expert on implementation of the post office supervisory trainee program, a new phase instituted under the aegis of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. Mr. Jackson had much to do with the establishment of this system in which has worked so well - in the Brooklyn post office. He is a veteran NAPE member.



P. 3

RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS WITH GOVERNMENT.—Roy W. Myers, center, retiring employee of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, sits relaxed in an overstuffed platform rocker presented him by fellow employees during a special ceremony last week. Wishing him many happy years of retirement are Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke, right, and Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of BDI. Mr. Myers, oldest employee of the agency in point of service, joined the staff in 1912. The retiring ceremony was held in Bureau of Dairy Industry research laboratory where Mr. Myers worked.

Retiring Agriculture Employe Honored For 40 Years of Service to Government

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Special honors were given last week to Roy W. Myers, longest tenure employee of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. department of agriculture, upon his retirement after 40 years of service.

P 3

Ceremonies honoring Mr. Myers opened with the presentation of a length-of-service award by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke, who praised the dairy laboratory worker for his high sense of duty.

Mr. Coke was introduced by Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the dairy research agency, who pointed to Mr. Myers record for punctuality and dependability. Despite his 67 years, he took only five days of sick leave during the last 10 years.

Other speakers on the program were Martin [illegible] Jackson with whom he worked and Carr Warren of the bureau of agricultural economics.

3-27-53

Fellow workers in BDI presented him a beautiful overstuffed platform rocking chair and served ice cream and cake to the scores of department employees who attended the ceremonies.

The two-layer 18 by 26 inch cake. with "Best Wishes to Roy from BDI" written across it, was baked in the agency's experimental bakery where studies are made of the utilization of various dairy products in baked goods.

Mr. Myers entered BDI in 1912 where he served continuously as a helper in the laboratory which carries on research related to butter, cheese, cream and other dairy products.

Few Negroes Exceed rade-9 In State Dept.

In speaking of Negroes employed in the State Department, a quick run-down shows that Mrs. Waldean Nickens, recently resigned a position in the field program as grade 11, carrying the salary scale of $5,940-$6,940. After Mrs. Nickens left Washington to join her husband out west only four Negroes out of 2,000 employees were left in the State Department at a grade exceeding nine with a salary schedule above the range of $5,060-$5,810 brackets.

These four included Clinton Knox, assistant chief of the division of research, who is working at a Government Service (GS) grade 14, which carries a salary of from $9,600 to $10,600 John W. Syphax, chief of the Northeast Asian Section, division of biographical intelligence, grade 12, salary between $7,040 and $8,040; William Lewis, assistant to the area director in the new U. S. information agency; GS-11, salary between $5,940-$6,940; and Jack Pawley, also a GS-11, in the policy planning unit of international press service of the new U. S. information agency.

P. 9.

Charlie, you see, is only about eighty-five.

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Sir Roger Makins, British Ambassador at Washington, congratulating Charles Browne at a ceremony in the Embassy yesterday on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his reporting for work. Mr. Browne, about eighty-five, has served under sixteen British envoys.

Makins Honors Employee At Embassy for 65 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—A few minutes before 11 a. m. today a spry, wizened Negro made his way through the labyrinthine corridors of the British Embassy to a sunlit terrace, where he bowed and bent his knee to Ambassador Sir Roger Makins.

"Charles," said the Ambassador after pumping his hand, "it was sixty-five years ago this morning that you came to work for the embassy. I think you've broken all records."

P. 9

Charles Browne bowed as he bowed to fifteen earlier British envoys to Washington. Then he began to speak—and with the measured flow of his eloquence a rich tapestry of social and diplomatic history seemed to glow around him.

"Life Begins Anew"

"Have I awakened from a dream?" he cried, looking about at the stately pillars of the Ambassador's residence, at the lingering roses in the sun-drenched garden. "Life begins anew for me on this glorious day."

A native Washingtonian, Charlie Brown has long been an atic world. He is a mesesnger by vocation. A college graduate, institution in the capital's diplo- he also has become a friend of the great and a walking storehouse of unwritten history.

Tall, aristocratic Sir Roger bent to listen as little Charlie opened the floodgates of his memory.

10-2-53

Of Kings and Princesses

Charlie spoke of kings and princesses . . . of balls and receptions . . . of beautiful women and handsomely dressed escorts . . . figures of a candle-lit era now vanished forever.

"There was Lord Pauncefote and his beautiful daughters," he recalled, eyes glowing. "With them, the social life of the capital came alive! A wonderful influence! A wonderful uplift!"

At last he paused, shook hands with the embassy officials gathered in his honor, and retired to his tidy little office, to his pictures of royalty—some autographed—and his day's work.

"Retire?" he said to a questioning reporter. "I'm too young to retire. That's for old people."

Public Relations Consultant Stops Here February 1

Memphis, Tenn
Tues. 1-27-53
World
76x

Wendell P Alston, special representative of the Esso Standard Oil Company returns to Memphis on February 1 where he will begin a routine tour of Tennessee which will include some ten cities and towns.

While not exactly a stranger in Memphis, this will be the first trip through the state since 1945 when he made an introductory tour of Tennessee in company with his associates and Esso's first Negro representative, James A. Jackson.

During the past seven years, Mr. Alston has traveled extensively through the operating territory of the company which extends from Maine down the east coast to South Carolina and into Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. Among the 25,000 Esso outlets serving this area are some 200 Negro dealers handling Esso products. Many of them own their Service Stations and the Station property, and some of them have handled Esso products continously for more than 30 years. The Public Relations activities of Mr Alston and Mr. Jackson are in the interest of these dealers in particular and the motoring public in general.

1-27-53
76x

A native of Charlotte, N C., and a graduate of Biddle University, now Johnson C Smith University in that city, Mr. Alston has a record of 24 years service with Esso, and has come up through the ranks to his present assignment in the field of public relations.

He is also a traveling representative of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Negro Business League. He serves also on the personnel services committee of National Business Education League.

Fortunately, he is a Mason and Shriner (Prince Hall affiliation) and an Elk.

His itinerary will include the following points: Memphis, Februray 1 to 4; Jackson, Feb. 5 and 6; Feb. 7 to 10; Chattanooga, 11th and 12; Knoxville, Feb. 13 to 16; Morristown, Feb 17 and 18; Johnson City-Bristol, Feb. 19 to 21.

161 1953.

MISS MABEL E. EVANS

Regional Nutritionist for a Milling Industry

P. 10

2-7-53

Miss Mabel E. Evans
(In new post)

Mabel E. Evans, a former faculty member of Tuskegee, former magazine food editor, et al, has entered a new field . . . regional nutritionist for a milling industry.

She's from Terre Haute, Ind., has degrees from Indiana State, and the University of Wisconsin; and a Pi Lambda Theta, Kappa Delpha Pi (honorary fraternities) and AKA sorority.

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2-7-53

Thelma L. Gumbo of Raleigh, N.C., now studying at Boston University, Boston, has been appointed a graduate assistant in the school of education at BU.

Gets Chi Appointment As Regional Nutritionist

Miss Mabel Eugenia Evans, formerly head of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, has joined the staff of the ~~Wheat Flour~~ institute as regional nutritionist.

Miss Evans will extend the milling industry program of nutrition, nutrition education and home economics in areas of high Negro population.

Defender

P. 14

Preliminary planning for this new phase of Institute activity has already been launched with a meeting of leading Negro educators at Atlanta university.

Chicago

TO MEET AT COLLEGES

Plans call for similar meetings at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro; Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Tuskegee institute, Ala.; Grambling college, Grambling, La.; and Florida A. and M. college at Tallahassee.

2-7-53

It is believed Miss Evans' work may also take her into larger cities of the North and West at some future date.

Miss Evans attended public school in Terre Haute, Ind., and took undergraduate work at Indiana State Teachers college. Miss Evans was awarded her Master's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1946.

She taught at Tennessee A. and I. State Teachers university, Nashville, and the Taylor high school in Jefferson, Ind. She has since completed one year of advance study at Columbia university.

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Miss Evans conducted a Nutrition Workshop at Howard university and has participated on numerous programs, panels and symposiums over the country as well as having conducted the "Better Pattern of Living Food Clinic" in Toledo, Ohio, two years.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternities, and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

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MABEL E. EVANS 162

Mabel Eugenia Evans, formerly head of Foods and Nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, has joined the staff of the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago, as Regional Nutritionist.

MABEL EVANS

16i 1953 FLORIDA

'We Must Practice What We Preach'--Billy Ward

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Answers Critics On Hiring of A White Chauffeur

Fri. 12-25-53

MIAMI.—Visibly upset over being criticized for hiring a white chauffeur, Billy Ward, leader of the famed Dominoes quartet, said this week that Negroes should practice what they preach when they urge the federal government to enact a FEPC program.

BILLY WARD

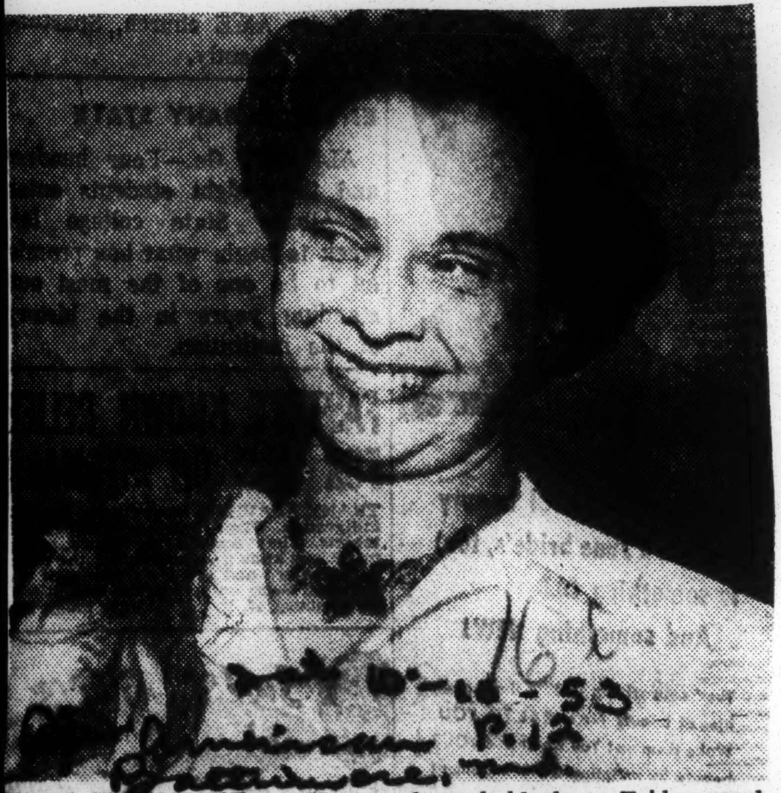
When he hired 22-year-old, ex-GI Ralph Hockster five months ago, Ward said, he did so because he measured up to the qualifications. Since that time Hockster has become a part of the Dominoes family and has drawn nothing but praise from those who've come in contact with him.

"I was always taught, from a youngster," Ward said, "that a man's race, creed or color doesn't mean anything and all that is required of him is that he can perform the job. Nite club and theatre owners book our act strictly on the basis of ability, I feel, and not because we're colored.

"I have contributed to many organizations raising money to lobby for a national FEPC because they feel that jobs are being denied our race on the basis of color. In my own small way I feel that I am carrying out FEPC within our family (the Dominoes) and why should I be attacked for it."

Ward first met Hockster, he explained, when the group was performing at the Michigan State Fair and were staying at the Cadillac Sheraton hotel in Detroit where his chauffeur was then a bellhop. They became attached to him, Ward said, and when they checked out of the hotel Hockster quit his job to join them as Ward's chauffeur had quit two days before.

Currently appearing at Martha Raye's Five O'Clock Club here, Ward and his group are a smash hit at the popular Miami Beach club. Already several other owners have made a bid to have them return later in the season.



16i

[illegible] 10-10-53
Afro-American P.12
Baltimore, Md.

HOME ECONOMIST — Mrs. Hallie Carper, internationally famous food specialist, was the official cooking school demonstrator at the AFRO show held last Friday and Saturday, Sept. 25 and 26, at the Uline arena. Over 9,000 persons attended the show on each day of tis sponsorship by the AFRO.

16i 1953

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

HENRY FORD And THE NEGRO

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

(First of a Series)

Much is surmised, but little is actually known about the attitude of the late Henry Ford toward Negroes. For the first time the records are studied and the true story is told.

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-10-53

p. 9

The celebration by the Ford Motor company of its Fiftieth anniversary and the numerous stories and accounts of the personality, activities, and exploits of Henry Ford, founder of the company, have led us to explore a story about which much is surmised but little known.

The materials used for this series were studied over a period of several weeks at the Ford Motor company Archives, now housed at Fair Lane, home of Henry and Clara Ford.

In an effort to use facts and figures that can be backed by documentation, we necessarily have restricted these articles to such facts as are shown in the books and documents at Fair Lane.

Henry Ford, the elder, became such a fabulous character and powerful personage in his liketime that stories about his likes and dislikes have become legend. It was an effort to pry into the facts behind the legend that motivated the study of the Archives to find out what Ford thought about Negroes, his policies with regard to them, and where possible, the record of his dealings with individuals.

Ford was variously reported as being opposed to Wall Street, Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal. He abhorred smoking and drinking and insisted on strong regulations prohibiting them on Ford property.

He hired thousands of foreigners in his plants who could not speak English and provided special tutors and courses for them so they might become American citizens.

Early copies of the company newspaper, The Ford Man, carried stories and editorials urging tolerance and consideration by the workers for each other. In the September 20, 1917 edition of 'The Ford Man' the following article entitled "Tolerance" appeared on page one:

"Like most other articles of extreme rarity, tolerance is most invaluable.

"Whether in individuals, industries or nations, tolerance is the priceles lubricant which keeps the wheels of constant contact running smoothly.

"A little tolerance of others rights would have prevented carnage and slaughter which for 3 years have racked Europe.

"Tolerance carries no implication of wake servility or stinging submission. It is a strong word and demands as a full recogntion of its own rights as it is willing to recognize others.

"Tolerance, then, is a reflection of individual strength of character. Let's develop it."

There is nothing to indicate that Henry Ford wrote this article, yet any student of the operations of the Ford Motor company under the Elder Ford is made constantly aware that practically nothing was said, done or published unless Mr. Ford wanted it that way.

About the time this article appeared in "The Ford Man," thousands of Negro workers attracted by the "Five Dollar day" had come to Detroit to work at Ford's Twenty-four years later when the UAW-CIO was to knock at the doors of the Ford Motor company, there were many Negroes among the most loyal employes the company had.

To find out why this was, if it was, and what relationship it had to the policies so cleverly enunciated in "The Ford Man" during World War I, prompted the initiation of this series.

In the search for written or stated policy with regard to the hiring and use of Negroes at the Ford Motor company, we looked into the minutes of the corpoation from 1912 to 1921. We have checked the papers of Edsel Ford, read the memoirs of countless Ford employees, feature articles from periodicals of the time, records and procedures of the Sociological Department and secondary materials found in the Ford library.

As will be shown in the installments to follow, these sources do not hint at the existence of any special stated policy on Negroes as coming from Mr. Ford. They are singularly free, however, of any negative materials regarding Negro employment or Ford's attitude regarding them.

HENRY FORD and the NEGRO

By CHARLES WARTMAN

Final Installment

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Defender

P. 9

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-31-53

Henry Ford first met Dr. George Washington Carver, eminent scientist from Tuskegee, Ala., in 1937 when Carver was invited to Dearborn to speak at the Dearborn Inn.

Rackham Holt, biographer of Dr. Carver, declares that Ford took an immediate liking to the aging Carver from the first time he peeped into the room at the Dearborn Inn where Carver was sleeping as he rested prior to making his speech.

For several years prior to 1937, Ford had become seriously interested in soybeans and vegetable diets. Acres of Ford property had been sown with soybeans and numerous experiments had been conducted in efforts to discover uses for the product.

LAST OF ERA

In addition to common interests in weeds and grasses, Ford and Carver got along together because they represented the last of a vanising generation. Ford's intimates — Thomas Edison, Harvey Firestone and Luther Burbank — had died many years before.

As Ford had recognized their genius and had consulted them about thousands of matters, it was inevitable that his attention should be drawn to the great Negro scientist at Tuskegee who had done marvelous work but suffered from restrictions born of race prejudice.

A man of many eccentricities, Dr. Carver practically ignored the hustling bustling world about him and applied himself to his love, experiments and research with soil, potatoes, peanuts, soybeans, etc.

BEGIN LETTERS

Ford and Dr. Carver soon began a regular correspondence with each other which continued until Carver's death in January, 1943.

In an early letter addressed to "My beloved friend, Mr. Ford," Carver said, "This is just to extend greetings to my greatest educator and inspirer, and to send you this brief article which I hope to make fuller, more comprehensive, and put in bulletin form, so that as many farmers can have one as possible.

"My trip to Dearborn was indeed a liberal education to me. I saw that everything you did was basic in principle. Your entire work, as I saw it, is a great proving plant, showing that 'It can be done.'

"SAVE TRASH'"

". . .Mr. Ford, you are right, as my observation and many years of experience have taught me, that a soil cannot be worn out. It can soon be rendered non-productive, but here in the south you get results right away by just putting into these soils the things they need. If we save what we call trash, make compost piles, and return this which we have taken from the soil, soon a non-productive area would be a curiosity."

Carver also thanked Ford in this letter for having sent two bus loads of people to a convention at Tuskegee — another example of the lengths Ford would go when he was interested in a proposition.

Later on March 13, 1941 Carver wrote to 'My great inspiring friend, Mr. Ford,.' Ford had just returned to Dearborn after visiting Carver at Tuskegee.

"This is to extend to you, Mrs. Ford, and party, greetings with the hope that you all arrived home safely."

'HERO WORSHIP'

Carver's feelings about Ford were almost akin to hero worship. He continued to say, ". . .The way you reviewed the past, present and forecasted the future needs of the world thrilled, and continues to thrill me with its prophetic vision. In so far as I am able to interpret your extraordinary mind, I see no other alternative."

Always interested first in his scientific work, Carver continued. "After standing by the windows and watching the last car vanish from my sight, I was seized with an uncontrollable desire to do something. I went out and cut a piece of Oleander stem about a foot long and about the size of an ordinary lead pencil. I was amazed to see little threads clinging to the knife. Under separate cover I am sending you the results although they are very, very crude.

"Note the strength and fineness of the fiber. Also note the wicker possibilities of the fibrated stems, and also for paper which was pulped wholly by mechanical processes and pressed in an old wooden cheese press used in an early day for cheese making."

'WATCH DIET'

And then to show the intimate and personal relationship which had developed between the two men, the following personal note was included; "Mr. Ford, I trust you will watch your eating and rest periods with care. I was so happy to see you in such good physical condition.

The gelatine taken along with your soy bean milk will be ideal. I am taking twice per day two teaspoons of any good fruit wine, stirred into a glass of rich milk, and along with my exercises (your exercises) it helps me greatly. I eat also on an average of three oranges per day. I believe you will find something like this very invigorating."

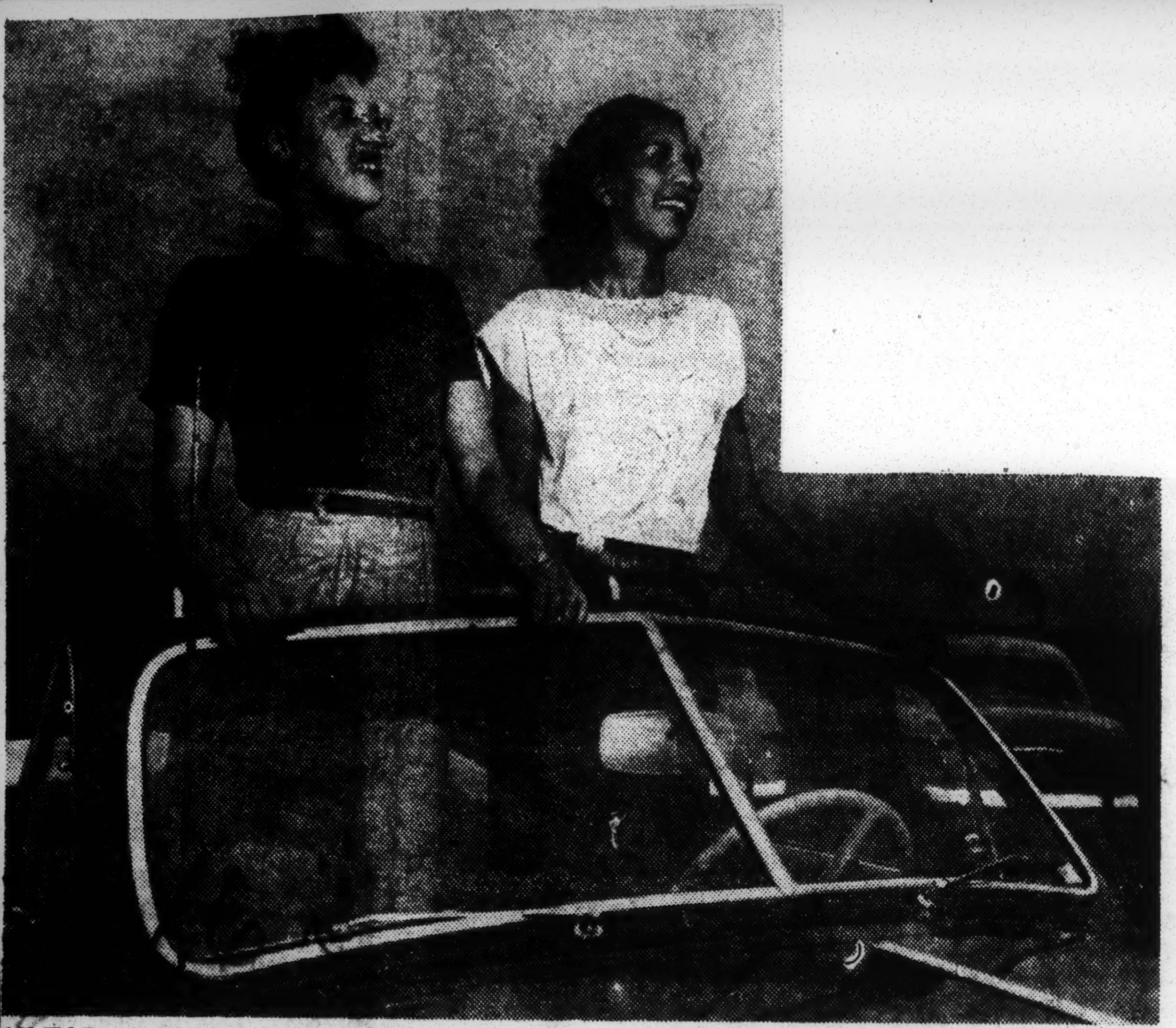
The letter was signed; "So gratefully yours," G. W. Carver.

GETS ELEVATOR

When Ford visited Carver at Tuskegee he was upset by the inconvenience of the upstairs laboratory being used by the scientist. He instructed that an elevator be installed for his use.

On Sept. 29, 1941, Carver wrote to "The greatest of all my inspiring friends, Mr. Henry Ford."

"Please do not think me an ingrate because I have not written you sooner but I wanted some-



AT FORD MOTOR Company's River Rouge plant, hourly employees Josephine Agnew (left) and Roxie Walker pose in front seat of newly completed Ford convertible.

thing very definite to tell you, and here it is:

"This is the third week I have been using the marvelous elevator you gave and had installed for me.

A LIFE SAVER

"What it is doing for me cannot be expressed in words, but God alone, who raised you up endowed you with prophetic vision and rare powers of execution will show you that it is a life saver."

Carver had been ill for a long time and was becoming very feeble. He said to Ford that he felt that the elevator had really saved him. He continued:

"This letter is written with my own hand, the first one completed in nearly two years. I rarely attempted to sign my name, as very often I could not do it, the heart was so bad. The swelling of the feet and ankles has gone almost entirely and I can walk 50 percent better than when you were here."

'GREATEST GIFT'

"The greatest gift I ever received from mortal man is the time I met you the first time at Dearborn," Carver said.

Carver and Ford discussed the war in their letters and in one dated Dec. 18, 1942 Carver wrote "To Mr. Henry Ford, my greatest inspirer and Divinely ordained prophet."

". . .A crisis must come to shake the world to wake it up. It is here now and the world is just beginning to realize it. (Pearl Harbor had been bombed just eleven days before.)

"If the Axis is ever smashed, which it is going to be, the rebuilding period must follow. Mr. Ford holds both methods, as it were, in the hollow of his hand.

"My little service will probably show its best in the soil and food work."

The remainder of this letter was given to comments on samples which Ford was interested in.

"First the jar of Calcined Dolomite is not interesting along with the jar of Metallic crystals.

"The seven pieces of Bronze metalong with the pieces of re (examples of powder metallurgy) along with the pieces of steel are to me most interesting. I found no flaws in any of the finished products by using the highest powered in Coddington lens.

"The photographs of the furnaces show how carefully details are being worked out.

"Possibly the thing that I believe you are going to astonish the world with is your new fiber mixture. It improves right along, and as trial mixtures perfect it, I am expecting to see from your looms not only finer cloth, but rugs equal to the best Axminster, Wilton, etc."

With regard to Ford's ideas on rubber Carver said, "You are as clear on this as the rest. What little I did seems so negligible that it hardly seems worth mentioning."

On Jan. 8, 1943, Henry Ford wrote one of his infrequent letters. It was addressed to Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute. It is as follows:

LAUDS CARVER

"The news that Dr. Carver has finished this chapter of his work, and passed on, moves me to send, through you, a word of sympathy for Tuskegee. How great he was, and yet how simple, you know best who lived with him.

He reflected glory on Tuskegee institute not only by his professional work but by his charactr as a man, and while his loss will be felt, it is a compensation to know that he inspired so many young men to carry on the work he began.

"As you know, we thought highly of him at Dearborn, where he was always an honored guest, and today we have completed what we planned some time ago — we have put his name on the laboratory which he dedicated last July. In this we shall keep his memory green in this part of the country, and shall hope to pursue some of the lines of research he pointed out to us." The letter was signed "Henry Ford."

CABIN REPLICA

In addition to the laboratory which Carver dedicated, Ford had a replica of Carver's birthplace built in Greenfield Village. It was built as Carver remembered it.

For the record, Ford left among his papers a statement on George Washington Carver, which may have been prepared for the press or was just the jottings of a man who had lost a faithful friend.

He said, "Dr. Carver had the brain of a scientist and the heart of a saint. It was always a privilege to visit him at Tuskegee or to have him visit us at Dearborn. Both of us were interested in the same things, we believed that weeds and grasses have great possibilities as food and industrial material, and the last time he was here we did some work together along that line.

He was physically frail then, but his mind was as keenly alert as ever. His personality will be a great loss, but his work will remain and lead to greater things through the young men he inspired."

16i 1953

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

HENRY FORD *And The* NEGRO

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

INSTALLMENT II

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-14-53

P. 9

That the Ford Motor Company employed Negroes in large numbers after 1915 is undisputed. That this policy of employment was the policy of Henry Ford is best deducted from the fact that everything of any consequence in the mammoth Ford empire was the wish of Ford.

The employment of large numbers of Negroes in industry was both a new and controversial development in this period when the Negro was still considered a rural Southern dweller with little, if any, aptitude for the specialized skills of modern industry.

The types of jobs these men had in the factory are not chronicled in the materials of the Ford Archives but the Ford policy is clearly enunciated in an early speech by Dean Marquis, a former head of the Ford sociological department.

ATTEND CLASSES

Speaking on this subject prior to 1920, Marquis said: "There are over 50 nationalities in the factory and there are as many nationalities represented in each class (language classes provided by the company) as there are men present, for we make no attempt to group them according to language or race.

"The fact is, we prefer that class to be mixed as to race and country and employees should be Americans and that former racial, national and linguistic differences are to be forgotten."

APPRECIATE ALL

Although Marquis did not specifically mention color in his speech, there is every evidence that he was referring in the latter part of the speech to Ford policy in the plants.

In an article by John R. Lee, first head of the Ford sociological department, in the Annals of the American Academy, May, 1916, the following statement appears:

"We have learned to appreciate men as men, and to forget the discrimination of color, race, country, religion, fraternal orders and everything else outside of human qualities and energy."

SIMPLE PLAN

Going on to explain the so-called profit sharing system in the Ford plant, Lee said, "The striking thing about this whole plan, when it is understood, is the simplicity of it all.

"There is absolutely nothing new or unusual in the way in which it is working or in the policy and layout. We are simply demonstrating over and over the absolute truth of that ancient adage known as the Golden Rule."

The quantity of production and the profits made by the Ford Motor Company reached startling proportions from time to time due to the desire of Henry Ford to give employment to as many people as possible rather than using charity and handouts.

Therefore, although the figures are not known, Negro workers were well represented in these early days.

AFFECTS ALL

It is a matter of record that Henry Ford developed a detailed philosophy of paternalism where Ford workers were concerned. The company, through its sociological department, reached into the home life and personal affairs of thousands of workers when repeated absences, garnishments or other court actions brought a worker to the attention of the department.

Strong evidence that the company was interested in the plight of Negro workers coming to Detroit to work in the plants is found in a front page article in the "The Ford Man," March 3, 1920, entitled "Housing Situation Fails to Improve," the article said in part:

AIDS HOUSING

"There is still a great shortage of flats, houses and housekeeping rooms and housekeeping rooms on the Highland Park Employment Exchange. Many requests from colored men for rooms and housekeeping rooms also have not yet been met.

"The housing situation is becoming more serious says, the man who is looking after this work, and Ford folks should help each other as much as possible to meet it."

NEW BOSSES

This direct appeal through the official paper of the Ford Motor company indicates more than just a selfish interest in this class of labor; it seemed to indicate that the Ford policy which held that a good worker is one who is happy and secure extended to Negro workers.

After 1922, Marquis writes that the paternalistic policies of Henry Ford began to fade as what he termed a "new kind of boss" appeared.

He speaks of driving supervisors and terroristic methods designed to get the maximum of production at the lowest cost. Marquis and many others who had been with Ford before World War 1 faded from the scene, Ford bought out all of the minority stockholders and the mammoth operation on the Rouge river began.

The Ford operation now became the model for assembly line production in Michigan and throughout the nation. Despite the fantastic prosperity of the Twenties, there still' remained serious problems of lay-offs and unemployment as producers attempted to jockey their production schedules to meet diminishing demands.

So great was the dislocation when mammoth operations such as Ford were obliged to close down from time to time, that people all over the country were raising questions about the evils of mass production.

One such question was made by Paul U. Kellogg, in the Survey Graphic for March, 1928. In an article entitled "When Mass Production stalls," Kellogg made references to unemployment in Detroit in 1927 and 1928.

NEGRO SUFFERS MOST

Kellogg said, "Of all the sufferers, perhaps the Negroes, as the newest comers in Detroit, were hardest hit. A social worker in a Negro district told me of their predicament, but it was set down in cold figures at the City department.

"Of the 4,029 families given relief last November, 1,118 were colored or 28 percent. These included 5,137 persons out of the 86,000 colored population in the city."

In Detroit in the twenties and the thirties, the Negro wearing the Ford badge was considered to be as well off as anybody but even he was subject to long layoffs.

With the coming of the depression, the interest of Ford in Negro workers showed itself in several ways. As an Episcopalian, Ford maintained through his church certain contacts which were of benefit to Negroes in the community.

UNWRITTEN TALE

Outstanding Detroit leaders including Reverend Father Daniel, of St.Matthew's Episcopal church, and the Rev. Robert Bradby, sr., of Second Baptist church, were able to aid many needy families by securing jobs at Ford for them.

Whatever the arrangement was between Ford, Rev. Bradby and Fr. Daniel, it is not shown in the records at the Archives.

This, like other similar Ford situations, probably amounted to a verbal statement from a Ford aide to employment officials that Ford would like people referred by Fr. Daniels and Rev. Bradby to be hired. It would be done.

In the official company organization the late Donald Marshall was in charge of employment of Negro personnel. This, too, was undoubtedly the expressed wish of Ford.

The Rev. Hedley Stacy, an Episcopal priest in Dearborn, has given to the Archives through the Oral Reminiscence section, the benefit of his long association with the Ford family.

He says the following about Henry and Clara Ford and their concern for Negroes:

Mr. Ford never did talk to me about his problems a great deal. I remember, of course, there were occasions when in the time of the depression, Inkster was in a very bad condition, and I was interested in that. I remember we got a meeting which Mrs. Ford attended. I suggested that the way to handle that at that time was that people should take a family and be interested in that family, that is, to see them through, not just give them a basket or $10.00.

"Even Mrs. Ford asked me for a family, and I gave her a family. It was a large family; I think there were eight children. She laughed about it very much. The families were suppled with clothes, and all that.

"Mr. Ford arranged for the three men, who could work, the father and two sons, to get jobs right away. That was a time when nobody could get a job. When they saw the situation, they realized that was the way to handle that family."

In another vein which says a great deal about Henry Ford and his concern with the Negro question, the Rev. Stacey recalls another incident.

"One time Mr. Ford came to the house and he always called me doctor. I wasn't a doctor." "Doctor, suppose a colored person came to your church, what would you do?"

"I said, Mr. Ford, we do have colored people at our church. They are just as welcome as white people or any other people. We make no distinction. We invite them to come, and if they come, we make them feel very much at home, I hope."

"They used to come to teas, social things and attend a service whenever they felt they could do so. As far as I am concerned, there was no problem of race. Mr. Ford liked that response."

PROMOTES NEGROES

Meanwhile the Ford Company remained in the forefront relating to the number of Negroes employed Although there were outstanding exceptions, there is no indication that the type of work done by Negroes at Ford was much different from the type they were doing in smaller numbers in other plants.

However, where a brilliant young Negro or an outstanding job was brought to the attention of Ford, that man found himself employed more according to his ability than his race.

At Fair Lane, the Fords saved everything. Among the papers there is a Certificate of Esteem, given to Ford on the 21st of August, 1939 by the Institute of Negro Economics.

The citation reads as follows:

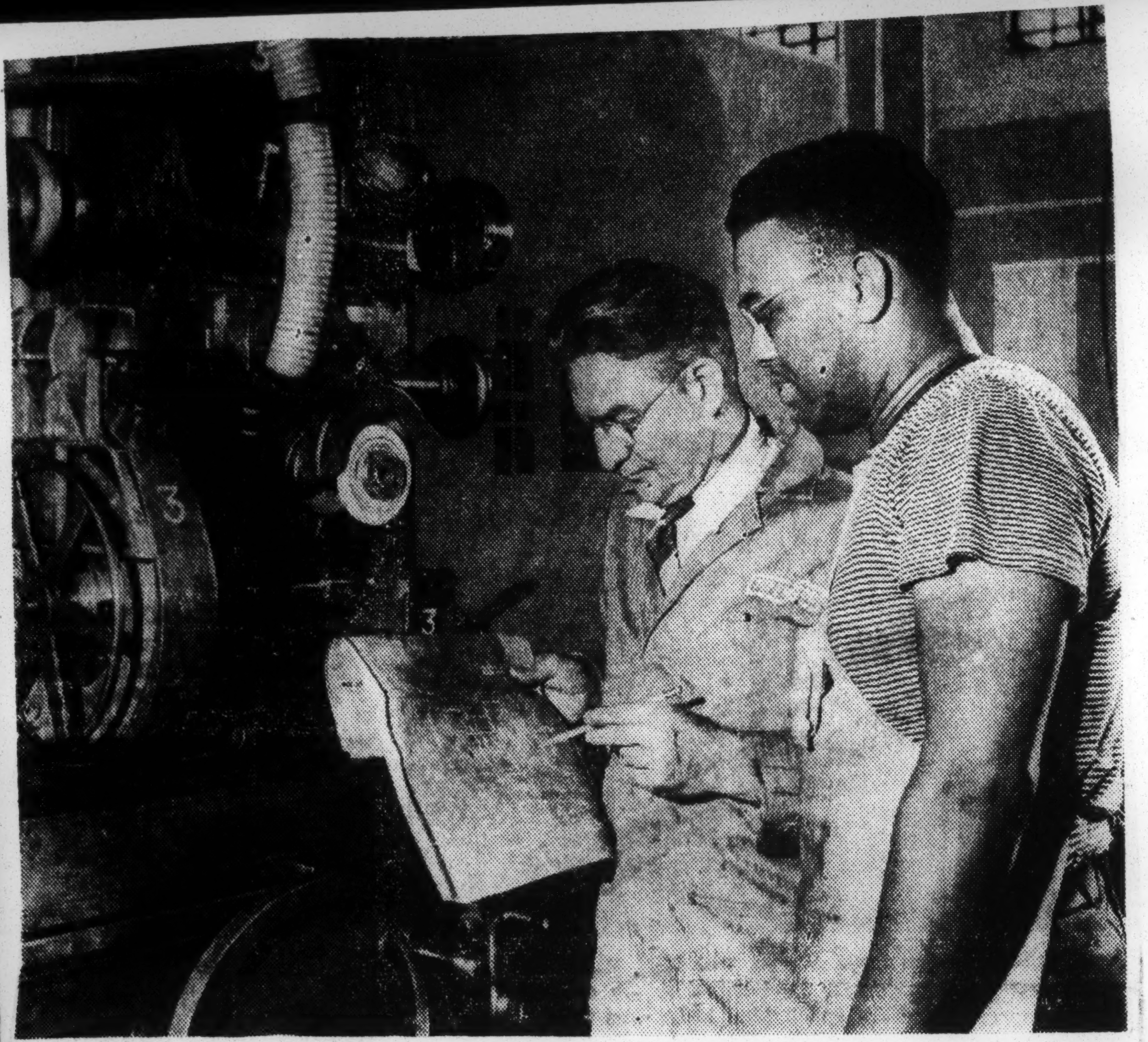
MONEY CAN'T BUY

". . .For Civil Democratic Performance to elevate the economic status of the American Negro population in fullest keeping with the Constitution of the United States of America . . . Commend these presents, to wit:

"Indiscriminate regard for Negro ability and wage and hour equality to all employees whereby these greetings are earned and appreciated and the functions hereof is encouraged for humanity's progress. Money cannot buy this award."

The above was not necessarily the feeling of all Negroes toward Henry Ford, but it indicates that he made a very definite mark in the minds of many of them.

TO BE CONTINUED



A SUPERVISOR at Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant checks blueprint with machine tool operator.

HENRY FORD *and the* NEGRO

By CHARLES WARTMAN

INSTALLMENT III

Probably no endeavor of Henry Ford in his dealiings with Negroes characterized his love of detail and completeness as the rehabilitation of Inkster. In typical Ford fashion, Mr. Ford took an interest in Inkster and set out to rehabilitate the entire community.

There are many reasons which might be attributed to the motor magnate in explanation for this project. The vast diffenence between the Dearborn Community and Inkster may have motivated him.

Defender

Various confidants and Ford employees who talked with him at the time, have attributed the poverty of the residents and the resulting social problems as the main reasons.

p. 9

Charles Voorhees, power engineer with the company for many years, says this about the rehabilitation of Inkster: "Mr. Ford felt that they ought to have better schools so he built a school. They put in a commissary, a shop and started a general investigation.

"Conditions in Inkster among the colored people at that time were bad," Voorhees continued. What they were doing on the outside, as a result of it, motivated Mr. Ford to a great extent toward this complete rehabilitation.

"He felt that conditions needed to be cleaned up and he went at it singlehandedly. It was more or less the crime problem and bad living conditions which I think led him to it."

Chi Def.

Voorhees said Mr. Ford followed this project up for many years and had a man investigated things the way he wanted them. Voorhees says that the name of this man was Sipple.

This interpretation of the Ford motivation in the rehabilitation of Inkster follows closely the reputation of Mr. Ford for detailed interest in the way people lived and conducted their lives. Inasmuch as the majority of the people in Inkster were Ford employees, he apparently felt a responsibility for them coupled with a desire to "police" them more or less.

The Rev. Hedley Stacey gives the following account of the work at Inkster:

" . . . afterwards, they took over the whole business of Inkster and handled it until it could handle itself.

"That was strictly a company affair. I had nothing to do with it. The only thing I did was keep an eye on the situation because I visited there. They called me at all hours, day and night to see sick people and so on.

"I did keep an eye on it, even to the extent that when I thought the merchant men were pushing the goods on them, I would call Mr. Bennet's office and say, 'Now here's the situation. They've sold all these people all this stuff and now they are going to take it away.'

"Mr. Bennett would act right away and have a couple of men down there, and they wouldn't be moved," the Rev. Mr. Stacey said.

Sat. 10-24-53

Reference to Harry Bennett in connection with this matter indicates clearly that Mr. Fird had given orders that a complete and through job was to be done in Inkster.

A further remark from the Rev. Mr. Stacey indicates that the Inkster project was handled directly from Mr. Bennett's office. He says, " I never worked with Willis Ward or Donald Marshall. Actually my contacts were strictly with Mr. and Mrs. Ford in that respect and then, of course, with Mr. Bennett's office for the actual operation. When something needed to be done, I'd get in touch with him. That's all that there was to it."

Whatever the motivation and whoever was instructed to carry it out, Henry Ford went all out in Inkster. The plan called for aid from the company and a degree of self-help on the part of the residents. No detail was left out.

Typical of the manner in which the Negro community was woven into the activities of the Ford Motor Company is the following report from E. D. Brown of the Sociological Department to Mr. F. Campball, Mr. Ford's private secretary, dated April 29, 1937:

"We have a complete check of every employee's home in Inkster and what is necessary to modernize same. We hope to continue this work for those employees who have demonstrated their willingness to cooperate with the company.

"A tree planting campaign has been underway and 100 families have expressed a desire to set out shade trees on their property.

"There is a real interest shown among the people for community welfare. Weekly meetings are being held by a group known as the Civic Association. They sponsor dinners, teas, etc., map plans to secure funds. They have on hand $400 cash $600 in pledges.

" A committee has been selected to approve a site but they have taken no definite action as yet as the prices asked are higher than they wish to pay."

"No building plans have been drawn, but they have contacted the Community Fund to secure the benefit of their experience as to what is most desirable for their community.

"An ordinance was passed two months ago regulating the type of buildings to be erected in Inkster. To date however, the village authorities have not enforced the ordinance. This mater is to be taken up at the next meeting, when the newly-elected members meet for the first time.

"We have a number of employees in this district who are not capable of handling money. They get credit to easily and soon find themselves unable to meet their obligations. In several cases, we have taken all their accounts and take a wage assignment for their entire pay except ten dollars each pay day. When their accounts are paid up, they are to start saving funds."

Such a detailed report to Mr. mean only that Mr. Ford had asked for it and had given instructions that the items mentioned in the report be resolved.

Following the report submitted by E. D. Brown to Frank Campsall, representatives from the company began the job of rebuilding hundreds of homes in the Inkster area.

Sat. 10-24-53
Defender
P. 9
Chicago Def.

AN EMPLOYEE at Ford Motor company's River Rouge plant sharpens a cutting tool on a grinding machine.

Amounts spent on the homes and the ability of the owner to depended upon the repairs needed pay back the loans.

A complete file was kept on all homes repaired. The file included pictures of the home before the repairs and after the repairs, a detailed account of improvements made, an explanation of financial arrangements and occasionally a note about the occupant and his ability to handle money.

A typical entry in the Inkster folder follows:

Bought five rooms and repaired as follows"
To purchase house and labor
Carpenter
Paint and decorate
Lumber
Paint and hardware
Total

House is now rented at $15 a month to be sold on land contract to occupant when his financial condition warrants."

In another case the following report was made:

"Seven room home being erected by owner. He used some second hand lumber but mostly new material. He let his own contract for carpenter and cement and brick work.

"Company assisted in electrical contract and exterior painting. Interior not completed as employee does no wish to go further into debt until he has reduced his present liabilities."

Another case was outlined in more detail:

"Built new from structure the owner already had started. Cement block piers, sub floors, three sides to plates from used lumber, south wall windows replaced by carpenter before new work began. Construction was such that renailing was necessary throughout.

"Residence consists of one large living room, bedroom, connection hall to bath and kitchen downstairs.

"Two bedrooms upstairs partitioned off for further finishing.

"Complete decorating inside and out, consists of two coats O. S. pearl grey paint, trimmed in white, interior decorated with wall paper, woodwork stained light oak under two coats of varnish; floors the same.

"Ample cupboard space using 18X30 flat rimmed sink surrounded by linoleum table top
Carpenter
Material
Hardware, paint, etc.
Decoration
Electrician

"Credit arranged by company. Paid $200 cash; pays $25 per month on account."

In addition to doing a rehabilitation job on the houses and buildings. in Inkster, Henry Ford also undertook a human rehabilitation job.

His views on this are left for the record in a speech by E. D. Brown to a group of Inkster citizens on July 29, 1937.

" . . . As I look back over the past five and a half years, I can see a new Inkster emerging from in this section, Old Inkster, with the ruins of the old . . . So here all that was undesirable, is fast becoming a thing of the past and people with the same sort of determination that marked the early pioneers, are pushing forward to rehabilitate and revamp the town.

"This situation . . . came only as a result of diligent application of good common sense to financial matters. It is possible for every resident to accomplish what already has been done by some.

" . . . I believe that the situation of water service and toilet facilities should be given first consideration, providing no rearrangement of rooms is necessary.

"To you fathers, I can say that one of the greatest responsibilities of providing the comforts of life for your family is yours, and to fulfill this task there is given to you the reward of a healthy and happy home.

"There is no sewer system in Inkster and no immediate prospect for its installation. Bonds have to be sold and the promise to pay by this village has not yet reached the point where Inkster bonds are attractive to the investor.

" . . . It is necessary for every citizen to become a real booster of the town, and to encourage those who will become an asset to this community to settle here," Brown said.

Then in an effort to further instill civic pride in the residents, Brown asked, "Do you know that a zoning law was passed several months ago for your protection? You now have a right to protest the keeping of any offensive animals or conditions.

"You now have restricted residential districts where unsightly shoe-shining parlors and noisy garages and other places of business have no right to locate. If you are interested in the welfare and growth of your community, it is up to you to see that your laws are enforced."

The work in Inkster continued for several years. There is evidence Ford seriously considered a large scale construction of new homes for Negroes in the area. A departmental communication from E. D. Brown, of Sociological to Harry Bennett toched on this possibility. The memo follows:

"A number of years ago when Mr. George Burns was looking after Inkster welfare, some thought was given to securing certain lands in that vicinity for building new homes for our employees. Inquiries were made as to the cost of the land at that time, but owing to prohibitive prices no action was taken.

However in a recent conversation with FHA housing authorities in Detroit, the writer was given to understand that they would approve certain sections in Inkster for housing loans providing a large enough area was set aside on which no present shacks are located.

"I thought it advisable to call this matter to your attention again at this time as the owners of this same piece of property which was considered before have been in arrears on their taxes, and I believe it would be possible to secure this land at the right price should the company be interested in arranging for low cost houses for its colored employees in that community.

World War II, and the terrific struggle between the Ford motor company and the UAW-CIO apparently halted the Inkster development program.

H. S. Abelwhite, who came into the Sociological Department in 1940, makes the following comment: "With Mr. Ford starting the work out at Inkster for the colored people, the department (Sociological) was revived again. There were two or three people who did nothing else but work in Inkster.

"That was carried on through the depression. There was still the aftermath of it when I came in 1940. The commissary was still running and ran until after the union came in, in 1941. Then it was closed. It would appear as though it were a form of punishment."

Regardless of the reasons for discontinuing the program, the efforts of Henry Ford in Inkster during the depression are primarily responsible for the present development of that community into a prosperous and growing Negro community.

The work of building new houses which the company apparently never got to is now going on through the promotion of private builders.

Dixie Holds Color Line Through Years In Employment of Negroes

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) —Employers in four states of the South have stuck to a definite color line in their hiring of workers during the past 15 years, according to a study released last week by the National Planning Association.

Perpared by Dr. Donald Dewey, Duke university economics professor, and covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky; the report made the following basic observations:

1. There has been no upgrading of Negroes in industries covered (textile and tobacco). White firms employ no Negro white collar workers, and they have very few colored foremen. There are a number of "straw bosses" and "working foremen" but in no case do colored work over whites. Negroes usually work under direct white supervisors.

2. The racial pattern has been maintained despite the coming of unions and the progress made by Negroes under government employment. Negroes, thanks to the unions, do get equal pay for equal work, but union rules regarding upgrading of employees on the basis of seniority has meant segregated working units with colored and white rarely, if ever, working side by side.

A peculiar union twist also has brought more whites to factories because of improved pay and better working conditions. Negroes still do basically unskilled work.

Another angle here is that the same percentage of Negroes that worked in factories 15 years ago still work in them today. The factories prefer to add white women to replace white men rather than add Negro men.

Negro women are not hired in factories except as scrub women or similar menial jobs.

3. Lack of education and training and fear of racial "incidents" also have contributed to holding the Negro down. Negroes do not have an opportunity for good vocational and good general education, thus they are rarely prepared to compete on an equal level with whites for better jobs.

A number of employers do not upgrade Negroes because they fear trouble "since racial friction is the last thing any firm wants within its ranks."

4. The tendency of the 1930's to drop Negroes is no longer found. Negroes occasionally have moved into jobs once held by whites. Nevertheless, in case business is bad. Negroes still are the first to be dropped.

5. Although it appears that the Negro is fairly secure in his jobs in the South, he definitely is handicapped when it comes to advancement. On this score, the report concludes:

"Perhaps the most disturbing feature of southern economic development which this study has revealed is the difficulty faced by Negroes in securing advancement."

Lack of education, seniority and prejudice all have contributed to this problem, the report indicated.

16c

Call
p. 13
4-17-53
Kansas City
Mo

Southern Jobs Seen Unchanged Racially

Post

p. 9

Washington D.C.

The industrial growth of the South has brought almost no change in the racial pattern of industrial employment there, a spot check in four States by the National Planning Association indicates.

NPA's Committee of the South studied employment facts gathered by local residents from 108 plants, mostly tobacco and textiles, employing 105,000 persons in Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas.

Its report, released yesterday, states that the "stability of the color line through 15 years of depression, war and cold war" is the "striking feature" of the survey.

Donald Dewey, assistant professor of economics at Duke University who wrote the report, pointed out that the survey was too limited to be considered representative even of the "upper South" area studied. But for the plants studied he made these general points:

1. Negroes are totally excluded from white collar jobs in white-managed plants. No Negro stenographer or filing clerk was found.

2. Negroes hold almost no supervisory jobs. Only three plants studied had Negro foremen.

3. It is uncommon for whites and Negroes to be given the same type job within one plant. Where they do perform the same work there is no discrimination in pay.

4. Racial division in employment has been "remarkably stable" for a long period of time.

16d

General

Mon. 11-2-53

Double Handicap

Negroes are under a twin handicap in trying to break through job segregation barriers and take on skilled jobs, Dewey said. They must overcome local custom, and to do that they must be able to offer an employer superior skills. Generally, they can't do this, Dewey said, because they have less education and technical training than whites.

Unionization of Southern industry has provided higher wages and better working conditions. These gains have helped Negro members, but also have made jobs more attractive to whites and thus given employers less incentive to hire Negroes, the report said.

Segregated union locals in many plants have the effect of freezing the status quo, the report said, and are "undoubtedly one factor tending to perpetuate the rigid racial division of lob. . . ."

The report quoted union officials as saying the question of integrated or segregated locals was a matter to be decided at each plant.

Report Broken Down

The report was broken down into four surveys that dealt with employment conditions in: Durham, N. C.; 16 tobacco manufacturing plants; 70 textile mills; and South Carolina manufacturing generally.

In Durham, a city of about 100,000 dominated by tobacco and textiles, the survey revealed "no striking change" in the employment racial pattern in the past decade.

Virtually all professional, white collar and skilled jobs outside the Negro community were held by whites, the report said.

It added that:

Negroes make up about one-third of the tobacco work force in Durham. All work as operators. None operates machines. Negroes make up 7 percent of the work force in textile mills in Durham. One of nine mills had some Negro operators. Another had tried but gave up saying Negroes lacked experience and were slow to respond to training.

In Tobacco Plants

The survey of 16 tobacco plants in Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky showed a similar pattern. About one-third of the workers were Negroes, working at leaf preparation, maintenance or warehouse jobs.

South Carolina employment figures for the 1940-50 decade backed up the other survey findings on the stability of the racial division of work.

The report said the committee was "not trying to prove anything or make any recommendations. Our purpose was to report objectively on the conditions under which Negro and white employees are working together . . ."

OR LINE FOUND FIRM IN 4 STATES

nning Group Says Job Bias Has Not Changed Much in Upper South Since 1938

~~16d~~

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Times

p. 25 L

New York

Mon. 11-2-53

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The color line in jobs has not changed much in the upper South in fifteen years, a survey reported today.

Certain marginal jobs may frequently cross the color line, but in no industry or occupation is there evidence of a trend toward elimination of Negro workers that was noted by many observers in depression years of the Nineteen Thirties.

A National Planning Association committee said that:

¶In the few instances where white and Negro workers did perform the same jobs in the same plant, they received the same pay and fringe benefits.

¶Some instances were reported where Negro workers had been moved into jobs previously held by white workers. For example, the South Carolina statistics indicated a trend toward a somewhat wider use of Negro labor in certain industries such as textile supplies, and machine shops, electricity, and miscellaneous smaller industries.

¶White and Negro workers were seldom employed side by side at identical operations.

¶Negroes were totally excluded from white collar employment in white-managed concerns. In spite of wartime labor shortages, present conditions of high employment, and Negro gains elsewhere, as in Government service, no Negro filing clerks or stenographers were found.

¶Negro workers had scarcely a toehold in supervisory jobs. Negro foremen were found in only three companies, one in tobacco and two in textiles. "Working foremen" were found in one other textile concern, and a fairly large number of Negro leadmen and straw bosses were reported elsewhere. Nevertheless the great majority of Negro workers covered by this survey were directly supervised by whites. In no case did Negroes work over whites in the chain of command.

Survey Made by Southerners

Cities in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Kentucky were studied by resident Southerners, as were others in the series on biracial employment in Southern cities and industries. This report was prepared by Prof. Donald Dewey of the Department of Economics at Duke University.

The Southern studies were conducted under the supervision of Calvin B. Hoover, chairman of research for the Committee of the South, National Planning Association, and B. U. Ratchford, research director, both of Duke University.

The report said the color line did not eliminate interracial competition in the labor market, but it did provide an obstacle to the upgrading of Negro workers into semi-skilled and skilled jobs.

Since the competitive position of white workers is stronger than that of Negroes, widespread unemployment, as shown by trends over a long period of time, is likely to bring a rise in the proportion of whites doing unskilled and semi-skilled work, at the expense of Negro workers. Prosperity, on the other hand, would be likely to show a return of Negroes to these jobs, the report added.

Effect of Unionization Viewed

Another obstacle to the upgrading of Negro workers, the author says, is the fact that the Negroes have inadequate opportunities for both general education and vocational training, as compared to the opportunities of white workers. The companies most likely to consider Negro work groups are low-wage employers who are least able financially to experiment with costly training programs.

Professor Dewey gave special attention to the effects of union organization on Negro workers, particularly in the widely organized tobacco industry. He found that the unions had succeeded in gaining higher wages, personal security and better working conditions for both white and Negro workers. These favorable conditions, however, make the work more attractive for white workers and reduce the incentive of employers to introduce Negro work groups.

The author said that unionization had tended to stabilize existing job patterns—including separation of workers into white and Negro groups — especially where the union contract stipulated that promotions be based on seniority within each department.

THE TIP - OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Weekly

[illegible]

Atlanta Ga

ATLANTA, Ga— (SNS)—Opportunities and responsibilities as they relate to unfettered citizenship have been projected into the area of discussion by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity during the latter's Achievement Week celebration.

The opportunity question is constantly before the Public, but more so today because of the manpower supply of this country and because the United States of America is advertised as the land of equality of opportunity based upon merit, ability and production

A recent study by the National Planning Association reveals that the "color line in employment in the upper South through 15 years of depression, war, and cold war" remains "virtually unbroken."

It points out that (1) Negro citizens are "totally excluded from white collar work in white-managed firms; (2) that Negro workers "have scarcely a toe-hold in supervisory jobs (while the great majority of them) are directly supervised by whites"; (3) in terracial working groups are uncommon and (4) freezing of the job status of the Negro employment force.

"In the plants surveyed" the report says "the racial division of labor has been remarkably stable over a long period of time." It also saw a halt of the trend of 1930 toward the elimination of the Negro worker.

16d

General

One might also turn to an article by Stefan H. Robock, entitled, "The Negro in the Industrial Development of the South," published in the Third quarter—1953 Phylon magazine for other observations on this subject.

p. 6

"Over the period from 1940 to '50, Robock writes, "the total number of Negroes employed in the Southeast declined by three per cent as compared with an increase of twenty-seven per cent in the total number of white workers. Probably more significant than this change in the total employment is the shift that has taken place in the type of industries in which Negroes have been employed in agriculture, service industries and mining declined."

He observes further: "The occupational situation in 1950, however, represents a very significant change over 1940. In three broad occupational areas (1) managers, officials, and proprietors, (2) clerical and sales workers, and (3) operatives and semi-skilled workers, Negro employment expanded more rapidly than white employment In the professional fields and skilled craft and foremost occupations, Negro employment also expanded but at a lesser rate than for white employment "

The researcher points that the "primary industries in which job opportunities have been expanding" have been "in the skilled crafts, professional and technical, and the clerical and sales workers' field." He adds that: "The Study of the South seemed to indicate that the bulk of industrial expansion in this area resulted from the establishment of branch plants by concerns centered outside the region. The New England study showed that most of the new plants established in that area were new local enterprises."

"Therefore," he suggests, "the problem of employment in industry in the South is, for most people, is a matter of securing a job as a wage or salaried worker in an industry. And here there are important opportunities for exapnding the employment of Negroes in industry."

"Surprising as it may seem, job opportunities in many fields are becoming open to Negroes for which competent and well-trained Negroes are not available. It is understandable that in the past Negroes have not trained for a large number of jobs which traditionally were closed to them. But the situation has changed very substantially in recent years and the training and education of Negroes has not caught up with the expansion in job opportunities."

"Yet Robock wrans: "There are other factors which are important in the expansion of Negro employment. From the employers' point of view, the employment of Negroes in industry often requires additional eating and rest room facilities in order to conform to the customs that exist in many places in the Southeast."

These two reports loom important against the "many opportunities" speech Roy Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP delivered yesterday at Morehouse College on the Achievement Week program of Psi Chapter Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. It fits into the discussions presented at the 53rd annual convention of the Negro Business League convening here. It boiled up at the Conference on Higher Education held last Saturday at Tuskegee Institute.

The section known as the South is under the spotlight of scholars and the searchlight of the world attention.

Study Shows Only Small Gains In Employment In Upper South

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The employment pattern of colored workers in selected industries in four states of the Upper South has remained remarkably stable over a long period of time, according to a report recently released by the Committee of the South of the National Planning association.

p. 4

The report is one of a series of six studies of biracial employment practices in southern industry, sponsored and directed by the NPA Committee of the South.

The case study made by Donald Dewey, assistant professor of economics at Duke University, covers the two dominant industries of the upper South—tobacco and textiles.

It covers four separate studies: (1) A survey of employment of colored people in Durham, N. C.; (2) a survey of employment of colored workers in tobacco manufacturing in the upper South; (3) a survey of employment of colored workers in a number of textile mills in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and (4) an analysis of employment of colored workers in the manufacturing industries of South Carolina between 1940 and 1950.

Date
11-14-53

A striking feature of employment of colored workers in this area, Prof. Dewey says, is the stability of the color line "through fifteen years of depression, war, and cold war."

Prof. Dewey said that certain marginal jobs may frequently cross the color line. Employers, he notes, will use colored workers when they believe that at a given wage rate colored workers will give more satisfactory service than white workers and that their employment will not lead to racial friction.

The information contained in the report does not include case studies of firms owned and controlled by colored persons.

No firms in tobacco or Carolina textiles are owned or managed by colored persons.

The report describes the terms of employment of colored workers in 108 separate establishments of 55 different employers in the upper South. Interviews covered approximately 105,000 jobs, roughly 17,000 of which we filled by colored workers.

Th findings of the report on the use of manpower are summarized:

1. Colored workers are totally excluded from white-collar jobs in white-managed firms. In spite of wartime labor shortages, present conditions of high employment, and gains of colored workers elsewhere, as in government service, no colored filing clerks or stenographers were found.

2. Colored workers have scarcely a toe hold in supervisory jobs. Colored foremen were found in only three firms — one in tobacco and two in textiles. The great majority of colored workers covered by the survey, however, are directly supervised by whites.

3. The racially mixed work group is not common. A "work group" is defined in the report to mean "employees who by virtue of their job assignments have continuing personal contacts with each other during the day and are regularly employed on the same operations.

White and colored workers, it was noted, are seldom employed side by side at identical operations.

4. In the plants surveyed, the racial division of labor has been remarkably stable over a long period of time.

In no industry or occupation is there evidence of a trend toward the elimination of colored workers that was noted by many observers in the thirties, though certain marginal jobs may frequently cross the color line.

Only two cases were reported where whites had recently replaced colored workers as a group. In one case the substitution consisted of replacing colored coal handlers with white engineers when an automatic stoker was installed.

5. In the few instances where white and colored workers perform the same jobs in the same plants, they receive the same pay and fringe benefits.

No case was discovered where white and colored workers held the same job classification and were paid at different rates.

Only one case was reported where a colored worker was listed and paid at a lower classification while doing the work commonly assigned to better paid men.

6. The other changes reported in the racial employment pattern were all instances where colored workers have been moved into jobs previously held by whites. It appears that these examples indicate a trend toward a greater use of colored labor in certain jobs.

62,000 VA employees must use surplus leave

Afro-American

16 a General

WASHINGTON

The amended Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 requires that 62,000 employees of the Veterans Administration use up some accumulated leave within a reasonable period.

p. 22

Baltimore

In issuing regulations required to implement the act, Harvey V. Higley, administrator of veterans affairs, last week pointed out that the great majority of employees who have "surplus" leave, accumulated it during the war years, when they voluntarily stayed on the job, or were denied the right to take leave.

Date
11-14-53

The law places a 30-day limitation on the amount of leave that may be accumulated for use in future years. It also directs the heads of agencies to take the necessary steps to exhaust all leave accumulations above the permitted 30 days.

The regulation issued by Administrator Higley requires that all leave accumulations in the agency be reduced to the 30-day maximum within ten years, and used at the rate of at least ten per cent in each leave year.

At this rate, all employees having 60 days of accumulated leave will be down to the new limitation within ten years by using three days each year.

Those having from 60 to 90 days of accumulated leave will be required to use up their leave at an accelerated rate to arrive at the required 30 days within ten years.

16i 1953 General

NEGROES ARE PROVING THEIR ABILITY

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Negroes are proving their ability to master difficult and technical jobs equal as well as their white brethren, when given the opportunity.

Word

Many national firms have lowered their employment attitude.

Negroes are making many gains in the fields of various industries and proving Negroes can and do deliver like anyone else. P. 2

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., was one of the first large corporations to open its doors to qualified Negroes in key jobs which is an example of how Democracy is working in big American Industries.

Atlanta

Lloyd W. Moore, native of Whiteville, N. C., but assigned to the Memphis area, embracing Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma as national field representative is a striking example of Calibre of men being employed by the Reynolds company.

Moore has been employed by the R. J. Reynolds company for the past 18 months. He advocate and promote the sales of Camel and Cavallier cigarettes, Prince Albert and George Washington smoking tobacco.

16a

During the convention of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that met here at LeMoyne College December 1-4. The Camel and Cavallier cigarette Booth was a popular spot with the delegates.

Moore is well qualified to handle his assignment. He is a graduate of A. & T. College of Greensboro, where he majored in agriculture, served as an instructor at a Veteran Training School in Winston-Salem, before beginning his present employment.

His work carries him whereever there is a large gathering in Tennessee, Arkansas or Oklahoma, his Winsome personality has made him a favorite on the College campuses or at the Cenvention halls.

In speaking of his work, Moore said, "I love the work, the travel is so educational I get the very best cooperation and encouragement from the entire personnel of the sales staff and the managers like Mr. J. W. McDowell and others."

Jan 30-53

"Our sales the past year totals more than a billion and a half. Each week we send free cigarettes to our boys in the hospitals and overseas. The Tuskegee Veterans Hospital was recently the recipient of free cigarettes given them by the R. J. Reynolds company."

"I was reared in the Tobacco area and I know good tobacco—and I must say light up a "lemac and enjoy a camel" for its good tobacco."

During the installation of the officers of Bluff City Lodge No. 96 I. B. P. O. E. of W., Moore passed out Camels and Cavallier Cigarettes to the officers and visitors.

Moore resides at 699 Edith St. here and is a devout member of Mississippi Avenue Christian Church.

Manpower Council Says

Barriers Limit Race Students

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The National Manpower Council presented to President Eisenhower last Monday a report on scientific and professional manpower problems which it studied for over a year.

The report presented by James D. Zellerbach, of San Francisco, was couched in general terms. It was designed to show shortages of highly trained engineers, physicists, chemists, physicians, nurses, school teachers and other scientific and professional personnel.

To overcome these shortages the National Manpower Council recommended: (1) the development of more reliable knowledge about the human resources of this country, (2) strengthening the institutions which educate and train scientists and professionals, (3) maintaining a continuous large flow of students through the colleges and universities, (4) expanding the opportunities of capable young persons to secure a higher education, and (5) improving the utilization of the available supply of scientific and professional personnel.

"HIDDEN RESERVE"

The report describes as an "additional hidden reserve"" "capable individuals who acheive low scores on standards tests of intellectual ability because of serious deficiencies in their early schooling."

Classified in this "hidden reserve" are individuals who live, for the most part, "in poor communities which spend little on education, and are found particularly among such racial and ethic minorities as Negroes and Spanish - speaking Americans."

"BARRIERS" CITED

The report states that "The barriers which limit the education and occupational opportunities of these groups have been substantially reduced in recent years. Many Negroes, however, are still handicapped by poor education in early life, and others are frequently prevented from using the skills they do acquire by discriminatory employment practices."

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, preident of Fisk University, who is a member of the National Manpower Council, in commenting on the report, said one of the significant things in the report is that it points out the waste of professional and technical manpower through discriminatory practices in hiring and through some of the earlier educational differentials which make it difficult for colored youth to qualify for admission to the technical and professional schools.

DROP IN ENROLLMENT

Asked about the effect of the drop in enrollment of colored colleges on potential scientific and professional manpower, Dr. Johnson said enrollment is down in colleges, but it is "quite accentuated" is the colored colleges.

Unless there are "substantial increases" in college enrollments, particularly of persons who are capable of moving into the technical and professional fields, he said, there will be added difficulty, even if opportunities are opened up, "because there will be difficulties in getting technical and professional personnel trained in the first place."

"CONSIDERABLE LAG"

Asked whether inequalities in educational opportunities for colored students were being overcome, Dr. Johnson agreed that they were being overcome but said "there is a considerable lag."

Equalization of opportunities involves a great amount of money, he said, "but they must be equalized, not simply for the social justice involved, but for the basic welfare of our nation, economically and educationally."

Discussing artificial barriers which influence college attendance and choice of field of study and of employment, "resulting from deeply imbedded social attitudes," the report said:

"Although discriminatory barriers against racial and ethnic groups and against women have been greatly reduced in recent decades, they will severely limit the number of Negroes and women in scientific and professional work.

"Relatively few Negroes attend and graduate from college, chiefly because the primary and secondary education which many of them receive does not qualify them for or interest them in college education.

SECONDARY LAG

"Most of them leave school before receiving a secondary diploma. These factors, in turn, reflect the fact that the Negro population is concentrated in areas where income is low and where many communities neglect Negro education.

"The scarcity of scientific and professional employment openings for Negroes also discourage them from undertaking advanced education and influence their choice of field of study.

Word 5-20-53

"Apart from teaching and nursing positions, and these mainly in Negro schools and hospitals, there are very restricted career opportunities in the professions for all but the most unusually gifted.

"The barriers against Negroes in professional life are an extreme form of the discrimination still felt in lesser degrees by other ethic groups, especially Spanish-speaking Americans."

"Most social scientists now believe that there are no inborn differences in intellectual potential between Negroes and the rest of the population, or that such differences, if they exist, are very small," the report states, adding:

"Yet, a study made a few years ago of college freshmen showed that the average freshman in a Negro college scored only a little higher on aptitude tests than the lowest-hanking freshman in the average college.

WILLIAM PENN—Negroes

Job opportunities for Negro clerical and secretarial workers are definitely continuing on the uprade, according to a survey conducted by the William Penn Business Institute among National Urban League branches. The study found that the number of positions in the white collar field now exceeds the number of qualified applicants. Despite the positive findings in other areas, the institute reported that employment opportunities for Negroes were still meager in the South and Southwest.

P.E. 9

Jan 11-53 NY

1940-52 Employment Income of Negro Cited

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Negro workers, in terms of employment and income, were less well off than white workers in 1952, writes Mary S. Bedell in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the U.S. Department of Labor, although the comparison was more favorable than in 1940.

P. 24

The improvement was due almost entirely to the fact that Negroes in shifting to non-agricultural industries were able to get better jobs and were, therefore, less heavily concentrated in the traditional unskilled and low-wage occupations.

Jan. 7-17. 53

Miss Bedell, who is employed in the Labor Department's Office of Publications, calls attention to the narrowing of the differentials in the employment status of Negro and white workers which she personally feels "reflects the combined effect of broad economic and social forces." The high level of economic activity prevalent 1940 to 1952 was directly responsible for the recorded improvements in the Negro's employment position, her report said.

Employment rates increased twice as much for Negroes as for whites from 1950 to 1951, when total employment expanded by about 1,000,000.

"Conversely," she wrote, "there is some evidence that reconversion affected Negroes more severely than white workers: from July 1945 to April 1946, for example, unemployment rates from non-whites increased more than twice as much as among whites. And when the unemployment rate reached a postwar peak early in 1950, the proportion of Negroes employed in non-agricultural industries, particularly in manufacturing decreased markedly."

Changes in the employment status of Negroes have been attributed partly to the effects of such other forces as growing governmental concern with the question of racial and group discrimination. The report cited the policies of the federal government during World War II, the creation and existence of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices (discontinued in 1945). executive orders prohibiting discrimination in the federal civil service and the armed services, and the establishment of the committee on government contract compliance.

"All of these measures," Miss Bedell wrote, "have diminished discrimination in federal employment (both direct and indirect)."

Also mentioned are 11 states and 25 municipalities which adopted some form of fair employment practice legislation between 1945 and mid-1952. Administrators of these laws "have reported the opening of many job opportunities to workers formerly barred by reason of their race, color, religion or national origin."

Federated Clubs

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

16

Much has been said as well as written, concerning the important place of women as producers in modern industry. The pendulum of public opinion swings back and forth referring to them as a source of strength and progress when labor is scarce, and utilizing and exploiting them when there is a surplus of labor — especially during depressions and war.

MRS. TAYLOR The ancient proverb that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," voices a sentiment that is not borne out by truth as revealed when we leaf the pages of human history. The status of womankind has ever been that of a slave to man and family.

Defender

Even in the highest of social circles woman was always a dependent who had to suppress her individual personality in order to acquire by flattery and other subtle means, if not hard labor, that which she desired for herself.

P. 15

The economic changes incidental to industrial expansion and centralization of population, did not materially alter the feminine status. Man still was looked to, to provide food, shelter and clothing and because of feminine dependence upon the male sex for these necessities of life, woman accepted it as her lot to secure these for herself through the medium of flattery and every other method of blandishment that the feminine mind could and did suggest.

Chgo. Ill.

Sat. 9-5-53

One cannot read or analyze ancient or modern history without recognizing this startling truth — that whatever prominence was achieved by women was largely through the process before referred to, rather than through the expression of sheer personal merit.

Industrial development was coincidental with economic pressure and this, in turn, led to the same unprincipled exploitation of women in industry that they have been subjected to in the scheme of family life.

The mechanization of industry was looked upon by the exploiters of femininity as an especial mark of favor by Divine Providence, since feminine docility and meekness and the logical result of home training made them more subservient to the wish and will of their taskmasters.

They became the operators of contrivances which obviated all need of strength and endurance that heretofore only male worker could supply, and this combination of woman and machine was but a step to bringing children, barely weaned into the nation's work shops.

It permitted employers arrogantly to cut and slash the wages of male employees and to use their compensation as a basis for justifying a corresponding reduction of the dole handed out to their feminine workers. As a result a condition was created by this nefarious system that necessitated the combined labors of the family to maintain it on a mere sustenance level.

TRADE UNIONS

Contrary to the general belief, trade unions are merely representative of labor in organized group form, and they were born of necessity through the individual experience that conclusively proved to the ambitious man or woman the futility of individual protest.

These organizations found life in the common recognition of the fundamental fact, that in strength of numbers repose protection and physical safety, and this was the object sought by those who rebelled against the tactics of industrial overlords.

In the earlier trade union institutions, woman was barred from membership, and as a logical result, her industrial status went from bad to worse. The menace to womanland, through unempliyment and pauperizing wage standards undermined the entire nation.

When there are masses of women and girls existing — we might say, sub-existing — on weekly wages of from five to ten dollars, that much contribution to a livelihood, then you have a chaos of subsocial standards, Malnutrition and even starvation.

The hundreds that have sunk from sight entirely, there is no way of estimating, and the thousands that are existing on scattered gratuities of friends and charity, we shall never know.

Society and the state have failed the women of the world in the past. It is up to the women of today to safe guard their present and their future. Today is the day of organized movement. Become a part of it and help yourself and your daughters' daughters.

More Negroes Working In Europe, Dr. Clement Says

World

P. 1

16 A

Speaking to the Morehouse students assembed in Sale Hall Chapel Wednesday morning, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said that he saw more Negroes employed in Europe during his trip to Europe last summer than he had seen on any previous trip—and he has been to Europe for the last several summers.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

The distinguished educator, who went to Europe last summer to attend a meeting of educators convening at Oxford, England, addressed the Morehouse men on the subject, "European Attitudes Toward the United States of America."

Atlanta

Ga.

He set the stage for his conclusions by emphasizing the shrinkage of the modern world due to the aeroplane. He pointed out that he had breakfast in London, leaving their at 10 a. m. and at 10 p. m. he was having a light sack at a New York hotel.

ASSERTING THEMSELVES

European nations, Dr. Clement declared, are grateful to the U. S. A. for Marshall Plan aid, but many of them are not asserting themselves as being unwilling to leave the total destiny of their people to an outsider even though that outsider has saved them. The eminent university president said that the "strong nation of the world," have saved Western Europe from Communist domination; and, he added, the major nations of Western Europe know that and are grateful to us for it. We have details on France, England, and Western Europe. In France, he stated, despite much criticism, the average Frenchman admires the U. S. A. and considers it the "second best" country in the world. In England, he said, while the Labor Party would say that England is not better off because of U. S. aid, the Conservatives under Churchill would say that it is. England, he said, feels a close tie of kinship—of blood relationship—to the U. S. A. Western Germany, under Adenauer, is strongly pro-U. S. A. Dr. Clement declared.

Thurs. 10-15-53

16i 1953 GENERAL

Real Life "John Henrys" Keep The Trains Rolling

Unsung Men Fill Vital Rail Jobs

16 i

general

Negro Workers Play Important Part In Nation's Transport

The story of the great "John Henry", who could "take a ten pound hammer in each bare hand and drill holes for dynamite in solid rock faster than a steam drill", has long since been accurately labeled a myth.

Journal and Guide

However, the spirit of the legend of that great figure who helped to clear mountain and valley for the path of the first railroads of the United States, still characterizes, in great measure, the roles now played by American Negroes in the everyday drama of the Nation's most indispensable industry.

* * *

WHEN THE FIRST prongs of a pioneer Eastern railroad went forth 126 years ago, the major portion of American Negro labor was slave. Such few as had either escaped to freedom, or been given their emancipation by owners, did not generally live along what would later be the great trunks of land transportation. It was not until after 1867 that free Negro arms and legs could find free labor.

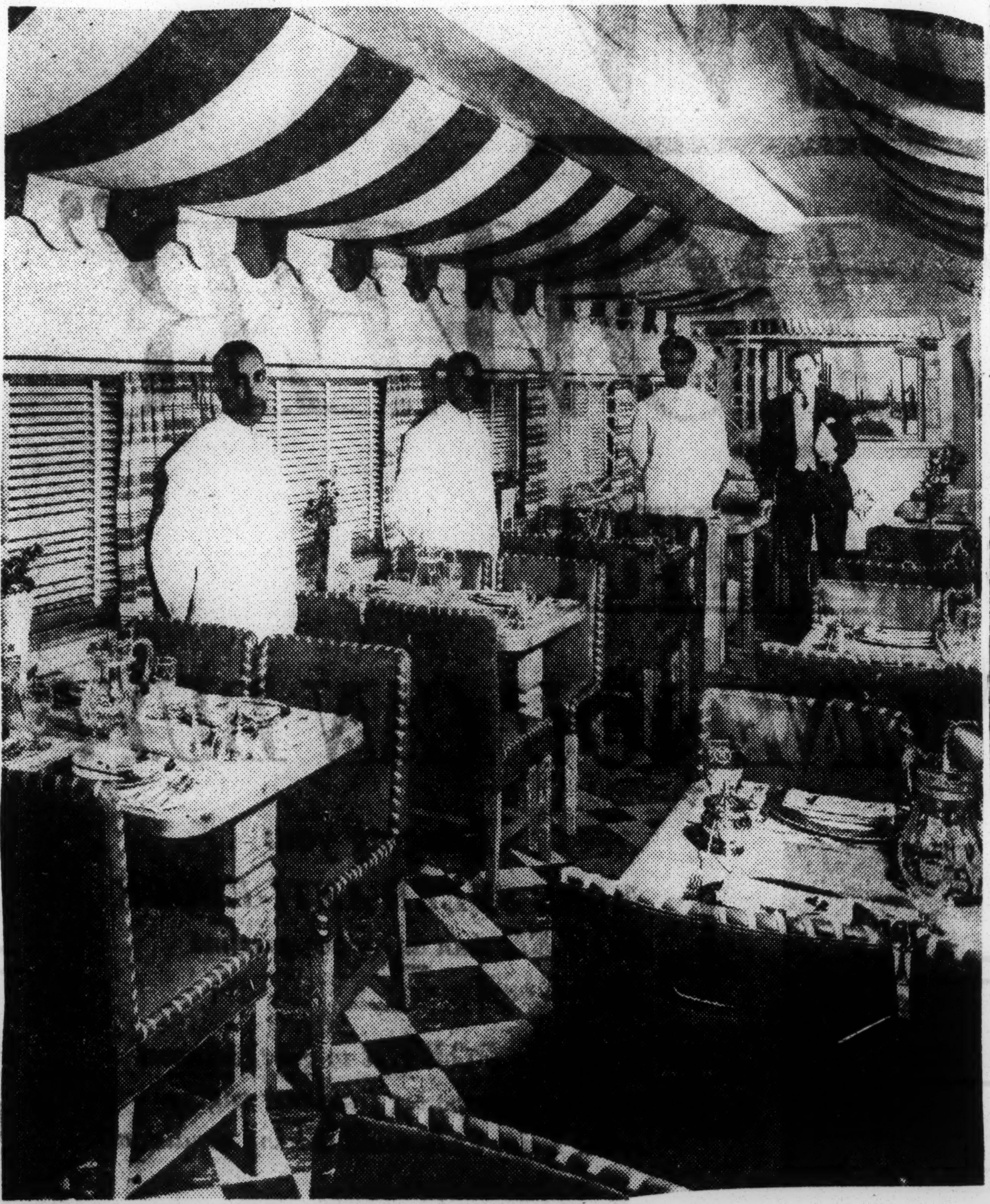
Norfolk, Va.

It is, therefore, a tremendous tek of almost unconceivable magic that from nothing, when the first railroad pushed its nose outward, until now Negro labor is to be found in more than 87 categories of service, spanning most of the gamut of that industry's operational function.

Sat. 11-14-53

* * *

FROM A SPOT WHERE most Negro workers did not have even the prerogative to ask for the lowliest job, the salaries now paid Negroes by the railroads of the United States reaches the staggering total of one million dollars a day.



WAITERS

To appreciate the roles played on railroads by American Negroes, it is almost a necessity to bring into focus something of the total picture of our modern miracle of land movement. The multi-faceted enactment which lies behind the scene of a mighty diesel moving smoothly at the head of hundreds of thousands of pounds of live and dead weight, is one of the essentials of the American genius.

R.R.

MOST OF THE supporting roles of that drama are played out of sight. They do not call for costumes of white collars and pressed pants. They involve little pencil-pushing and less swivel-chairing; but the vitals of the system, the existence of which is the essential foundation of this Nation's being a world power, are written into the script off-stage action.

A rail, without a road, would be a long ribbon of practically useless steel lost in the morass of grass and swamp. A road, even with a rail, would be something dangerous to contemplate in the unlighted stretches of our farflung American empire, if its maintenance were not scientifically consistent; for wherever human life or precious cargo moves within the gauges of set control. its safety is measured within fractions of inches.

* * *

AND WHEN UPON THIS highway, which joins oceans and makes desert places into oases of industrial might, the great machines of power are loosed toward their destination, the watchfulness that must be maintained is an assignment for swill and character. A shot

KIS ANDY
602

FREIGHT HANDLERS

of grease on a gearing, administered by a man in overalls in the stillness of a mountain night, is essentially the lifeblood of those who have entrusted their existence to the interlocking integrity of a great industry.

Whenever this Nation has responded to the call of the hard pressed who cry out against tyranny, its greatest contribution has been its ability to make and deliver the "tools with which to finish the job". All of these have had to pass through the immeasurable stretches of freight centers, where human hands and feet were deeply dedicated to the governing principles of American life.

* * *

AND WHERE HUMANITY moves—the great brainpower that splits atoms and hurls electrons—there are those who stand at the gate of the total experience, who stolidly guard through the worst the elements can throw, who move as so many shadowy substances between harm and that entrusted to their keeping.

On the "head-end", where since the legendary days of Casey Jones souls of great daring and super-human endurance have shoveled mountains of coal and, today, keep a steady hand on a diesel fuel-control, the contribution of manpower has been the salvation of land transportation.

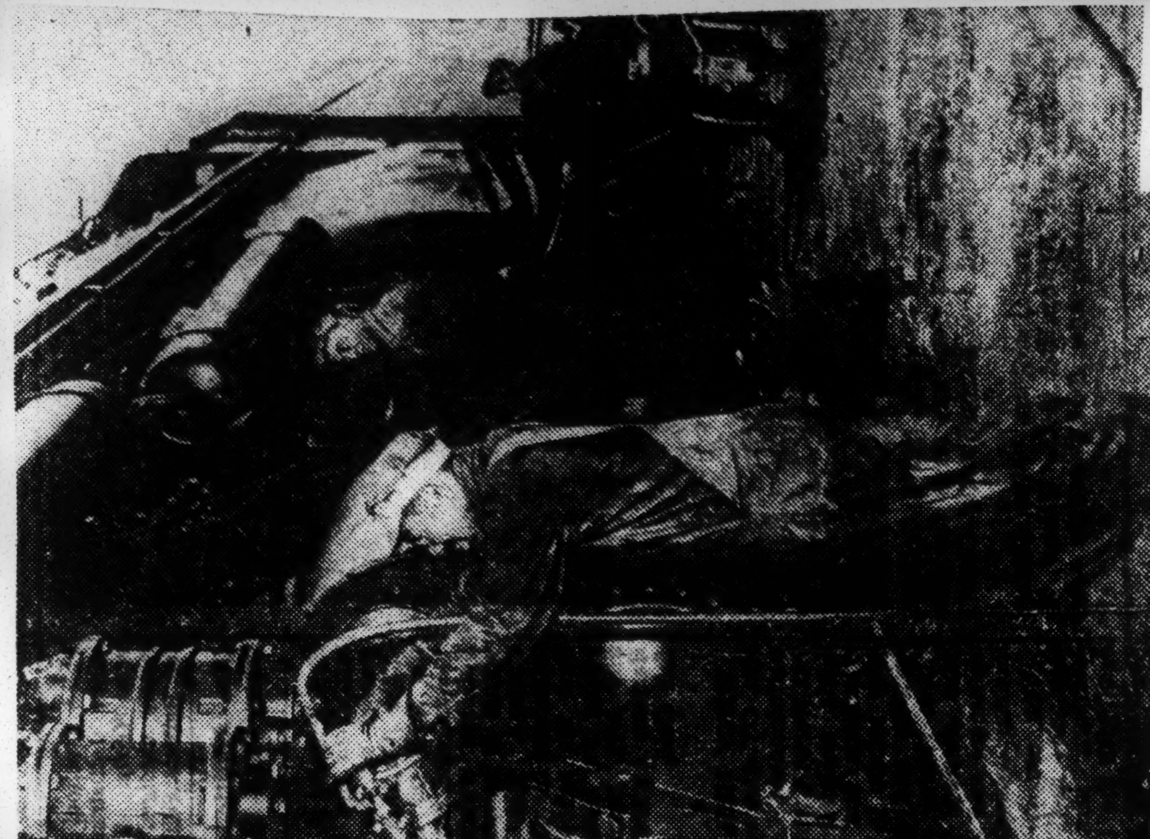
* * *

THE AMERICAN NEGRO does not clip tickets in great numbers. He has found it uphill traveling to move from fireman to engineer, even though some few have made that grade; but the world has ever seen, he has history and the truth if it were not recorded that in this greatest drama of land movement the wold has eve seen, he has won for himself and been assign- some of the most vital roles in the script.

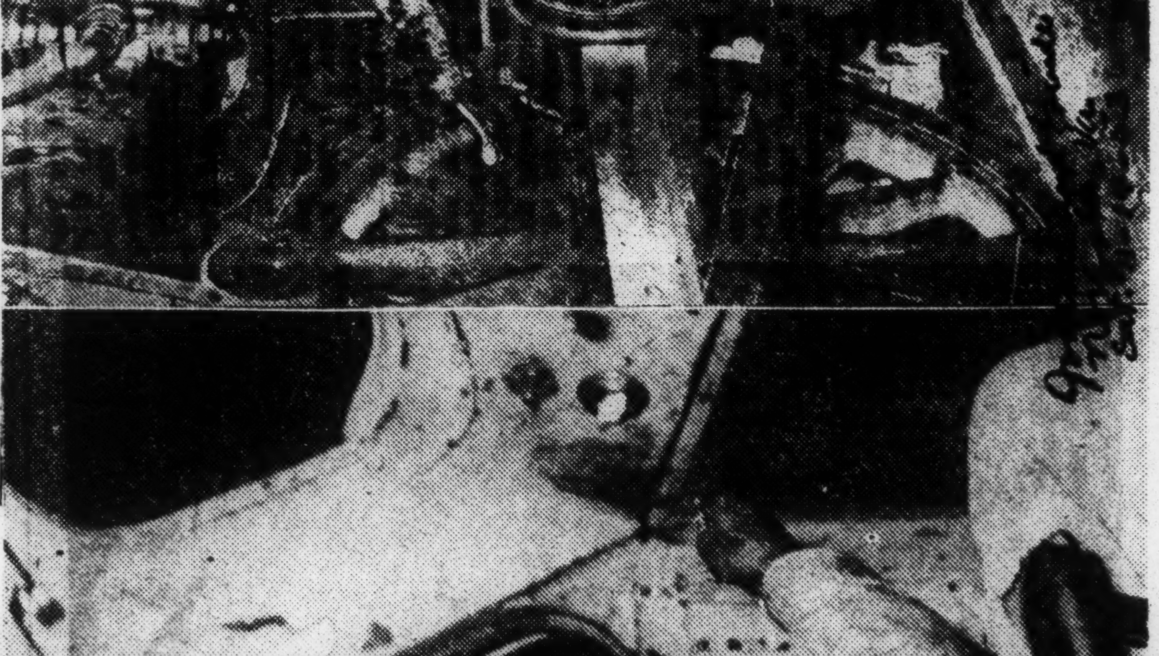
I would be amiss, too, if it were not reported that the returns have been increasingly commensurate. Negro employment on railroads is indisputably, the most consistent of any in the American industrial picture. Railroad income has bought, with more regularity, more education, houses, automobiles and milk in the Negro National Community than those from any other single source.

* * *

IT IS THE SEARCHING story of this overall drama of how men, once they were free, have found and made substantial more than 150,000 places in the operating heart of the country's most indispensable industry, that this series, of which this is a part, attempts to reveal. Those who play in it and those who tell it have, they believe, reason to view it with pardonable pride.



MAINTENANCE MAN



FIREMAN

Negroes Less Well Off In Survey Of Jobs For '40-'52

Argus p. 6

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Negro workers, in terms of employment and income, were less well off than white workers in 1952, writes Mary S. Bedell in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor, although the comparison was more favorable than in 1940.

The improvement was due almost entirely to the fact that Negroes, in shifting to nonagricultural industries, were able to get better jobs and were, therefore, less heavily concentrated in the traditionally unskilled and low-wage occupations.

Miss Bedell, who is employed in the Labor Department's Office of Publications, calls attention to the narrowing of the differentials in the employment status of Negro and white workers which she personally feels "reflects the combined effect of broad economic and social forces." The high level of economic activity prevalent 1940 to 1952 was directly responsible for the recorded improvements in the Negro's employment position, her report said.

Employment rates increased twice as much for Negroes as for whites from 1950 to 1951, when total employment expanded by about 1,000,000.

"Conversely," she wrote, "there is some evidence that reconversion affected Negroes more severely than white workers: from July 1945 to April 1946, for example, unemployment rates from nonwhites increased more than twice as much as among whites. And when the unemployment rate reached a postwar peak early in 1950, the proportion of Negroes employed in nonagricultural industries, particularly in manufacturing decreased markedly."

Changes in the employment status of Negroes have been attributed partly to the effects of such other forces as growing governmental concern with the question of racial and group discrimination. The report cited the policies of the federal government during World War II, the creation and existence of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices (discontinued in 1945), executive orders prohibiting discrimination in the federal civil service and the armed services, and the establishment of the committee on government contract compliance.

"All of these measures," Miss Bedell wrote, "have diminished discrimination in federal employment (both direct and indirect)."

Also mentioned are 11 states and 25 municipalities which adopted some form of fair employment practice legislation between 1945 and mid-1952. Administrators of these laws "have reported the opening of many job opportunities to workers formerly barred by reason of their race, color, religion or national origin."

"Some have expressed concern that the fairly small number of complaints alleging discrimination does not fully measure the extent of noncompliance, although their experience has been that the mere existence of enforcement powers is a potent factor in promoting merit employment," the report said.

"Quite apart from legal sanctions the administrators of fair employment laws have relied heavily upon educational efforts to build up public sentiment, and particularly to influence the attitudes of both employers and workers. A recent report indicated that many (employers) have expressed their belief that such legislation has not prevented them from hiring the most competent employees available and has had positive beneficial effect.

"Some evidence of workers' attitudes on this subject was revealed in a survey conducted by Factory magazine in 1949 to find out, among other things, how factory workers felt about federal fair employment legislation then pending in Congress. About two-thirds of the workers favored the legislation: the percent of those approved ranged from 48 in the South to 85 in New England."

Of the attitudes of union locals toward integration of Negro workers on an equal basis, the author told of a recent report of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance which stated that at local levels, union discrimination against Negroes and other minorities persists. The Committee also revealed that it had witnessed "examples of union discrimination which (had) hindered employers from complying with the nondiscrimination clause in their government contracts."

Relatively fewer Negroes than whites who wanted to work could find jobs in 1952, although, percentagewise, more Negroes were actually in the labor force. This was also true in 1940. During this 12-year period, of course, total employment and the size of the labor force expanded sharply for both groups, with marked declines in unemployment rates.

To illustrate this point, the author wrote:

"The civilian labor force in 1952 totaled nearly 63,000,000 and included 56.9 per cent of the white and 62.2 per cent of the Negro population of working age. Virtually all of the difference was due to the fact that 44.2 per cent of the Negro women, compared with 3 2.7 per cent of the white women, were working or seeking work. In 1951, only in the age group from 18 to 24 years was the proportion of Negro women in the labor force below that for whites.

"The rates for men were practically identical, although in 1951 a significantly higher proportion of Negro men under age 20 and over age 65 were in the labor force."

The ticklish question of education and vocational training of Negroes in comparison with whites also was discussed. In 1950, Negroes 25 and over (comprising about four-fifths of the Negro labor force) had completed only 7 years of school, almost 3 years less than the average for white persons. Although the educational differences narrowed between 1940 and 1950, the 0 per cent of Negroes of high school and collge age who were in school was still below the comparable figure of 14 per cent for white young people.

In addition, recommendations of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance pointed up existence of discrimination against minority groups in some vocational, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs.

Among other issues discussed in the article were:

First, unemployment rates are consistently higher for Negroes than for whites. Second, the geographical distribution of Negro employment has changed, because 90 per cent of all Negro agricultural workers in 1940 were in the South. Since that time, it is reported, many of them have moved to urban areas — in the North and West, as well as in the South. As a result, during the 1940's the proportion of all employed Negroes working in the South fell from three-fourths to two-thirds and the "Negro population became predominantly urban, for the first time."

In conclusion, Miss Bedell said that Negroes made notable employment gains in manufacturing, construction, and trade from 1940 to 1952 and that the proportion of Negroes employed in the domestic and personal services segment of the service industries declined in spite of a slight postwar upswing which culminated in 1950. An even larger proportion of Negro men worked in the first two industries in 1952 than in 1950. . . The proportion of Negroes working in all nonagricultural occupations except domestic service increased, with a marked rise in the semi-skilled "operatives" classification.

A bureau of census report of 1951 showed that whites had consistently longer tenure on their current jobs than did Negroes — the median number of years being 3.5 years compared with 2.4 years for colored.

In 1950 the median income of Negro wage earners and salaried workers was $1,295 — 48 per cent less than for comparable white workers. In that same year the median annual income of Negro families was $1,869 — 54 per cent of the $3,445 average for white families.

Vets Won't Have Trouble In Job Placements

Negro

Ed

BY MALCOLM OLIVER

WASHINGTON —(INS)— Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin said that returning Korean War veterans will have no difficulty finding the peacetime jobs they want.

Durkin declared in an exclusive interview: "We're having the highest employment since World War II and there are no signs that it will drop off.

"There's no danger of the boys coming home and not finding jobs available to them."

Atlanta, Ga.

Durkin attributed current high employment levels to increased national productivity and continued demands for goods. He pointed out that defense contracts are responsible for only a small percentage of industrial activity.

8-7-53

The Secretary added: "As long as there is an increase in the national productivity, no sign of a drop-off in purchasing, no softening-up of demand, there will be continued employment."

Durkin said peace in Korea will not create a vast supply of manpower such as that at the close of World War II. He noted that youths will continue to enter military service and added: "It appears that before there is any real reduction (in armed forces), we must find out if this is a real truce —and real peace."

Asked to comment on a possible decline in business activity, Durkin said he sees no sign of a recession, or of cutbacks in the labor force. He explained: "People have confidence in our economy."

The cabinet member said that employment opportunities are distributed generally throughout the country, although certain areas "such as the lumber industry in the northwest" are not as promising as others.

Durkin was asked for his advice to the returning Korean veteran. He replied: "My advice is for him to apply to his state employment service for the job he wants. If it is not available, he is entitled to unemployment compensation.

"There won't be many weeks before he has a job."

JOB OPPORTUNITIES GROW

Study Shows Upgrade In Desk Posts

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Job opportunities for Negro clerical and secretarial workers are definitely continuing on the upgrade according to a nation-wide survey conducted by the William Penn Business Institute among National Urban League branches.

16

The recently completed study, which sought to determine the "potential placement and short comings" of such workers, also showed that the number of positions in the white collar field now exceeds the number of qualified applicants, P. W. Maxwell, president of William Penn, said in revealing the findings.

P.3

Interestingly enough, Maxwell said, Urban League officials now find they no longer need spend the majority of their time in cajoling employers into hiring Negroes in other than menial jobs, they now must spend a disportionate amount of time in getting Negroes trained for the hundreds of jobs which each year go unfilled.

LAG IN SOUTH

Despite the positive findings of the survey, insofar as increased employment opportunitiesfor Negroes are concerned, the business school head said that industry generally in the South and Southwest is still slow in hiring Negroes in office positions.

16

According to 41 of the Urban League branches which reported, clerk-typists were scarcer in 1952 than other white collar workers. More than 1400 unfilled requests for their service were recorded.

Second in demand were the secretaries with some 1200 unfilled vacancies. Salesmen, bookkeepers and business administrators followed in that order, and for all positions covered, a considerable gain was shown in requests for their service over the previous year.

Shortcomings of such workers. insofar as skills and personality traits are concerned, varied, in the survey, from domestic problems to lack of self-criticism which would insure improvement.

MANY LACK TRAINING

"Inadequate training and preparation," however, were listed as accounting for the majority of failures among clerical and secretarial employees.

One Southern official said that after fighting for employment of Negroes on the clerical level at an atomic plant in the South, the plant finally agreed only to find that most of the graduates of one of the colleges were unable to pass a fairly-administered simple clerk-typist examination.

Negroes And Jabs

(From The New York Times)

16

"Four Studies of Negro Employment in the Upper South," a report made for the National Planning Association's Committee of the South, is an illumniating document. It supplies much needed information but makes no recommendations, for the good reason that much more research is required for a clear understanding of the highly complex problem of Negro employment. The report, second in a series of six studies of Negro employment in the South, paid special attention to tobacco and textiles, the two dominant industries of the area. It describes the terms of Negro employment in 108 separate establishments. Interviews covered approximately 105,000 jobs, roughly 17,000 of which are filled by Negroes.

P.8

In evaluating the general conclusions offered by Prof. Donald Dewey of Duke University, author of the report, we should bear in mind that racial employment practices change more slowly in manufacturing than in distribution or the service trades. Thus, for the manufacturing establishments surveyed, Dr. Dewey concludes that a striking feature of Negro employment is the stability of the color line "through fifteen years of depression, war and cold war." However, even though the color barrier to employment has not changed much, in no industry or occupation is there evidence of the trend toward elimination of Negro workers that existed in the Thirties. In those few instances where Negro and white workers do the same job in the same plant they receive the same pay and fringe benefits. Some instances were reported where Negro workers were moved into jobs previously held by whites. Perhaps the most disturbing feature of the survey was the disclosure of the difficulties faced by Negroes in securing advancement by being upgraded to new jobs created by technical innovations or jobs formerly filled by white workers.

Dr. Dweey's studies offer some grounds for optimism so far as Negroes' prospects are concerned because employers' attitude toward labor are largely conditioned by self-interest. He is perhaps too pressimistic in concluding that individual employers and labor unions cannot do much to change the sentiments of white workers against Negro supervision and Negroes as co-workers. However, we believe he is on firm ground in maintaining that the task of securing a more efficient use of Negro abilities in the Southern economy is an inseparable part of two larger problems: How to improve race relations and how to make better use of Southern resources generally.

Negroes And Jobs

Advocate P.4

16

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[illegible] 11-21-53

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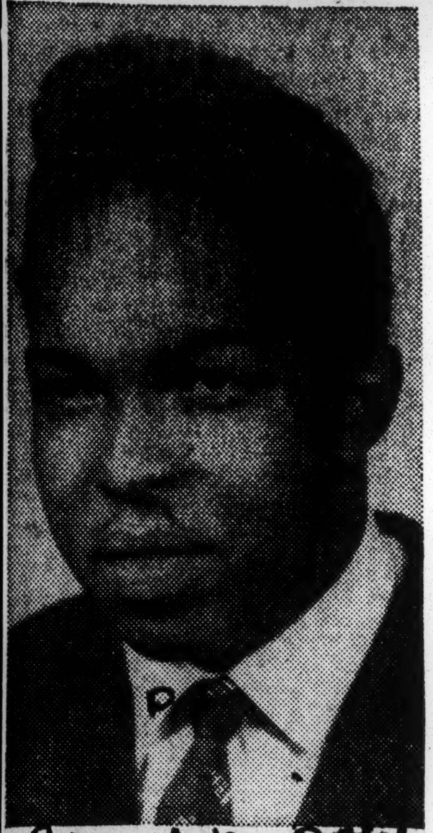
11-21-53

16i 1953 GENERAL TIRES

TIRE SALESMAN



Black Dispatch
Sat 8-29-53

JAMES EDWARDS WILLIAMS

Announcement was made this week by General Tires Distributors, 10th and Hudson, that James Edwards Williams, 540 NE 3rd, and son of Mrs. Tommie Williams, has been employed as a tire salesman for General Tires.

Williams, following completion of the courses at Douglass high, majored in business administration at Hampton Institute this year. He recently underwent a seven-day training course at Dallas, under the Ed Reed, Negro salesman for General Tires, at Dallas, where according to officials in the Oklahoma City outlet, is the best salesman in Texas, making commissions of more than $1000.00 monthly. General Tires personnel say that they have Negro salesman in Kansas City, Houston and Memphis whose sales each month are near that of their Dallas Negro ace, and they freely predict that Williams, with a little tact and inguenity, shold do as well here.

College-Industry Parley Studies Job Integration

16i

Ga.

ATLANTA—The problem of integrating colored college-trained personnel into the industrialization of the south received a penetrating analysis at a college-industry conference here Wednesday.

Afro-American

Dr. Heath K. Riggs opened the conference by giving the facts and figures that showed how rapid the industrialization of the south is taking place and that the south's educational institutions are not presently able to supply the college and university trained personnel needed.

p. 21

This is especially true when it comes to the upper levels of engineering and the natural sciences—especially chemistry.

Says Industry Must Help

Dean Samuel N. Nabrit of Atlanta university urged caution in expecting the liberal arts college to devote a large share of its facilities to the training of personnel for industry. This is a path, he warned, "fraught with inherent danger." Dean Nabrit did say that a sound scholarship program, financed by industry would be fruitful.

Baltimore, Md.

President James P. Brawley of Clark college made it clear that Clark already had placed some of its graduates in southern industry—particularly in the field of chemistry. He asserted that in physics Clark has "one of the best departments in the southern region."

Date 4-18-53

Work Open All Schools

Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse raised the question of racial discrimination sharply. He pointed out that unfair practices in training and employment constituted the great barrier to the integration of college-bred colored people into the industrialization process.

He called for the opening up of all graduate and technical schools and of all in-service training and placement setups to qualified colored workers.

Dean James H. Robinson of Morris Brown explained that though the colored liberal arts college is not "a school of technology," such institutions could help greatly in the transformation of the south if "an intermediary agency" could be set up to bring industry, government and the colleges together.

The conference was financed and sponsored by Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Hired in Precedent-Setting Job

Negro Counsellor Proves Success in Dixie Position

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, first Negro woman to be hired in an administrative supervisory capacity by Southern industry, has heard her initial work described as effective and gratifying by Scripto executives.

Mrs. Thompson is personnel counselor for the Atlanta Corporation, assistant to Jane Sappington, Scripto's industrial relations director.

Courier

She is presently assigned to Scripto's ordnance division where 225 Negro women are employed making projectile boosters for the United States Army.

p. 2

Pittsburgh

"MRS. THOMPSON has shown great deftness and skill in solving the many problems that beset all women industrial workers, and especially the unskilled Negro woman," Miss Sappington has said. "The vast present concerns of housing, debt, broken homes and personality fall under her scrutiny and she is working them out with resourcefulness and understanding."

Pa.

Date

6-13-53

Resourcefulness was an early characteristic of Scripto's first Negro woman counselor.

She was born in Atlanta, orphaned as a child and won her education by hard work, supporting herself by domestic employment.

16i

Ga.

She was an honor student at Clark College, where she was graduated in sociology, and an outstanding scholar at the University School of Social Work, where she was granted a master's degree in sociology.

Mrs. Thompson's experience background is impressive. She was personal service director for the American Red Cross in the European Theatre during World War II, serving in England, France and Germany from 1942 to 1946.

When she returned to Atlanta she became the first Negro woman to be employed as case supervisor by the Atlanta Chapter American Red Cross. She has also been a social worker attached to the Fulton County Department of Public Welfare.

16i

Ga.

Sat 6-13-53

Courier P.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Counselling—Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, first Negro woman to be hired in an administrative supervisory capacity by Southern industry, advises with a production worker in her capacity as personnel counsellor for a writing instrument manufacturer in Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

MRS. THOMPSON has assumed her role as a counselor at the side of white foremen and supervisors with the greatest tact and diplomacy.

Her only hazard, she said, disappeared when she introduced herself on the first day by her given name.

"They call me 'Gertrude'," she says calmly, "and I do not let unnecessary ceremony keep me from doing whatever I can for the people I am trying to help."

Mrs. Thompson is the sister of Henry James Furlow, professor of history at David G. Howard School in Atlanta, who is known for his vivid and realtistic portraval of the devil in the oft-repeated Negro play, "Heaven Bound."

"Heaven Bound," which was the subject of a recent picture story in Life magazine, is re-enacted each year by a Negro cast and presented to vast, mixed audiences by the Big Bethel Church in Atlanta.

Mrs. Thompson has been divorced, her husband remaining in Europe after the war.

"I chose to come back to Atlanta," she commented. "Mainly because it was home . . . but also because I felt there was opportunity for me here. I think we need all the skills and knowledge we have, right here in the South."

Daily World P.1 Atlanta Ga.
Tues.
11-17-53

16 n
ga

STEEL WORKER CITED — R. S. Lynch, left, President of the Atlanta Branch of Atlantic Steel Company, is shown presenting citation to Will Sassen, one of 49 employees honored for 25 years or mor of service with the company. Sassen's 47 years o service was the highest on record. — (Photo by Perry)

Steel Company Employees Feted At Butler YMCA

16 n ga

The occasion was the first annual dinner meeting at the Butler Street YMCA of the Company's Quarter Century Club, at which these employees were presented a certificate and a gold service pin.

In length of service, the oldest employee present was Will Sassen, who has been with Atlantic Steel Company for 47 years. There were 6 others with over 40 years of service, and 6 who have been with the company continuously for 35 years or more. The aggregate total of service years in the group was 1,553.

Company president R. S. Lynch keynoted the affair, and paid tribute to the employees who have been a large factor in the continued growth of the company.

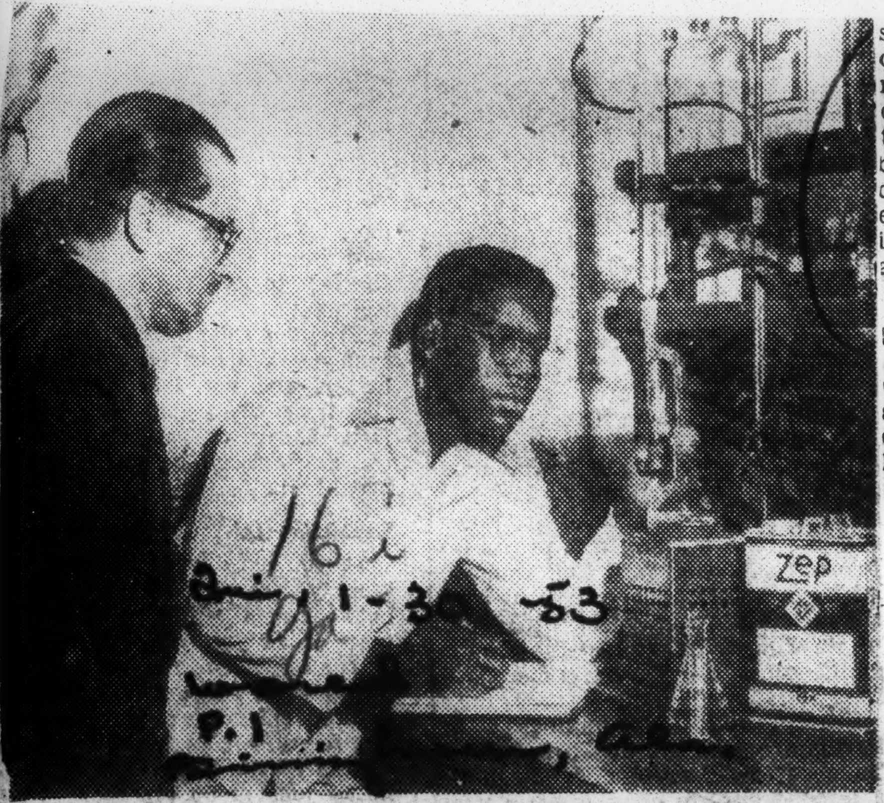
"All of you," he stated, "have seen the company grow and expand just as your jobs have grown and expanded."

Tues. 11-17-53

Mr. Lynch, said, "In 1929, a prosperous year until the historic stock-market break on October 29, our shipments were a satisfying 82,040 tons. This year, to date, we have shipped right at 180,000 tons."

"That's progress," he asserted, "and made possible by your cooperation and confidence."

Daily World P.1 Atlanta Ga.



CLARK GRADUATE EMPLOYED AS INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST — Rufus Wilson II, right, is shown in the research laboratory of the Zep Manufacturing company, running a quality control test on a batch of pine oil disinfectant made at the Atlanta plant. Watching the test is Dr. Harold B. Friedman, research director for the company. Wilson is the first Negro chemist employed by the company.

Zep Manufacturers Hire Negro Chemist

16i 9a

1-30-53

Clark Grad To Operate Chemical Plant At Zep

P.1

Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -(SNS)-

Zep Manufacturing company announced today the appointment of a 25-year old Clark College graduate to its scientific and technical staff as a chemist and chemical plant operator.

Rufus Wilson, 65 Little st., SE, thus becomes one of the first Negroes to crack the lucrative industrial chemistry field in the South.

Edwin Zaban, executive vice-president of the company, said Wilson will have "excellent" opportunities for advancement

The Zep corporation, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of chemicals and equipment for industrial sanitation, has plants and sales offices in Atlanta and Dallas, Texas. Wilson is employed in the Atlanta plant at 560 Edgewood ave.

A native of Atlanta, Wilson attended D. T. Howard and Booker T Washington high schools. He was graduated from Clark in 1952 The chemist was formerly employed by the Scripto Manufacturing company.

Wilson's present job involves the supervision and testing of various chemical solutions used in the manufacture of soaps, floor waxes, disinfectants, insecticides, and detergents which are used by schools. because the company needed a chemist and couldn't find one. The executive said that the chief chemist reported that no chemists were available at Georgia Tech.

1-21-53

"Told him," Zaban said, "to try the Negro schools."

Zaban said some of the executives were apprehensive over the reaction among white employees. One pointed out, "That we've never hired a Negro in a professional capacity."

"I told them," Zaban said, "that there would be no reaction because we've never had any friction among our employees. One of our oldest employees is a Negro."

Wilson will work directly under Dr. Harold B. Friedman, chief of the research and development department. A former professor of Chemistry at Columbia university and Georgia Tech, Friedman is one of the nation's top-flight industrial chemists.

Friedman praised Wilson and said that his work is progressing well. Zaban said that Wilson will be shifted from the liquid processes to the powder processes in a few months.

The Zep company is sixteen years old and grosses over two million dollars a year. More than 150 persons are employed by the corporation.

16i 9a

Trainmen Drop Rail Suit After Favorable Vote

MACON — Negro trainmen of the Central of Georgia Railway have called off a year-long suit after gaining the same six-day work week as their fellow white employees.

The combined group of trainmen voted Saturday 235 to 141 to return to a six-day week with seniority rule July 1. The vote was tabulated in Macon in the presence of three Savannah attorneys.

The 28 members of the Colored Trainmen's Railroad Trainmen, Inc. first brought suit in Chatham Superior Court and later in U. S. District Court. The suit against the Central and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was petitioned by John D. Marshall and L. T. Whipple, president and local president.

16i 9a

World P.1

The petition held that without giving Negro trainmen any voice in the matter of work days the railway company entered into a discriminatory agreement designed to reduce pay and rank of Negroes.

Negroes, the suit said had been working six days a week, eight hours and that senior switchmen could earn $459 a month without overtime on Sundays and holidays on which they had priority.

The petition held that on May 21, 1952, the white brotherhood and the company entered an agreement in Washington without advising Negro employees, which reduced their work week to five days with no provision for overtime for senior switchmen or brakemen. The result was a loss in pay.

5-30-53

The case was argued before Judge Scarlett on its merits and the judge withheld its opinion and all parties voted by mail. The precedent-setting case is now being watched by Negro trainmen in other cities.

Races Mixed By Ordnance Unit at Macon

16i 9a

MACON, Aug. 21 — (AP) — The Naval Ordnance Plant here was abolishing racial segregation in its civil operations today under orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Carter A. Printup, commander of the local ordnance station, said "so far as this station is concerned, no trace of segregation will be left." Printup said segregation is being ended in the station cafeteria, rest rooms and clock lines.

P.1

The ordnance plant here employs about 2,000 civilians of which approximately 200 are Negroes, Printup said.

Capt. D. L. Cordiner, commander of the Glynco Naval Base, said all segregation has already been eliminated at the installation.

Cordiner said this includes both civilian and military personnel. There are relatively few Negro civilian employees at the base, he added.

8-23-53

Meanwhile, the Navy is mailing directives to Southern base commanders "to proceed . . . toward elimination" of segregation in civilian worker facilities. The directive was drawn after high-ranking officers expressed reluctance to end segregation without explicit orders.

Though informed by telephone of the Navy secretary's announcement, commanders at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., indicated they would not act without written orders.

The directive is in form of a letter from the head of the Navy office of industrial relations, Rear Adm. George Holderness Jr. It instructs the commanders to report on "progress" by Nov. 1.

MACON'S NAVAL ORDNANCE PLANT SCRAPS SEGREGATION

MACON, Ga. — Racial segregation is on the way out at the Naval Ordnance Plant under orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

Positive steps to eliminate racial segregation in the civil operations got underway Friday.

P.1 16i

Captain Carter A. Printup, commander of the local ordnance station said "so far as this station is concerned, no trace of segregation will be left." He also stated that segregation is being ended in the station cafeteria, rest rooms and clock lines.

8-23-53

Atlanta

PARTITION RAZED

The partition used to separate white and Negro workers in the cafeteria were being removed. Workers will now form only one line to punch time clocks, and there will be no segregation in the rest rooms.

According to Capt. Printup, of the 2,000 civilian workers at the ordnance station approximately 200 are Negroes.

Capt. D. L. Cordiner, commander of the Glynco Naval Base, said all segregation has already been eliminated at the installation.

Capt. Cordiner said this includes both civilian and military personnel.

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Ga.
atlanta world
atlanta, Ga.
Thu. 7-17-53
p. 4

— (Perry's Photo) —

FOR FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE — Luther Jackson, right, president of Campbell Coal Company presents a watch to Ralph Norwood, who became the first company employee with fifty years of service. Mrs. Norwood, who was present during the ceremonies, watches the presentation.

HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH FIRM

atlanta world
atlanta, Ga.

Officials and employees at Campbell Coal Company took time out Wednesday afternoon to honor a fellow employee fo rfifty years of meritorious service. p. 4

Ralph Norwood of 941 Ashby Circle, S. W. was signally recognized on his fiftieth anniversary, July 15, Campbell Coal Company.

Ralph began to work with the Campbell Coal Company on July 15, 1903 when he was only fourteen years of age. At that time the company had only two coal yards, one on Foundry Street and the other on Decatur Street, their main office being located at Forsyth and Broad Streets. Ralph says as he recalls there were less than fifty people in the entire organization then.

Ralph's years with the company has paralleled its growth from a very small beginning with only two yards to the present company employing several hundred people and having yards and plant located over Metropolitan Atlanta.

As Ralph relates it, his first work with the company was moving wood to be split and peddling this wood in the vicinity of the yard. From this job he went to work in the blacksmith shop where he worked for fifteen years. He then worked as night watchman for a few years and then worked as a repairman helping keep the company's property in good state. Thu. 7-17-53

Though Ralph is not an old man and is still in better than average physical condition his company, ever conscious of his many years of faithful service, asked him about three years about coming into the office on a lighter job. He is now on the janitoral staff and as such is highly respected by all the company's employee who knows him.

He married Goldie Thomas in 1907 He has two sons. One is still living. He has one grandchild and one great grandchild.

Ralph Norwood has always been a credit to his community, and to the company which he has given fifty years of faithful service. He has been ever conscious of his responsibility and his standing in the company, and has led an exemplary Christian life. He helped to organize the Church of Christ at Simpson and Newport Streets. He has been an elder in this church for many years. He was also instrumental in organizing and building another church in Breman, Georgia.

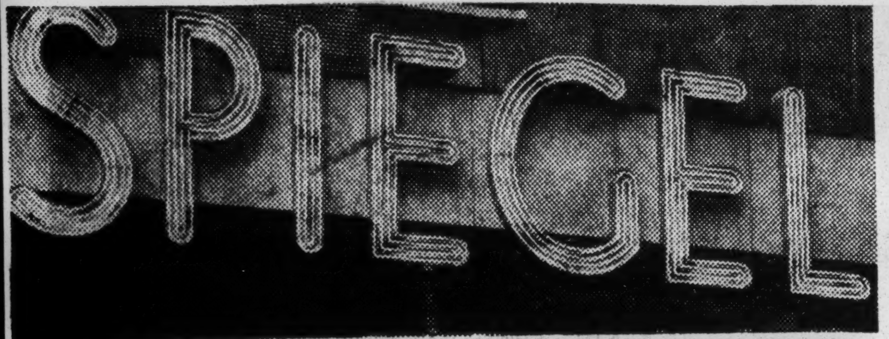
In appreciation of his fifty years of service his company brought to the main office the members of the twenty five year club both colored and white and present was the pastor of his church, the pastor's wife and other friends to see him receive a gold watch with the following inscription:

"Presented to Ralph Norwood for fifty years of faithful service by Campbell Coal Company — 1903-53."

16i 1953

ILLINOIS

Spiegel's Success Formula: 'A Fair Employment Policy For Every Worker'



Defender

SPIEGEL'S DOWNTOWN, a comparative newcomer to State st., brought a new policy with it. The same fair employment practices which placed a Negro in assistant personnel manager's job and integrated Negro women throughout mail order division was brought to State street with outstanding success. A battery of cashiers (photo at left) helps keep business flowing smoothly at Spiegel's. Left to right are Mrs. John M. Brown, Inez Howell and Johnnie Brantley. Store's books (photo 2nd from left) are kept by Anna Lesnek and her assistant, Esther Nance. Store policy is proof that integration works when given a chance to work.

Sells Over 15,000 Cars In 30 Years

162

Al Abrams was saluted this week as the "senior" Automobile Salesman in the community.

"Popular Al" as he is called has been selling automobiles in Chicago for over 30 years.

Teaming up with his son Sherman and between the two of them they are rapidly stacking up one of the greatest sales records on DeSotos and Plymouths in America. "Treat everybody right so that they will come back again," that is the slogan of Al Abrams and the Motor Sales at 1131 E. 47th st. that carries his name.

Noted for his many contributions to social and civic activities, "Al" is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago Urban League and just about a part of everything civic that happens in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area.

In recognition of the 15,000 cars sold by Abrams Motor Sales, a special celebration is being planned during Christmas week. All purchasers of cars from Al Abrams will be invited to share in the festivities and celebration.

Two more Spiegel workers (photo 2nd from right) perform their duties happily before the camera. They are Minnie Scott of the receiving and shipping department, and Marie Womberly, unit control clerk. In photo at right, Store Manager K. Wolfson and Credit Manager Mary Archer go over accounts together. Miss Archer is among small but growing group of Negroes who are proving that trained personnel can perform equally well in top level spots regardless of race or color.

On State Street . . .

Spiegel's Is A Newcomer To Loop, But A Leader In Fair Jobs Policy

Spiegel's one of the giants of the mail order industry will shortly mark its 88th year of world-wide merchandising. It began when Joseph Spiegel opened a small retail furniture store on Wabash ave., in Chicago.

Through the years it has maintained a tradition of fair dealing with customers, employees, and suppliers.

Defender

President of the firm today is another Spiegel with the initials M. J. An affable man who likes to keep in close touch with his employees, he undertook a big program of integration in his mail order house about eight years ago.

p.9

From State and Madison sts., in Chicago, the World's busiest corner to the main streets of America's smaller communities, Spiegel's owns and operates 145 retail stores. The present store on State st., is four years old. It specializes in a large line of 'soft goods' with emphasis on women's fashions and a large department for children's clothes.

Sat 7-18-53

The downtown store began its program of integration about two and a half years ago. Negro employees now include a switchboard operator; a credit manager; six cashiers; a unit control clerk; and a large number of stock girls.

Hiring for the store is done through the employment office in the main plant of the mail order house. Retail store employees are trained to make shopping pleasant, convenient and economical for their customers. Naturally, the firm wants a high standard of efficiency. Competition on State st., is keen and only the fittest can survive.

Spiegel's has an excellent public relations program with Jessie Olds as director. Much of the responsibility of electing and training competent employees is in the hands of Mrs. Ora Higgins, assistant employment manager.

She hold a masters degree in personnel administration and she helped to set up the educational program in the plant when integration first got under way.

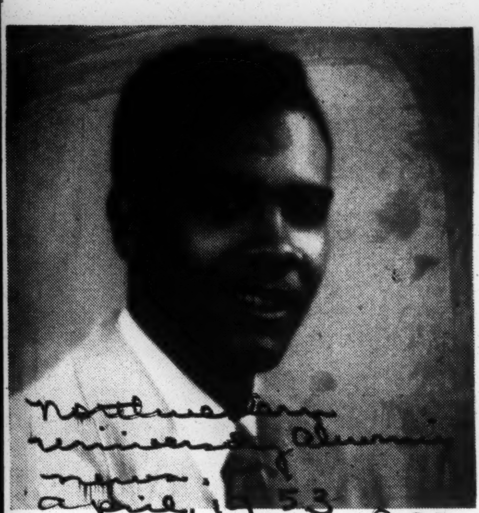
The State Street store is managed by K. Wolfson.

DIANE WASHINGTON is another example of integration on State st. She works in the lay-away department.

Defender p.9
Sat. 7-18-53

THE FRIENDLY "HELLO" that greets you when you dial Spiegel's on State st., belongs to pretty Pauline Cornelius. Miss Cornelius is one of scores of Negro employees who have been integrated throughout the Spiegel mail order and retail outlets in Chicago. Retail store employees include her, a credit manager, six cashiers, a unit control worker, and a large number of stock girls. Program has been in effect for two and a half years.

16i 1953 Illinois



Northwestern University Alumni News, April, 1953 P.29

Robert J. Ball

Evanston, Ill.

Robert J. Ball *Tech 51*, of Evanston, died Jan. 19 at Miami Valley Hospital in Dayton, O., after a short illness. He was the first Negro to graduate in electrical engineering from the Technological Institute, and at the time of his death was assistant superintendent of the G.H.R. foundry division of the Dayton Malleable Iron Corp. Young Mr. Ball was also the first one of his race to be admitted to membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Quality Control, and the National Technical Association.

Born in Evanston, Mr. Ball graduated from Evanston Township High School in 1946. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Ball, and his grandmother, Mrs. Hattie Ball, all of Evanston.

Former Tuskegee Foods Teacher Gets Post With Nutrition Firm

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Jan 29-53

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Miss Mabel Evans, formerly head of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee institute, recently was appointed regional nutritionist with the Wheat Flour institute of Chicago.

The appointment of Miss Evans to the newly-created post is in line with a new program in community nutrition education being undertaken by the institute.

The Wheat Flour institute is the educational division of the Millers' National federation, trade association of the milling industry. Miss Evans will represent the institute in areas of high Negro population. She will work in communities to help local leaders with nutrition activities.

Among the areas in which Miss Evans has visited to explain the program are Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.; North Carolina A&T college, Greensboro; Tuskegee institute, Alabama; Florida A&M college, Tallahassee, and cities in the North and West.

Besides her work at Tuskegee, Miss Evans formerly served as food editor of "Our World" magazine, New York; conducted a nutrition workshop at Howard university, and has participated on numerous programs, panels and symposiums over the country. She also conducted the "Better Pattern Of Living Food Clinic" in Toledo, Ohio, for two years.

A native of Terre Haute, Ind., Miss Evans was graduated from Indiana State Teachers college. She received her master of science degree from the University of Wisconsin and has done graduate work at Columbia university.

She is the daughter of the late Mrs. Grace Evans, well-known politician in Indiana

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On State Street . . .

Stevens Integrates On Many Levels, But Rejects The Idea Of Fair Jobs Law

Defender

Jan 9-

Pg 16

Chicago Ill. 1-9-53

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

(fourth of a series)

Under the arched foyer, two teen-agers in dirndl skirts and pony tails stood gazing rapturously in the show windows at the model in a ballerina length organza creation. "It's crazy, crazy" murmured one. The other one balanced herself stork fashion while she thoughtfully scratched the back of one leg with the toes of her second foot. "It's out of this world you mean. Wonder how I can talk Dad into buying it."

Since the early part of the gay Nineties, Charles A. Stevens and Co. has been catering to feminine tastes and male pocketbooks with a wide range of ladies' ready to wear goods. The faint aroma of perfume drifts around you as you enter the store where the first floor resembles an elegant boudoir.

Everything in the line of feminine wear is sold here from dainty undergarments to the exclusive bridal shop which is busy the year round.

Charles A. Stevens, the founder of the store, came to Chicago from Colchester, Ill. to start business in fabrics. His first store was in the old Central Music Hall at State and Randolph sts. When the World's Columbian exposition opened in 1893, two of his brothers joined him in the business.

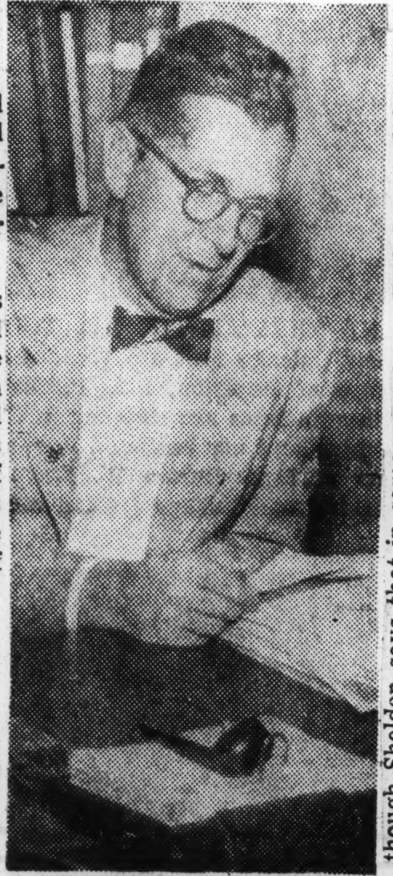
Charles was honored by being named the head judge of silks at the fair because he was an expert on fabrics. This reputation has prevailed down through the years and given the store a distinguished name for fine materials.

An interesting story which goes the rounds is that Charles proved his prowess as a judge when he was called upon to decide between two pieces of silk. A dispute had arisen over the winner, but he was able to show that the one piece of silk did not meet the specifications of weaving. President of the store today is Elmer Stevens, son of Charles.

Stevens employs 900 persons between the State st. store and two branch stores in Hubbard woods and LaGrange park. John W. Sheldon, vice-president of the store, estimates that there are about 120 to 150 Negro employees.

Race labels are not used in its personnel records. There are several Japanese-American employees. One is a receptionist and another is secretary to an executive. Nearly one hundred percent of the stock workers are Negroes.

It has two Negro assistant buyers, two in unit control, and two secretaries in the office of the fur department. In the better dress department there are several Negro fitters and in the bridal shop there is a Negro assistant.



JOHN W. SHELDON

The store operates a Circle restaurant. It has a unique operation in which customers, mostly shoppers, sit in chairs over which trays are adjusted. The restaurant is popular and does a brisk trade.

Several years ago, the management decided to put in Negro waitresses. Sheldon says that when the change was made, there was a sudden sharp decrease in patronage; but after a few weeks, trade started a slow rise again. Now it is back to normal and no one seems to remember when the change took place.

During World War II when the labor market became pinched, Stevens began hiring Negroes in other than the traditional menial capacities. Management believes that it has done a good job, although Sheldon says that in some capacities, Negroes do not fit too well.

He cited Joseph Yancey who started out as a supply stockman for distribution. He showed such unusual ability that he was placed in charge of handling all merchandise in transit between the main store and the two branch stores.

Sheldon does not believe in a compulsory FEP law and he expressed doubt of a workable program of integration in sales and other top-level positions. He feels and Stevens agrees with him that such a move might cause undue friction although he has hopes for a long range educational process. He pointed out, however that there was usually more antagonism between Negro and white women when placed together than between white and Negro men.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & CO.

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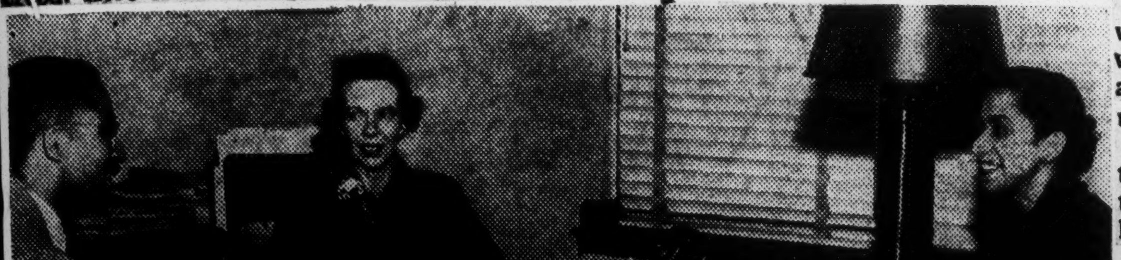
Chgo. Def.
Dat. 7-11-53

WORKING AT CHARLES A STEVENS & Co. on State St. in Chicago is (left) Doris Wright at the gift wrapping counter. Doris has been at the store since last November. In the center photo, Joseph Yancey is in charge of the shipment of merchandise between the loop store and the two outlying branches. Devoy Harris his assistant checks stock with him along with Fay Howe, who has been at the store for two years. Yancey has been in charge tor the past 18 months. At right, Mrs. Carolyn Bridges is assistant to the cosmetic buyer for the store.

Is There Job Integration On Chicago's State Street?

16i

ARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO., is one of the oldest and most respected department stores in Chicago. It has set the pattern for integration at work by its broad policy of hiring without regard to race or creed. Here is an example of democracy at work. In photo at left, Mrs. Rosa Lee Grafton (at right) Unit Control Supervisor and her assistant, Mrs. Minnie Malvin, carry on at high standard of efficiency which has given store its great reputation. In center photo, saleswoman Naomi Burney gives attention to customer. Miss Burney started as Return Goods clerk in 1950 and was promoted to saleswoman. Photo at right shows two of the stores junior executives with Miss Elizabeth Hatch, center, personnel director. Art Machlin, at left, is an Internal Auditor. He majored in marketing at DePaul university. Attractive Mrs. Joan Chatman, at right, bears the weighty title of Manager of Wages and Standards, a highly important post. She started out three years ago as a job analyst, rose through her training and initiative. She got her master's degree in labor and personnel at University of Chicago.



Typist Hired At Marshall Field Store

16i

Marshall Field and co., has its first Negro in the history of the department store Mrs. Audrey Harper has joined the world famous Chicago store's staff as a clerk-typist in the mail order division.

The placement was made by Miss Sarale Owens, acting director of the American Friends Service committee's job opportunities program.

Mrs. Harper is the sister of Miss Inia Pointer who was the first Negro clerical employee of the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty insurance co.

3-29-53

Is There Job Integration On State Street . . .

Carson's Takes Lead, Launches New Job Policy

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Young Mrs. Smith woke up one morning with a problem. She thought about it while she set the coffee to percolating and switched on the timer for the three-minute eggs.

It bothered her so much that she called to her husband in the shower. "Ed,, do you think I ought to get gray drapes with a green background, or something solid?" Since 7 a.m. is a low point of communication for sleepy mates who have to catch the 7:40 commuter's special, she really expected no more than the response she got, "I dunno."

C. V. Martin

But a few seconds later, his brain partially stimulated by a brisk splash, Ed volunteered, "Why don't you ask Carson's?" They ought to be able to tell you." Pert blonde little Mrs. Smith brightened. "Why that's it. I'll ask that nice young man in the drapery section."

p.9

YOUNG LADY WITH a future is Mrs. Maxine Irish, discount cashier at Carsons. She handles millions of dollars with ease.

Two hours later, freshly made up and looking as cute as a kitten on parade young Mrs. Smith arrived at Carsons and went into a huddle with salesman Albion Foster on color schemes to match her modern living room suite. All details settled to her satisfaction and the sales completed, young Mrs. Smith was off for a cold wave and a luncheon date with "the girls."

Chicago Def.

Salesman Albion Foster, "that nice young man" is one of several bright and promising young Negroes who are either in training for, or are already junior executives with Carson Pirie Scott and Co.

Sat. 6-27-53

In prestige, the store ranks among the nation's top department stores. It has neither the brashness of Macy's nor the opulence of Bonwit Teller's. It strikes somewhere more in the sedate class of Bond street in London.

Carson's is one of the pioneers on State st. It was razed by the Chicago Fire of 1871, but rose again shortly afterwards to continue its reputation of sound merchandising.

Six years ago, this July, Carson's decided to institute a policy of fair employment on its own initiative. The idea had been germinating for sometime with the management. Careful to avoid the impression that it was launching "a crusade," the company spent two years quietly and carefully planning the program. The only incentive was that it was good practical business.

As a resource, the American Friends Service committee and the Chicago Urban League were called into consultation on the project. The Friends organization had set up a special study on employment on State st. under Tom Colgan. Colgan's theory was that the key to opening up employment in white collar jobs lay in the attitude of top level management. Consequently, he would always go directly to management in making an approach on the subject of employment of minorities. Colgan found that invariably management would say. "It just won't work. It would cause friction among our employes and our customers would object."

Today, Carson's experiment has proved these fears entirely unfounded. Colgan, who recently became executive director of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious discrimination, has been succeeded by Miss Sarah Lee Owens of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In July, 1949, the program of integration got under way at Carson's. The first Negro hired and trained as a junior executive was Charles S. Stone. He had a background of sales experience and a master's degree in sociology from the University of Chicago. After making good at Carson's, Stone is now with the adult education program of the Ford Foundation. The store is very proud of him and he makes frequent reports of his progress in his new post to the management.

Carson's proceeded to hire strictly on the basis of qualification. Application records made no reference to race or religion. Appointed to head the integration program was tall personable Miss Elizabeth Hatch, a woman with a delightful southern accent and a warm friendly approach which has a knack of instantly putting you at ease.

She frankly admits that she shed her acquired prejudices soon after she came to New York City to school from her hometown of Charlotte, N. C. The smooth ease with which integration has worked out under her supervision as personnel director is an attestment of her sincerity.

PRETTY MRS. COSETTA Cheers is head of stock in the art Needlework department at Carsons; has had three promotions since beginning as a stock girl in the Notions department.

An unofficial recent count shows there are now about 250 to 300 members of minorities employed in sales, clerical, executive and other white collar categories. This includes a substantial number of Nisei. C. Virgil Martin, assistant to John T. Pirie, president of the store, says there is no accurate way to check on this since the store does not specify race or creed on its applications, nor is any quota observed.

Martin added "If you're going to talk about minorities that would include Jews and Polish people and a lot more. Its very hard to define." Leaning back in his chair behind his desk, he thought for a few moments then said, "Come to think of it, there just aren't any problems. Its just a normal state of affairs."

Unconsciously, he was reporting on the results of the program of integration. Customers and employees alike with few exceptions have come to accept Negro salesmen and cashiers with no reaction. Like young Mrs. Smith, they only remember them as "that nice young man." This is a very healthy thing management feels. Martin says that other stores have approached Carson's and asked for advice on the possibility of adopting a similar program.

Careful selection in the beginning helped to get the program off to a smooth start. Like any other business, there have been incompetents both white and Negro who have had to be released.

Martin noted that there was some timidity on the part of Negro young men for salesmanship. One or two lost their nerve after an intensive in-service training period. They felt they could not face anticipated rebuffs from the customer.

On the other hand, he said Negro girls were much more aggressive and adjusted more quickly. Martin has invited classes from Dunbar Trade school to visit the store and learn its methods in an effort to encourage more young Negro students to go in for retail training as a career.

Since the field was so long closed to them, there is a shortage of trained persons to meet the requirements. But as Martin said in answer to the question of whether there was any difficulty in finding persons to fill certain job classifications, "Who hasn't?"

An encouraging number of congratulatory letters on the new policy has been received from wealthy residents on the exclusive North Shore. The store was the recipient of the 1950 placque awarded by the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations.

Typical junior executives are Art Machlin and Joan Chatman. Machlin is an internal auditor. He is a graduate of DePaul university where he majored in marketing. Joan Chatman, an attractive young lady with light brown eyes is manager of wages and standards. She hails from Grand Rapids, Mich., took a B. S. at Howard university and an M. A. in Labor and Personnel at the University of Chicago. She started out three years ago as a job analyst at Carson's.

Naomi Burney is a saleswoman in the notions department. She was employed in November of 1950 as a returned goods clerk. Cosetta Cheers is head of stock in the artwork and needle work department, a position equivalent to an assistant buyer.

Maxine Irish is a discount cashier who handles employee discounts. In her position she handles large sums of money running over a million dollars annually. Rosa Lee Grafton is a unit control supervisor. Her assistant is Minnie Malvin.

As an example of democracy in fair employment, Carson's has led the way on State street.

161 1953 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

JOB INTEGRATION WORKING IN DIXIE

Harvester Racial Plan Succeeding

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON —(NNPA)— A policy of no discrimination in employment is working satisfactorily at three major plants of the International Harvester company in southern communities, according to a case study of Negro employment in the South, sponsored by the National Planning Association Committee of the South.

International Harvester company has a policy of no discrimination, which has existed in written form as official company policy since 1919.

When it establishes a new plant, as it did at Louisville, Memphis and Evansville, Ind. — the three plants surveyed, it informs the local community, the business people and workers, of its policy.

To get started on an unsegregated basis, it makes sure that its managerial people, foremen and supervisors thoroughly understand the company's policy.

NO SEPARATE ROOMS

All applicants are permitted to come into a common waiting room. That is the first departure from the customary practice, particularly in areas like Memphis, where the normal practice is to have white employes come into one room for interviews and colored workers hired at the gate or interviewed in a separate room.

White job applicants are told that they might find themselves working next to a colored employe and were given the opportunity at that time to decide whether that would be distasteful to them. Surprisingly few turn down work under that condition.

All employes are taken together in the orientation classes for new employes, with no segregation. Then, their job assignments were made on the same basis.

FAIR UPGRADING

Upgrading and promotion to better jobs are carried out on the basis of seniority and ability.

The study of the policies and practices of non-discrimination followed by both management and labor unions in the employment of colored workers at the Louisville, Memphis and Evansville plants of International Harvester are described in the report issued Monday by the NPA Committee of the South.

FIRST OF SIX

The analysis is the first of six case studies of various types of bi-racial employment in different southern cities and industries, made by resident southerners.

Each study has been planned and conducted, according to E. W. Palmer of Kingsport, Tenn., chairman of the Committee of the South, under the close supervision of Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford of Duke university and Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C.

In releasing the report, H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the NPA Board, said:

"The basic premise of the Committee of the South has been that not only its own area, but the nation as a whole would gain from the full development of the South's great pool of untapped manpower, resources and markets.

"We need larger numbers of skilled and highly trained workers than we now have to make the best use of existing abilities of all its racial groups, to extend educational and training facilities, and to improve employment opportunities—whether to cope with a national emergency or to assure that in peacetime the country can continue to increase its standards of living."

STARTED IN 1950

The NPA Committee of the South, composed of 81 leaders in Southern agriculture, business, finance, education, government, industry, press and radio, launched its studies of Negro employment in 1950.

The purpose of the study was to report objectively on the conditions under which colored and white workers are working together and what kind of changes in bi-racial employment patterns are taking place.

Steady progress in carrying forward the company-wide policy of no discrimination is traced in the 143-page report on International Harvester's three Southern plants.

ON-SPOT SURVEY

The report was written by John Hope, II, a specialist in industrial relations at Fisk university. He made on-the-spot surveys at the three plants, which are engaged in manufacturing three different products under conditions which affect other Southern industry.

At the Louisville works, farm tractors are manufactured. The Memphis works produces the mechanical cottonpickers and other farm implements. The newest product in the Harvester line, the home refrigerator, is made at the Evansville works.

The labor unions which represent all production workers in these plants and virtually all of the maintenance employes in two of them, Memphis and Evansville, adhere to a no-discrimination policy.

Non-discrimination clauses are written into the contracts with the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, and other unions which have collective bargaining contracts with International Harvester.

"The local policies of the craft unions which share the bargaining rights of the maintenance workers at the Louisville Works," the report states, "range from passive acceptance of nondiscrimination to official discrimination and exclusion."

Hope reports that "Local, division and top officials alike stated that, since nondiscrimination is a company policy, the effective performance of their duty includes a genuine effort, without reservation, to put it into operation and to improve its application as rapidly as possible."

He said, "None expressed the feeling that the minority utilization standard should be adjusted to the racial views of the local community — views which might make the implementation of this policy more difficult and retard its developments."

As evidence of "active acceptance" of the non-discrimination policy, he reported, all levels of management are willing to allow outsiders to go into the plants and see what is being done. The industrial relations division also gathers statistics on the integration of colored workers into the company's program and makes these statistics available to officials in charge of various operations in the company so that comparisons may be made of their accomplishments.

According to the report, the industrial relations managers at Memphis and Louisville said their efforts to integrate colored workers required "a mixture of persuasion, education and some judiciously applied coercion."

At these plants there have been "some incidents, wildcat stoppages and protests," which the industrial relations managers regarded as "growing pains."

A 1950 report to the executive council of International Harvester on the status of colored employes showed that the company employed in manufacturing and raw material operations at the end of 1950, 79,284 workers, of whom 10,187, or 12.8 percent were colored.

Over half of these colored workers, or 56.3 percent, were in semi-skilled jobs, 39.3 percent were unskilled, 3.6 percent were skilled workers and 0.8 percent were in clerical, technical or managerial jobs. Of the 10,187 colored workers, 16.8 percent were upgraded during 1950.

The survey also shows that —

In the Louisville plant at the same time, there were 6,423 employes of whom 906 or about 14 percent were colored. Of these, 56.8 percent were unskilled, 38.8 percent were semi-skilled, 4.2 percent skilled and 0.1 percent in clerical, technical and managerial jobs. During 1950, 25.9 percent of the 906 colored workers were upgraded.

The Memphis works had 2,746 employes, of whom 633 or 23.1 percent were colored. Of these 33.2 percent were unskilled, 66.8 percent semi-skilled and none were employed in skilled, clerical, technical or managerial jobs. Of the 633 colored employees, 17.7 were upgraded during 1950.

At the Evansville works, 356 or 10.3 percent of the 4,366 employes were colored. Of these, 31.2 percent were unskilled, 67.1 percent semi-skilled, none skilled and 1.9 percent employed in clerical, professional, technical and managerial jobs. Of these 356 colored workers, 27 percent were upgraded during 1950.

The report states that all employees, whether colored or white, in the same job classification receive the same wages.

According to the company's area wage surveys for 1951, the Harvester plant's average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, Memphis works, $1.81, and Evansville Works, $1.86. These wage rates were said to be higher than those of any other reporting plant.

Hope attached special significance to the role of three company-wide policies, all firmly supported in Southern plants, in attaining the present degree of integration. They are: advancement from within, for management as well as workers in the plant; collective bargaining with authorized unions and continuous application of a planned program of nondiscrimination.

WHEN IT COMES TO PROMOTIONS:

Southern company finds problems in fair hiring

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — International Harvester Company, in carrying out a voluntary fair employment practice policy at three southern plants, has run into various difficulties.

A survey of bi-racial employment practices at Harvester plants in Memphis, Louisville, and Evansville, Ind., shows that promotion or upgrading of colored workers, on the basis of seniority and qualifications, led to wildcat strikes, compromise solutions and even violence.

The report, issued by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association, was written by John Hope II, an industrial relations specialist at Fisk university, under the close supervision of Calvin B. Hoover and B.U. Ratchford of Duke university and Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N.C.

p. 18

Promotion Problems

Several examples of diffuculties which arose in situations in which colored workers were promoted or upgraded to better positions are given in the report.

Det

9-26-53

In [illegible], the first year Memphis works was in operation, a colored grinder was employed in the machine shop and was assigned to work beside a white drill press operator, passing along processed materials to the white man.

After they had been working side by side for about a week, the white man got angry and said he would not work beside a colored man. One official said the colored man was probably working faster than his white associate and parts were piling up in front of the white worker.

Following the white worker's refusal to work with the colored worker, other workers left their jobs until the whole plant, except the foundry, was stopped by an unauthorized strike.

Misunderstood Policy

Another example cited is that of a colored helper in the press room, who was promoted by his foreman to press work in June, 1949, and was assigned to a press with a white employee for "breaking in." After lunch the other pressmen would not return to their jobs.

"Didn't you understand the non-discrimination policy when you were hired?" management officials asked them.

"Yes, but we didn't think it would apply to our department," the white workers said, or, "We thought it meant colored workers would have their own departments."

Violence Cited

At the Memphis Works in August, 1950, white crane operator was transferred at his own request to a stockkeeper's job, leaving his former job vacant.

Two men were eligible for this job on the basis of their seniority and qualifications — one white and the other colored. The white man had seniority but did not want to bid for the job. Under the contract, the colored man was entitled to and requested it.

The company upgraded him to the classification of crane operator. When he went on the job, the white workers walked off in a body.

Management firmly held its position that the colored man was entitled to the job and advised the union that the wildcat strike was a contract violation. The union took the same position and sought vigorously to persuade its members to return to their jobs.

The stoppage, which lasted about two days and involved almost half of the workers in the plant, led to high tension and some violence, Mr. Hope reports. He said while statements about the nature and extent of the violence were conflicting, it was agreed that "there was some rock - throwing and scuffling between white and colored workers and that some people were hurt."

Committee Makes Study Of Management Policy In South

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

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16i

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9-18-53

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In releasing the report, H. Christain Smith, chairman of the NPA Board, said:

FULL DEVELOPMENT

"The basic premise of the Committee of the South has been that not only its own areas, but the nation as a whole, would gain from the full development of the South's great pool of untapped manpower, resources, and markets.

"We need larger numbers of skilled and highly trained workers than we now have to make the best of existing abilities of all its racial groups, to extend educational and training facilities, and to improve employment opportunities—whether to cope with a national emergency or to assure that in peace time the country can continue to increase its standards of living.

"The Committee's purely factual and analytical series of case studies makes no policy recommendations along these lines, but it is hoped that what is reported on the day-to-day experience in different kinds of plants and areas will offer useful pointers to other companies who are employing Negro workers."

The NPA Committee of the South, composed of eighty-one leaders in Southern agriculture, business, education, finance, government, industry, press, and radio, launched its studies of Negro employment in 1950.

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PRODUCTION WORKERS

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The labor unions which represent all production workers in these plants and virtually all of the maintenance employees in two of them, Memphis and Evansville, adhere to a no-discriminatory policy. Non-discrimination clauses are written into the contracts with the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, and other unions which have collective bargaining contracts with International Harvester.

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COMPANY POLICY

Mr. Hope reports that "Local, division, and top officials alike stated that, since non-discrimination is a company policy, the effective performance of their duty includes a genuine effort, without reservation, to put it into operation and to improve its application as rapidly as possible."

He said "None expressed the feeling that the minority utilization standard should be adjusted to the racial views of the local community—views which might make the implementation of this policy more difficult and retard its developments."

As evidence of "active acceptance" of the non-discrimination policy, he reported, all levels of management are willing to allow outsiders to go into the plants and see what is being done. The industrial relations division also gathers statistics on the integration of colored workers into the company's program and makes these statistics available to officials in charge of various operations in the company so that comparisons may be made of their accomplishments.

GROWING PAINS

According to the report, the industrial relations managers at Memphis and Louisville said their efforts to integrate colored workers required "a mixture of persuasion, education, and some judiciously applied coercion." At these plants there have been "some incidents, wildcat stoppages, and protests," which the industrial relations managers regarded as "growing pains."

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from within, for management as well as workers in the plant; collective bargaining with authorized unions, and continuous application of a planned program of non-discrimination.

Non-Discrimination . . .

Voluntary Policy Offers Lessons

By Edward F. Ryan

A determined policy of voluntary nondiscrimination in employment has been successfully applied by the International Harvester Co. to its three ~~big postwar~~ Southern plants, according to a report issued today by the National Planning Association's Committee of the South.

Despite tensions and some violence arising from the policy, substantial progress has been made toward reducing segregation and removing other barriers to economic advancement for Negroes, the report suggests.

P. 9

While its sponsors hope the study will have lessons for other industries and communities, no formal recommendations are made. NPA officials emphasized its Committee of the South is composed of Southerners.

Washington Post

Chairman is ~~Col.~~ E. W. Palmer, president of the Kingsport Press, in Kingsport, Tenn. Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, head of Duke University's economics department, is research chairman, and Dr. B. U. Ratchford, also of Duke, is research director. Dr. John Hope 2d, director of industrial relations at a leading Negro school, Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., is author of the Harvester study. Officials of the company cooperated in the study.

9-14-53

In issuing the new report, NPA Chairman H. Christian Sonne told reporters the basic idea of the Committee of the South has been that "not only its own area, but the Nation as a whole, would gain from the full development of the South's great pool of untapped manpower, resources and markets."

Sonne said that not only for the economic effects, but as a necessity of democracy and an example to the rest of the world, it is important for this country to put into practice "the goal of equal opportunity for all."

The report covers the Harvester plants in Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind. The "prevailing atmosphere of the three cities is Southern," the report said.

"Since Evansville and Louisville are border cities—the first Northern with a strong Southern exposure and the second Southern with direct contacts with the North—there are unquestionably influences of both sections at work. Nevertheless, the pattern of Negro-white relations apparent in both is not noticeably different from that found in Memphis.

"Racial separation is prevalent though it appears to be more rigid in Memphis than in the other two. Segregated public education is a fact in all three, but it is in transition to an integrated system in the border cities."

Against this community background, the Harvester firm opened its Louiville and Evansville plants in 1946, and its Memphis plant in 1948. It makes tractors at Louisville, refrigerators at Evansville, and cotton-pickers and other farm implements at Memphis. All pay high wages, the report noted.

From the time of opening through the end of 1950, Negro employment had tripled at the Louisville plant, and about doubled at Memphis and Evansville.

The report said that white and Negro workers performing the same tasks got the same wages in all three plants. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of Negroes holding the jobs above the unskilled level. In Evansville, 31.2 percent of the Negroes were in unskilled jobs, 67.1 percent in semiskilled jobs, none in skilled jobs, and 1.9 percent in clerical, technical or managerial. In Memphis there were 31.2 percent in unskilled jobs, 66.8 in semiskilled, none in other groups. In Louisville, the figures were unskilled, 56.8 percent; semiskilled, 4.2 percent; and .1 percent in the clerical, technical or managerial group.

During 1950 about one fourth of all Negro employes in the three plants were upgraded, mostly in the ranks of production workers.

Negroes totaled 14 percent of the Louisville force; 23.1 percent at Memphis; and 10.3 percent at Evansville. Of the nearly 80,000 employes on the total Harvester payroll nationally at the end of 1950, 12.8 percent were Negroes.

The fact that the company had long experience in applying a nondiscrimination policy in its other plants helped the program in the three Southern plants, the report suggests.

In a pamphlet given each new employe, the company says that advancement will be based on ability and a policy of promoting from within. The report said that the unions which represent all production workers in the plants and nearly all the maintenance workers at Evansville and Memphis, indorse nondiscrimination policies consistent with those of the company.

Dr. Hope wrote that the Harvester company management has no illusion in applying its nondiscrimination policy that "mere proclamation" to the community and employes will have effect.

"Nor is it felt that such a policy can be realized immediately and automatically by the enforcement of company regulations. The ultimate success depends on the projection of the spirit, as well as the letter of this 'law' through all levels of the managerial staff . . ."

While the nondiscrimination policy was initiated by the company, before the unions moved in to bargain, the report suggests that the policy now is advanced by the fact that it is stated in labor contracts. The result, Dr. Hope suggests, is that questions of racial preferment in many instances can be settled through normal grievance machinery with a minimum of tension.

The report cites a number of individual cases where Negro promotions created incidents, including several brief wild-cat strikes, marked by some violence. Despite such instances, the policy continued in force. The report cited these incidents:

A two-day strike erupted at Memphis when a white drill press operator balked at having a Negro grinder work beside him. Union backed management in condemning the strike. After workers returned, the Negro requested another job.

In Evansville a brief stoppage occurred when a Negro helper was assigned to press work training. Management reenunciated its policy, and all but one worker returned.

In Memphis "high tension and some violence" developed when a Negro succeeded a white man to a crane operator's job. Company and union insisted he should have it. After a brief stoppage, work resumed and the Negro kept the job.

In Lousville, a Negro employe in the cafeteria rose from dishwasher to chef, succeeding a white chef. He became supervisor of several white employes, who, having worked with the man, agreed to continue cooperating with him when he was promoted to be in charge

Report reveals success of mixed hiring policy of three major southern plants

By LOUIS LAUTIER

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Afro American

p. 31

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Balto, Md.

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Sat. 2-15-53

All employees are taken together in the orientation classes for new employees, with no segregation. Then, their job assignments were made on the same basis. Upgrading and promotion to better jobs are carried out on the basis of seniority and ability.

Six Cases Studied

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Study Began In 1950

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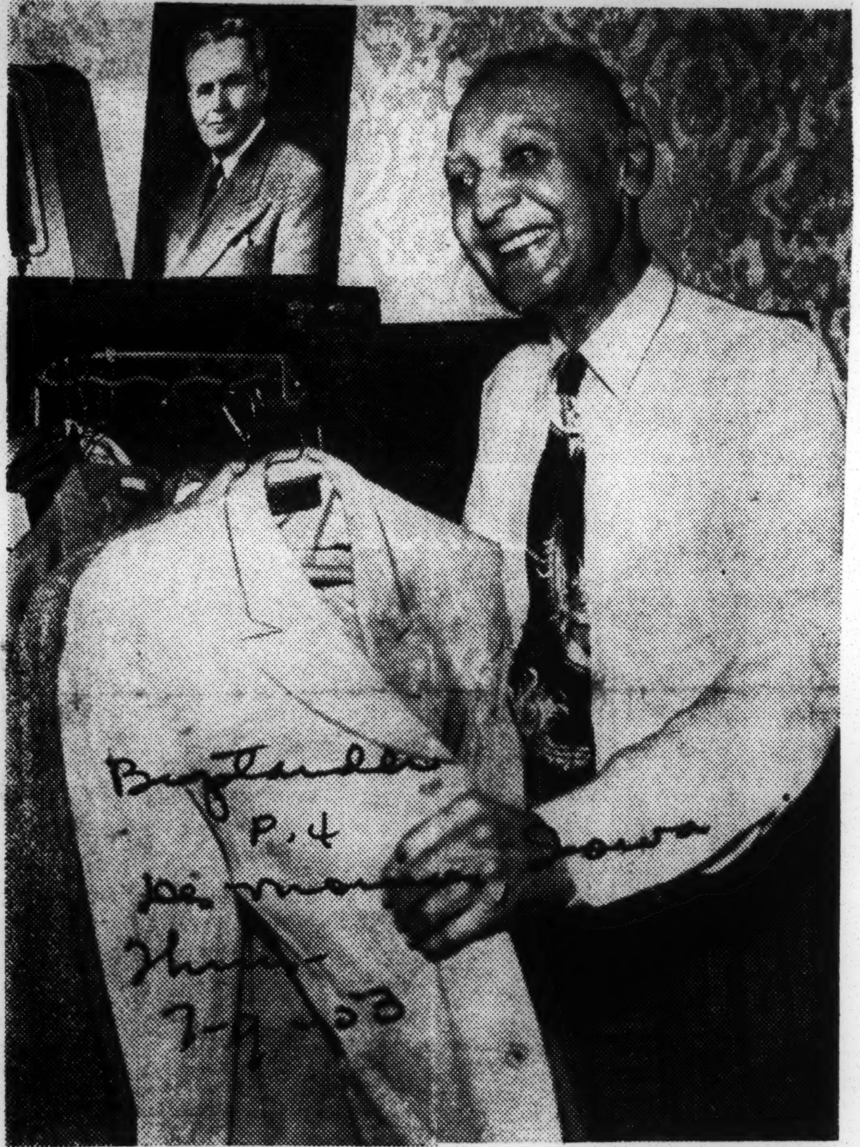
16i 1953 IOWA

Governor's Messenger 92 Years Old



Bystander
P.4
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs
7-9-53

Douglass Miller of 1743 Walker street, celebrated his 92nd birthday Monday, July 6, working as governor's messenger.

Shown here looking over some suits given to him by former Gov. N. E. Kendall, for whom he served as messenger during his 1921-1925 terms, Miller for 40 years has worked at the statehouse. He first served as messenger for George W. Clark, from 1913 to 1917, and since has worked for Govs. William L. Harding, N. E. Kendall, George A. Wilson, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Robert D. Blue and William S. Beardsley.

Bystander
Thur 7-9-53
16i

Born in Montgomery county Mo., during slavery, in 1861, after being freed, Mr. Miller lived in Fort Madison and came to Des Moines in 1880. For 30 years he was headwaiter, first at the old Hotel Kirkwood and then at the Hotel Savery. While at the hotels, he became acquainted with many of Iowa's governors and other politicians.

Mr. Miller is a member of the St. Paul AME chouch here.

(Photo courtesy of Des Moines Rigister).

16i 1953

KENTUCKY

The Same Thing Should Be Done Here

P. 4

Advocate

Jackson, Miss

Dat. 4-18-53

Up in Louisville, Kentucky, or somewhere up that way, according to press reports Negro organizations have opened attack on General Electric Company because of its jim-crow hiring policy. A policy which in the establishment of large plants in the south, with hundreds of jobs being made available, has resulted in none of such jobs being given to Negroes.

The basic evil of this policy can be seen in the recognition in every kind of southern thinking of honest approach to the problems of the south, of the need for broadening the job opportunity for southern Negroes. In Mississippi the lack of job opportunity for Negroes, who comprise half the state's population is the very root of the economic evils and drawbacks of the state.

That the evidence on which the Negro Organizations up in Louisville, Kentucky, is conclusive, can be seen from a look at the General Electric Plant right here in Jackson where no Negroes are employed in a plant employing hundreds of people, and when we say no Negro is employed it means not even the traditional Negro Janitor.

One of the greatest evils connected with the moving of large industrial plants to the south is the charge that appears well substantiated in the case of General Electric, both up in Kentucky and here in Jackson, that the main attraction of the south is the possibility of making more money by exploiting its racial conditions, by puting the Negro and white workers against one another, and keeping a low wage-scale constant through a jim-crow hiring policy.

In order to attract these plants to the south they have been given such gratuities as free land sites, and plant construction, paid for with tax money, paid by the Negro the same as the white citizens. Concession was made involving the use of tax payers money to bring the General Electric Plant to Jackson.

There is also the further and equally important fact, assuming that the Jackson Negro is ready to stop allowing the great American Dollar to be insulted in his hands, that the light bulbs, appliances, and other goods made and sold by General Electric, are bought and used on a large scale by the Negroes of Jackson.

Negro organizations here in Jackson have become relatively impotent because of their failure to come to grips with the real problems confronting the Negro Citizens of the City. Under its former program the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce has sought to do something about Negro Job Opportunity in Jackson. The Chamber might well revive itself and the spirit of its prospective members by seeking the ways and means of obtaining the employment of some Negroes in the General Electric Plant here in Jackson.

Scholtz Says Negroes Sought Jobs As Supervisors, but None Got Them

Resentment Is Reported

16i

Ky

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky

P. 8

Dat. 5-26-53

Postmaster Joseph D. Scholtz said yesterday that some Negro postal employees have asked to be considered for supervisory jobs, but none have been promoted to such jobs.

There is no indication that the race question is involved in charges that postal inspectors have placed against Scholtz and three other Post Office officials. The charges have not been announced.

But a reporter was told by a few postal workers that some Negro personnel have resented the lack of promotions. A cross-section of Negroes and other employee groups was quizzed in the three-week investigation by the inspectors.

300 to 400 Are Negroes

Scholtz estimated that 300 to 400 of his 1,400 employees are Negroes, many working as letter carriers and mail handlers.

The Negro requests for supervisory positions, he said, were made more than a year ago.

He said he told those making the requests that they would have to be recommended by their superiors.

"I can't appoint you simply because you're a Negro," he recalled saying. "That wouldn't be right."

Asked why there were no Negro supervisors, although Negroes make up about a fourth of the force, Scholtz replied:

"I've got too many good men, and not enough supervisory jobs."

Doesn't Know Accusers

Does Scholtz think any Negroes complained to the inspectors?

"I don't know who my accusers are," he answered.

Scholtz noted that new employees are hired regardless of race on the basis of Civil Service examinations. Promotions to supervisor, he said, are made on the basis of recommendations after 10 years' service.

Scholtz is chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville Urban League, an interracial, Community Chest agency doing social-service work among Negroes.

Postal Inspector W. M. Clark said here yesterday that the inquiry by himself and Inspector W. L. Ferrell was fairly conducted. Both work out of the postal service's Cincinnati regional office.

Says Nobody Intimidated

Clark said his return to Louisville was in connection with another case, not for a recheck on the Scholtz charges. He left the city in the late afternoon.

"Nobody was physically or menally intimidated," he asserted. 'We simply don't do that in Government service. There were no star-chamber sessions, and at least one witness was present whenever an employee was interrogated."

Last week the Louisville Branch of the National Association of Postal Supervisors contended that the probe involved attempted intimidation. The group demanded an investigation of the investigation.

Scholtz contends the charges are trivial and ridiculous, and the inspectors "stuck around trying to get something on somebody." Clark said the amount of time spent here was thoroughly warranted.

Fair Hiring At Lockheed

How One Plant Went About Job Integration

The Navy P2V-6 anti-submarine and mine-laying "Neptune" designed and made at the Lockheed plant in Burbank, Calif., is pictured above on its maiden flight. It is powered by turbo-compound engines and combines long-range and high speed with short takeoff and landing performance. Below the "Neptune" is the headquarters plant of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank. The factory produces Super Constellation transport and PSV-warplanes. The four-story building in the center is the engineering center, accommodating 2,000 aircraft engineers.

By BEATRICE M. MURPHY

When your plane comes down in Los Angeles, it is likely to land at Lockheed Air Terminal. One of the busiest—and the largest privately owned-airports in the world today, the Lockheed Terminal is a subsidiary of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, California.

Afro-American

Were it not for Government restrictions—for Lockheed is busily engaged in turning out planes for the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, etc.,—you could walk across the street from the Terminal into one of the finest aircraft plants in the United States.

Of its approximately 35,000 employees, Lockheed has a percentage of about 3,300 colored. These are integrated into every phase of the work. There are colored secretaries, colored engineers, and colored men and women working side by side with white on the assembly lines in the various shops. (I saw, also, several handicapped people at work).

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Well-Established Hiring Policy

P.10

During the war there was a colored personnel representative, but when he moved on, no particular effort was made to replace him with another of his race. Lockheed feels that this no-discrimination policy is so well established (it is definitely written into the union contracts), and its employees so integrated that special representatives of any particular race are not necessary.

Baltimore, Md

This feeling is borne out in talking to the employees themselves, who say that on the whole Lockheed is a very fair place to work, taking a man strictly on his ability. There have been some instances of seeming race discrimination, but they were quickly taken care of. Either that, or the employee was shown that he did not have the qualifications for the job.

Best Working Conditions

Engineers who have worked at various factories say that as far as working conditions are concerned, Lockheed is the best, and normally those who leave Lockheed looking for better working conditions return later to Lockheed.

Sat. 2-7-53

In the engineering sphere, the percentage of colored takes a sharp drop, of the approximately 2,500 engineers, only about 200 or .8 per cent—are colored. Alvin Murphy, graduate of the Catholic University School of Engineering, is the only engineer from the Washington, D.C. area.

Like all other industries, Lockheed has felt the pinch from the dearth of professional graduates. But it is willing and eager to receive applications from any graduate — or about to be graduated engineer. The company is especially interested in acquainting the public with its no-discrimination policy.

If you are from, or in, an accredited engineering school, send your application to Mr. M. V. Mattson, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, and it will receive prompt attention.

Lockheed employees build the planes used by Trans-World Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, KLM royal Dutch Airline, Air France, Trans-Canada Air Lines; Seaboard and Western Airlines, Pakistan International Air Lines; and a great many others.

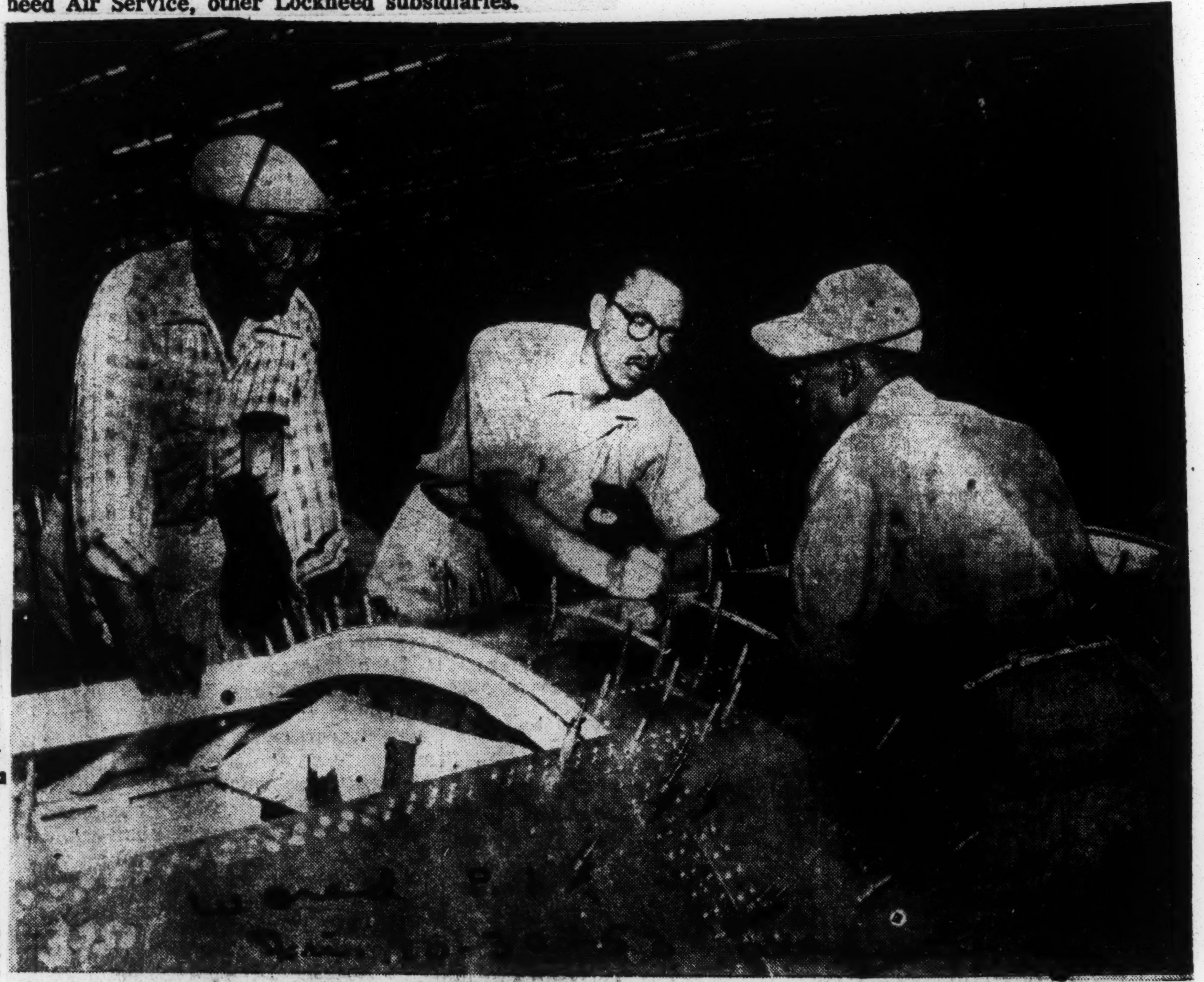
But commercial air lines absorb only about 8 per cent of the company's time. Over 90 per cent of its work is for the Defense Department. Its employees can be proud of their role in providing the planes for our Country's—and some of our Allies'—defense.

Made First Jet Fighter

Lockheed produced America's first jet plane—the P-80—and sent the first jets to Korea. Its employees built the F-94C Starfire jet interceptors, the Nation's fastest climbing fighter plane; the T-33 and TV-2 jet trainers now being used by the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and nine allied nations for pilot training; the P2V Neptune patrol bombers for the Navy; the B-47 jet bombers for the Air Force; and C-130 medium transports.

They are now working on new versions of a Navy radar command plane; a Navy transport; an Air Force high altitude radar plane; and several commercial planes. Just last week Lockheed's Vice President Hibbard announced a new version of the Jet plane for private use, which he predicted will replace the automobile.

Lockheed has a thriving plant at Marietta, Georgia but its California representatives make it clear that they cannot speak for the personnel policies of the Marietta plant. Although under the general supervision of Lockheed, the Marietta plant works independently of the Burbank plant, as does the Air Terminal and Lockheed Air Service, other Lockheed subsidiaries.



HARRY L. HUDSON, THE FIRST MEMBER OF HIS RACE, to be upgraded to a supervisor in the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Georgia's division, is shown as he lays out instructions for two members of his crew. Hudson, a 28 year old World War II veteran, and father of three sons, was made a supervisor after being employed at the plant for about 14 months. At present he has about 20 men working under his direction. Previous to his advancement, Hudson was a leadman on the sub-assembly line. He is a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school and Morehouse College.

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SOMETHING NEW IN NEW ORLEANS is Negro cashier in a large supermarket. She is Miss Cecelia F. Caillouette, who is employed in Ricca's, South Claiborne and Washington sts., in the heart of the Garden district. She was added to the staff of the store in answer to demands of citizens represented by "Better Jobs for Negroes in New Orleans."

SU Sociology Prof. Reports On Negro Occupational Status

Dr. W. R. Harrison, professor of sociology, Southern University, reported to the faculty on a two-year study he has just completed. The study, "The Occupational Characteristics of 1561 Non-white Workers in the East Baton Rouge Area" was made with the cooperation of the State Division of Employment Security.

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Dr. Harrison pointed out that the study showed that out of the 1561 persons, 56 per cent were employed, 8 percent, unemployed; 3 percent, retired; 22 per cent, housewives and 11 per cent were students.

New Orleans La.

Of the employed group which numbered 869 persons, 581 were males and 288 females. The data indicated that 80.1 per cent of the males and 76 per cent of the females were employed in the unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, domestic and personal service occupations. A more detailed analysis showed that of the 581 employed males, approximately 17.5 per cent were employed in the unskilled occupations; 25.1 per cent in the semi-skilled; 21.5 in the skilled; 9.4 per cent in building services and 8.3 per cent in personal services, 3 per cent in the unskilled occupations, 6 per cent in the semi-skilled, 3 in the skilled and 1.6 per cent in protective services.

Sat. 5-9-53

When occupations are correlated with the ages of these workers, it was revealed that as the ages of these workers increased their skills decreased. The largest proportion was in the skilled male group and the female domestic service group. Of the males in the skilled occupations, the proportion is two in the 18-19 age group and under; to 9 in the 20-24 age group; to 62 in the 25-44 age group and a drop of 26 in the 45-64 age group. It was also found that for domestic service, the proportion is 6 in the 18-19 age group and under; to 15 in the 20-24 age group; to 48 in the age group 25-44; to a drop of 29 in the 45-64 age group.

Their average annual income was approximately $2500. Their average education attained was approximately the fourth grade.

Delving further in the statistics, Dr. Harrison revealed that the jobs which the majority of these workers primarily held were similar to their present occupations. The majority felt that they were performing jobs commensurate with their present skills. This was also manifested in their work primarily done and their training in terms of certificates received and their training on the jobs. However, a great attribute to this condition was due to the lack of opportunity to pursue trade and on the job training. Were there people properly trained, their potential skills and usefulness would be unlimited. The majority of these workers obtained jobs through their own personal efforts. Since these people live in clustered neighborhoods in the samples obtained in the South, East and North Baton Rouge areas, sources or whereabouts of their jobs are communicated to each other by a friend or by a close relation.

It was also revealed that the veterans are facing the same problems as that of the majority of workers. These problems were (1) insufficient job training; (2) limited knowledge and skills; (3) limited opportunities in the occupational scale; (4) and the problem of up-grading.

Dr. Harrison has been invited as visiting professor to teach sociology to adults in a Southwide Leadership Program at the State A. & M. College in Texas.

Dr. Harrison is nationally known as the author of the Harrison Church Attitude Scale, which has served as the basis of several masters' theses in universities and has been accepted and used by ministers of many denominations.

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EX-TEACHER REPAIRS SHOES—Attractive Mrs. Bertha Ward, a former school teacher, operates her own shoe repair shop at 318 N. 2nd st., and finds it more interesting than lecturing to a class. "You meet such remarkable people, and you have to treat each one of them in a different manner," Mrs. Ward confides. In business for 17 years, she took over the enterprise following the death of her husband. She is the only Richmond woman who operates such an establishment—and finds it profitable.

THE FIRST WITH DANT:

Mercer Ellington becomes salesman

Afro American

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p. 18

BALTIMORE

Mercer Ellington, son of the Duke, made his debut here last week in a new profession.

The former band leader-composer began work as national field representative of the Dant Distillery company of Dant, Ky., an affiliate of Schenley, with the Madera Bonded Wine and Liquor Company as distributors.

MERCER ELLINGTON

Mr. Ellington, according to Irvin Mogul, local representative, is the first colored national sales representative employed by the Dant company.

Newark N.J.

"I believe that there is a career in this business," Mercer told the AFRO.

Revealing that he had shelved his band, and had placed the business of Mercer Records, of which he is one of the organizers and former president, in other hands, he said that he now centers all activities in the interest of his new job with Dant.

"I have seen other salesmen succeed in this business, and I believe that I can do it too," he said.

Experienced As Salesman

In addition to his music activities, he has had previous experiences in salesmanship and public contact in the record field and as traveling representative of his father's orchestra and shows.

"Baltimore has been good to me the short time that I have been here, and I would like to give Maurice Hot Rod) Hulbert, Baltimore's No. 1 disc jockey, credit for really showing me the town and helping me make worthwhile business connections," he added.

Mr. Ellington said that he had found all of the officials and representatives of the distributing companies most cooperative, congenial and as one big family.

Lands Quality Products

He expressed thorough confidence in the merits of the products he represents and says they are comparable in quality and taste with any on the market today.

"My job now is to place more of these products in the hands of the retailers, where they can reach a greater number of consumers, who, I believe, will appreciate their values," he said.

A native of Washington, D.C., he makes his home in Long Island, N.Y.

Sat. 8-1-53

His wife is the former Miss Evelyn Harrison of Atlantic City N.J. They are the parents of three children: Mercedes, 14; Edward II, eight, and Gayle, seven—E. B. REA.

The Forgotten Americans

East Coast Farmers Fleecing Thousands of Migrant Hands

Workers Live In Filth, Get Peon Wages

First of a Series.

By ALLAN KELLER,
Staff Writer.

Within a day's drive of New York City thousands of men, women and children are laboring at near-peon wages, living in hovels that would make a dog ashamed and are being mulcted, fleeced and victimized from morning until night, Monday through Sunday.

They are migrant workers, most of them Southern Negroes, whose toil in the tomato fields and bean patches is absolutely essential to the agricultural economy of the Atlantic seaboard states, but when not on their knees in the fields they are generally ignored by callous fellow-citizens.

During an inspection trip of thousands of miles through upper New York, Long Island, New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, I witnessed living conditions that are a national disgrace.

9-8-53

I saw women cooking over fires built in holes in the ground because farmers would not supply them with stoves.

Living in Filth.

I saw babies living in filth, flies crawling in and out of their mouths and noses, because tar paper and rotten wood shanties had no screens.

I saw labor contractors — Negroes, like the workers—peddling liquor at twice the price being charged outside the labor camps.

I saw crap games going full force between rows of cabins within minutes after the weekly pay envelopes had been handed out. Well-dressed men, who never went to the fields to pick vegetables, got a cut on every cast of the dice.

I saw cars from nearby big cities bringing "fancy women" into the migrant camps to keep the men happy—and off the streets of neighboring towns and villages.

I saw tradesmen with station wagons and small trucks loaded with food and wearing apparel descend on the camps like vultures to peddle their wares at prices far above those charged a few miles away in stores and markets.

There are laws on the federal statute books to protect migratory birds, but almost none for migratory humans. State laws provide for minimum wages in some instances, for adequate housing, and for a few other protective services but shoddy inspections, careless administration and communal negligence make them a sham and a mockery.

To a politician a migrant is nothing Because the itinerant worker doesn't stay in one place long enough to acquire residence rights he is without political power. He has no vote and wields no influence in the halls of Congress or in state legislatures.

The Forgotten People.

Migrants are not covered by social security and are subject to only the flimsiest of child-labor laws, and things like medical and hospital care for the indigent, collective bargaining, housing standards and sanitation codes are little more than empty sounding phrases.

The migrants are the forgotten people of our time. Millions of dollars go annually to the underprivileged of nations far overseas but with a few notable exceptions the American people have ignored these laborers in their midst.

Federal and state bodies have investigated the problem year after year. New York State has a joint legislative committee studying the situation right now. These inquiries have brought about some improvements but conditions in at least the majority of the camps are appalling, nauseating, depressing examples of man's inhumanity to man.

Migrant workers in the Hightstown, N. J., area cooking over a crude outdoor stove because they have nothing better.

Photo by De Marsico.

Wage levels look good on the surface. But there is more than one way to skin a cat.

If a man receives a good wage for picking beans, and if he picks enough, he will do well. But statistics mean little or nothing. Piece work and hourly wages, though on the surface they appear good, can spell poverty and want if the picker has to sit in his shanty three or four weeks waiting for the crops to ripen, or if he sits there all through the rainy days when the growers don't want him in the fields.

9-8-53

Some states do more for the migrant than others but none is free of blame.

In upstate New York I saw families packed into an abandoned farmhouse like chickens in crates on the way to slaughter.

At the far end of Long Island living in condemned shanties, I saw men, women and children without water, electricity or decent privacy, forced to use one outside privy that had no door.

In central New Jersey I saw people living in ramshackle sheds, with garbage piled at the side of the building in festering heaps that bred great swarms of flies.

Bad Water Conditions.

On the shores of beautiful Chesapeake Bay in Maryland I saw rows of cabins inhabited by work-for a cannery that were little big-ers picking and packing crabmeat ger than horsestalls. Water had to be hauled from outdoor faucets at the end of each row and there were wooden toilets only a few feet from the water supply.

Fortunately, the picture is not all black. Many farmers and growers are making determined efforts to provide better housing. This is most marked in the Suffolk County region of Long Island.

Churches Take a Hand.

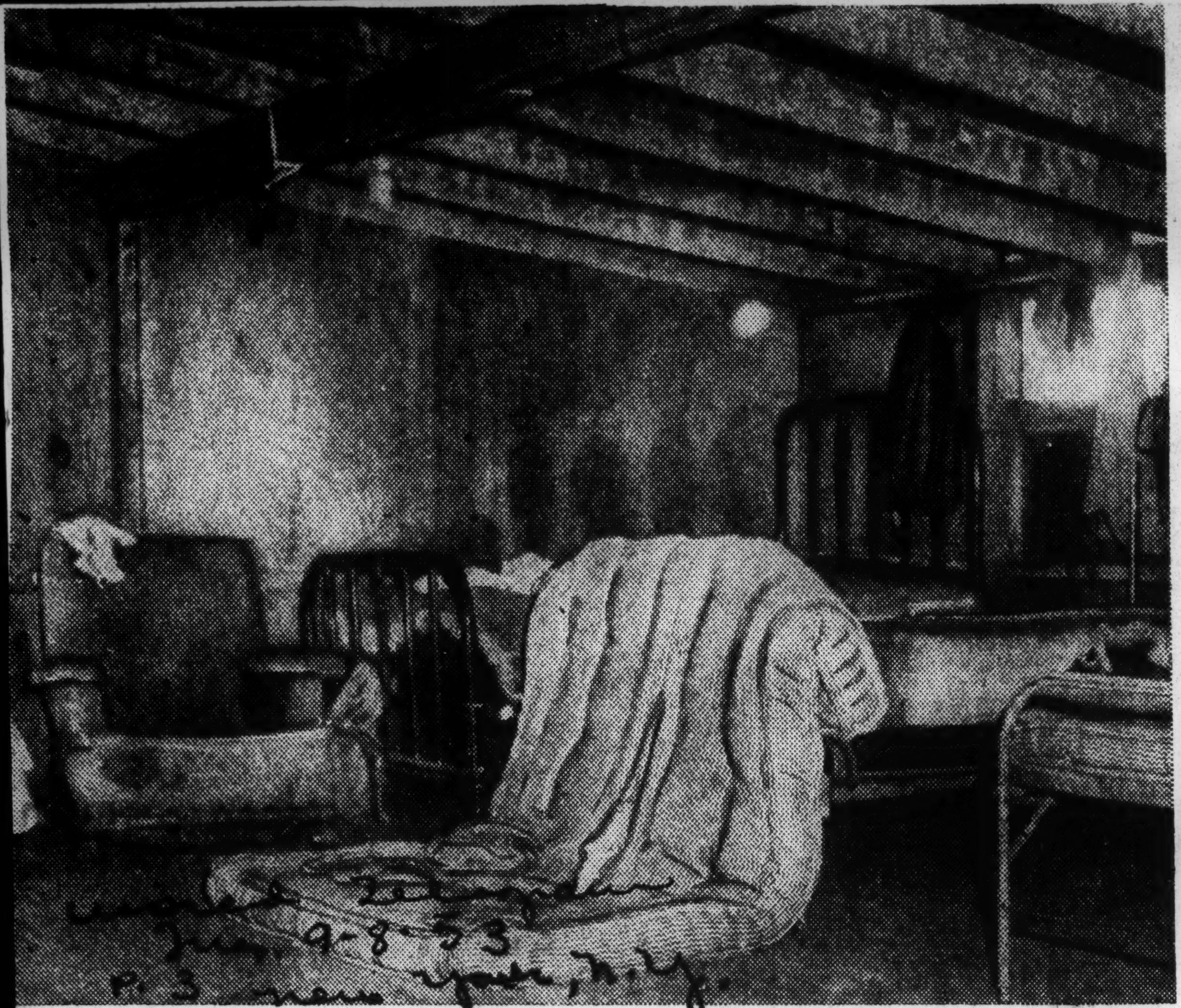
Large processors of food and canneries are generally far ahead of the individual farmer in providing for the migrants.

Obviously, the state inspectors exert some restraining influence on greedy growers but they are few in number and cannot get around to many camps in a season.

In the final analysis, it is the churches that have done the most for the 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 migrant workers without whom the nation's crops could not be harvested.

The state councils of churches and more especially the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches, which supply some chaplains and help with child care centers, are the best friends the workers have. Without them conditions would have grown even worse.

TOMORROW: Neglected kids.



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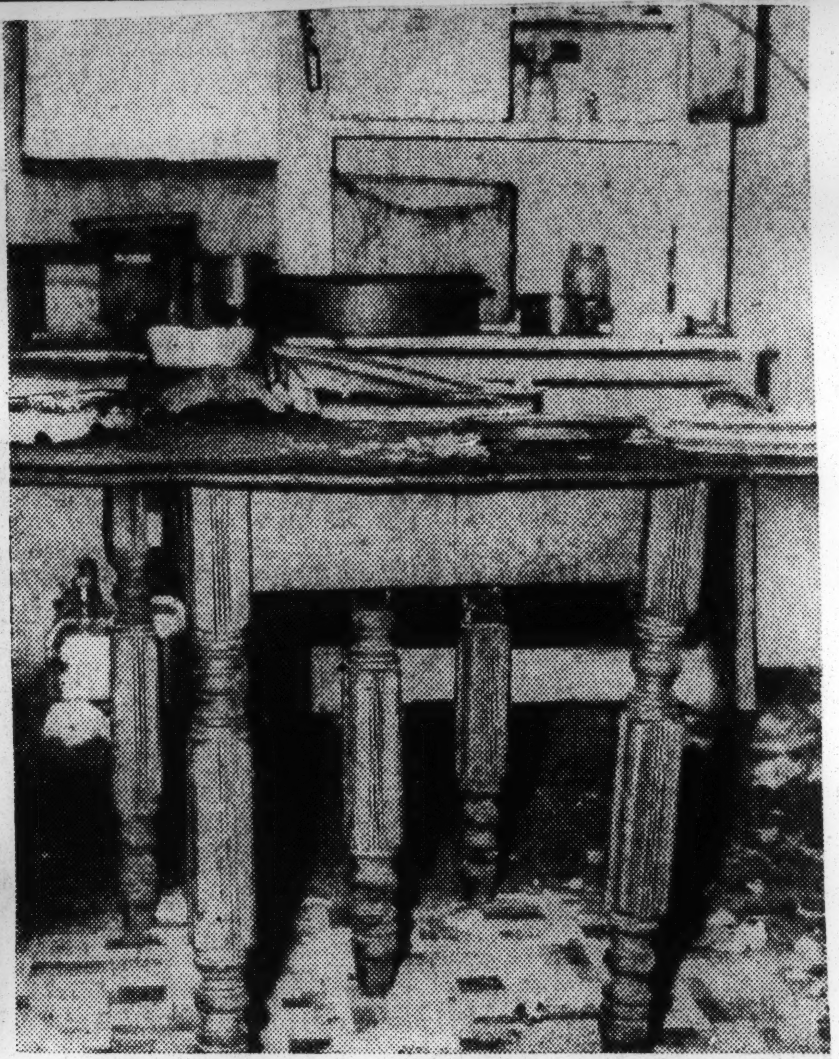
P. 3 New York, N.Y.

Poor inspection, or a don't-care attitude, results in living conditions "unfit for a hog" and contrary to state health rules.

Photos by De Marsico.



Inside their hot and crowded hovels, others cook and eat under filthy conditions.

Peddlers Gyp Migrant Women

By ALLAN KELLER,
Staff Writer.

Torture is the word for picking beans and tomatoes in the burning sun. A harvester has to stoop over within a foot of the ground, or get down on his knees and drag himself along, pushing his bushel basket ahead of him.

It goes on for hours and hours, often until the sun has been down so long it is hard to distinguish beans from branches, or ripe tomatoes from green ones. Then the workers make their way back to the shanties and barracks in which they live while working in the North.

About half of workers are women and most of them mothers. In most camps their children have been locked in cabins, or in old jalopies to keep them from harm. They have had no midday meal.

Small Infernos.

In most camps the mother has to draw water with an old hand pump or get it from a faucet that is a long way from her cabin. Whether the temperature is in the 90s or not, in most camps she must heat the water on a rickety old stove by burning sawmill refuse. The cook shacks are small infernos with many women preparing their evening meal at the same time.

In view of the crude arrangements, the bone-weariness of the women and the lateness of the hour, many mothers fall easy victims of the peddlers who flock to the migrant camps at twilight.

Prices for food are rigged much higher than in the stores in town but the urgency of the situation compels the mothers to buy what is at hand, and pay the tariff, steep as it is.

Children's Diets Suffer.

The result, all too often, is that children who have gone hungry all day, or munched on a piece of bread, are fed cold cuts of meat and other items that nutritionists know fall far short of being the answer to a child's diet.

Sometimes it is easier yet to go to one of the screened-in pavillions called "jukes," operated by the crew leaders, and eat a meal prepared by a concessionaire.

This writer was at a camp in central New York one day recently when the meal being served consisted of lamb neck bones and rice, bread and coffee. It brought a figure equal to what a good meal would have cost outside, yet the very same day in markets not far from the camp neck bones were selling for only 19 cents a pound.

The joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor in this state, in an interim report, noted that hunger has a lot to do with behavior and pointed out the lack of refrigeration, the scant cooking equipment and the small amount of time in which to prepare food.

Icebox for $1 a Week.

At a camp near Route 20 in the Finger Lakes region of New York one of the peddlers who prey on migrants brought an old-fashioned icebox into camp and rented it to a worker. He got $1 a week for it.

Several weeks later he was told by a crew leader that he could have sold the icebox easily to the family in the camp.

"I don't want to sell it," said the dealer. "I want it back. I can keep it going for me for a buck a week for years to come."

Most iceboxes of the type he rented can be found in the warehouses of electric refrigerator dealers and picked up for a few dollars. But a migrant seldom has a car, can't get to town and is an easy victim for the slick operator.

Cold, Bloodless Words.

Given a few rainy days, or a slow beginning for the picking season and $5 becomes an insurmountable obstacle for the average migrant. The joint legislative committee took note of it this way:

"The annual incomes of seasonal agricultural workers are reported to be such as not to enable them to achieve and maintain an acceptable standard of living. Specific data on earnings are lacking but estimates indicate that annual earnings are low. Being short-time workers, they may receive high wages per optimum working day, but average earnings are greatly reduced by rainy or cold weather, waiting for favorable harvesting conditions and mobility."

These are cold words, formal and bloodless. To get their full impact you have to walk through rotten-wood-shanty towns or clusters of tar paper cabins and see small children left to their own devices because communities feel no sense of obligation to seasonal workers.

Photo by Stan Wayman.

Church missions do much to lift morale among the migrants. Chaplains hold outdoor religious services and try to set up recreation programs for children.

In 1951. New York. the nation's richest state, budgeted $44,700 for a program of childcare in migrant camps. It was spent for only 10 camps, set up for the summer, making it almost a pitiful, token gesture.

Yet the state pays about that much to build only a fifth of a mile of new highway. The growers donated about $11,000 to go with it—a figure that could be recaptured by the sale of a couple of freight carloads of fruit or vegetables.

Some Good Care.

Walk into one of these childcare centers and you will find scores of little babies and school-age children cared for by college girls. They get a couple of snacks each day and are given naps under mosquito nets to keep off the flies. It is a far cry from the child locked in the jalopy or tied to a stake in the field at the end of the rows where the mother can keep an eye on it each time she works her way to that side of the field.

And it is a far cry from most of the camps, where no supervision exists, where undrained alleys hold water until it is green with scum and alive with insect larvae and where state inspection is a joke.

If a camp holds less than 10 persons, all bets and rules are off, in New York State. Squalor is the watchword of the day; filth its handmaiden.

Chaplains Bring Cheer.

If it were not for the chaplains hired by the Home Missions division of the National Council of Churches or its state councils and the work of such groups as the Mennonites, life would be even more drab.

The chaplains hold religious services in the open—if it rains there's no divine service—show motion pictures and try to set up recreation programs for the children. With a dozen or two dozen camps to look out for, the chaplain has to spread his ministrations very thin.

This writer ran across many chaplains, paid barely enough to exist on, living in the labor camps to be near their spiritual charges, the only really decent influence exerted on the migrants.

And he found a little group of Mennonites, who had driven from the deep South, from Oklahoma and from Kansas, to give their services free to make life a little more bearable for the seasonal harvesters.

A Sacrificial Teacher.

Their leader was a young woman schoolteacher from Oklahoma, who drove East at her own expense—not knowing she would be reimbursed for gas and oil by the Council of Churches—to work all summer with the migrants.

"We try to make life more comfortable in a dozen camps," said Miss Lila Book, the teacher, "particularly for the children. We know that they go out to the fields to pick if they think they can get away with it. They lose their chance at education, at normal childhood play and at good health.

"There isn't much we can do in the face of the whole economic situation, but we try."

All in all, that is the picture everywhere in the migrant camps.

Migrant Children Suffer Most, Legislators Told

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 11. — The conditions under which thousands of migrant farm workers live and work in America constitute a national disgrace, a spokesman for the National Child Labor Committee declared today before the Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor.

Sol Markoff, associate general secretary of the organization, told the legislative group headed by Assemblyman Alonzo L. Waters (R., Medina) that while New York probably was better off than most states, existing programs were woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the workers.

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Children Suffer Most.

"Children are the worst sufferers," he said. "Despite the earnest efforts of the State Labor Department, hundreds of underage migrant children are unlawfully employed each year picking crops under a hot sun 10 or 12 hours a day in stooping, creeping, crawling, back-breaking jobs.

"The housing is frequently indescribable and many migrant families are crowded into filthy, makeshift shelters totally unfit to live in, and without any regard whatsoever for health, privacy or fire hazards. Unscrupulous labor contractors—20th century slave traders—often cheat the migrants of their rightful wages."

Large Growers Blamed.

At the same open hearing, Herbert Hill, labor relations expert for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that the legislative committee's preliminary report often attempted "to place the responsibility for many of the evil conditions on the victims instead of indicting those really responsible—the large growers, and especially the labor contractors and crew leaders who are the most vicious elements in the entire system."

The spokesman for both national groups supported in toto the findings of staff writer Allan Keller of the World-Telegram and Sun, who found unsanitary, unhealthy and inhumane conditions existing in many labor camps within a day's drive of this city.

Mr. Markoff proposed a seven-point program calling, among other things, for larger inspection staffs, expansion of child care centers, the establishment of a summer school system for migrant children and regulation of labor contractors.

Would License Leaders.

Mr. Hill also urged the licensing of all crew leaders and labor contractors as a means of enforcing decent conditions and called for a contractual form between labor agents and migrants that would explicitly state conditions of employment.

One of the steps necessary to improve conditions, Mr. Hill told the legislators, is the enactment of a state law requiring employers of migrant labor to guarantee each worker 160 hours of agricultural or related work in each four-weeks period, the first period starting on the day after the worker arrives at the place of employment.

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Mississippi

Helped Build Wooden Water Mains Here

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Miss

News
P.1.
Section B
Jackson, Miss
Sun 4-26-53

These three men, shown talking over old times—old enough to date to and before 1908—are scheduled to retire soon under the city retirement plan. The three are Negroes and are, from left, Anderson McCoy, 82; Dave Moton, 72, and Wade Nelson, 69 the latter abed after a stroke. (Photo by Kay Amburgey).

After 135 Years Of Service Three Jackson Negroes Will Retire From City Payroll

By JIM SHARP

Tired of working?

Cheer up! The first 100 years are the hardest and the three city employees can prove it, because they've been working a total of 135 years, between them, for the water department.

And the 135 years do not constitute all of their working lives, since each worked for other agencies before becoming municipal employees.

P.1 Section B

All three are due for retirement and one will be the first city employee to draw this compensation under the city plan, which is part of the state retirement system set up by the 1952 Legislature.

All three have been working for the water department, since the city acquired the facility from the old Jackson Waterworks in 1908, when pipe was made of wood and waterlines were supplemented by deliveries of water by the barrel by mulepower.

Jackson, Miss

The three employees, all Negroes and all cronies, are:

Anderson (Kid) McCoy, 82, oldest of the group who lives in the Washington addition and who is due for retirement Tuesday. He will be the first city employee to go on the retirement rolls.

Dave Moton, 72, 184 E. Fortification, who will retire this Summer.

Sun.

Wade Nelson, 69, 1417 Dillard St., who will be retired May 7 and who is ill at home following a stroke.

4-26-53

The three men have recently been on light duty because of their age but until comparatively recently worked on pipeline installation or at the city pumping station.

For each, the story of the development of the city's water system includes almost a half-century of progress in Jackson. Any of the three could likely find his way to any given spot in the city, simply by following on the surface the directions of major water lines, even if there were no streets or other landmarks to guide him.

Before he became a city employee in 1908, Kid can remember helping lay a six-inch wooden "main" along Tombigbee street. And he can remember his earlier job of driving a mule-drawn wagon, loaded with a dozen barrels, peddling water for the Jackson Waterworks at 10 cents per barrel.

"I guess I could still lift those barrels if it was an everyday job, the 82-year-old man said as he and Dave joked with Wade at the latter's bedside last week during a visit.

The recollection that most amuses Kid, though, dates to the time he was the "cut off" boy for the waterworks. His job was to turn service off, usually when a customer was in arrears.

"One time I rode my bike out to cut the water off at a man's house," he recalls," and the man wanted to know what I was doing. I told him I was just 'adjusting' the meter, but when the water quit running he started chasing me.

"He chased me all the way back to the plant, so I ran downstairs and hid. After a while, he went away. I put on another cap and when I went back to turn his water on again he didn't even know me."

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Kid wasn't always so brave. Dave tells about the time Kid cried because he was afraid of going off to France during World War I. The upshot, according to Kid, was that "I prayed a lot and the Lord didn't send me."

While wars disturbed Kid, "spirits" put gooseflesh on Dave in the old days.

"One time Wade and Dave were by themselves at the waterworks on a dark night," Kid recalled. "Wade started talking about spirits, and pretty soon Dave got out of there fast—and didn't come back that night."

Wade's most vivid experience, he recalls, was one winter morning "when it was so cold the ground was covered with frost as white as your shirt."

A valve, 18 feet under water, was stopped, and it was his job to strip, dive to the bottom and clean it out, a job which still prompts shivers when he thinks of it.

The Jackson they knew when the city bought the water system was little more than a town. Each recalls that there "used to be horsecars running from out State St. to the railroad station."

The wooden water mains were short pieces of cylindrical boards, joined by turning them slowly and driving them together with a maul, much as a bung is placed in a barrel. Sometimes the wood was not up to standard and this made the job almost impossible.

An example of this was shortly after the turn of the century when the first running rater was being led into the governor's mansion. The lengths of wooden pipe, they said, were "so rotten it looked like termites had been into them and they started leaking almost as soon as they were put in."

All three work under C. F. Grantham, superintendent of the water plant. He and J. R. Cavett, in charge of personnel for the department, accompanied Dave and Kid on their visit to the ailing Wade at his home, a site which was "out in the woods" for years after he went to work for the city.

16i 1953 Missouri

'On Basis of Ability'

First Drivers Of Busses And Streetcars Accepted

16i Mo

Argus p.1 Fri 4-24-53 St Louis Mo

The acceptance of qualified Negroes for positions of bus and streetcar operators at St. Louis Public Service company was announced by the company Thursday.

In a statement regarding the company's policy, John C. Blaine, president of Public Service, said: "We are now accepting applications for positions of bus and streetcar operators on the basis of need and qualifications, regardless of race or color. We believe this practice to be in the best interests of our company and the community we serve."

At the present time, Blaine said, several of the Negroes who are in their final stages of training for operator positions have had extensive experience operating buses and streetcars on their previous jobs in Public Service shops and yards.

In effecting this program, the company is working in close cooperation with the Urban League of St. Louis.

The dropping of this racial bar by Public Service constitutes the culmination of a long-time campaign on the part of community leaders for employment representation.

2nd Route Man Hired By Quality

Argus p.1 16i St Louis Mo Fri 5-8-53

Quality Dairy Company last week hired a second Negro route driver and another salesman, bringing to a total of four colored men employed in these capacities within recent months.

The dairy company was severely censured by the mid-town community when it was disclosed last August that the firm refused to hire Negroes in these capacities. Several civic organizations led a campaign against the use of Quality Dairy products.

After several weeks a Quality Dairy spokesman said qualified Negroes would be hired when vacancies occurred.

Employed by the firm last week were Harold Bell, a route driver, and Walter Hill, a salesman. A spokesman told the Argus Tuesday that Leroy Graham has been working "quite some time" as a route driver, and that Oliver Johnson was employed recently as a salesman.

The company's new policy was disclosed by Frank George, civic chairman of the Federation of Block Units, at a meeting of the organization last Thursday. George, who made a recent investigation of the matter, said two route drivers were working. He said an official informed him that two more prospective drivers will be placed on routes as soon as openings are available.

Hire Negro Bus, Tram Drivers In St. Louis

16i Mo

Call

ST. LOUIS. — (INS) — The St. Louis Public Service company announced yesterday that it is accepting qualified Negroes for positions of bus and streetcar operators.

John C. Baine, president of the utility, said that several of the Negroes accepted are in their final stages of training for operators' positions. He said that they have had extensive experience operating buses and streetcars on the previous jobs in Public Service shops and yards.

"We are now accepting applications for positions of bus and streetcar operators on the basis of need and qualifications, regardless of race or color," said Baine, adding:

"We believe this practice to be in the best interest of our company and the community that we serve."

In effecting the new program, Baine said the company is working in close co-operation with the Urban League of St. Louis.

Work and Wages

By JAMES A. PAWLEY

Industrial Relations Secretary of Urban League

16i Mo

Not long ago we did a piece about the garment industry in Kansas City. At that time we pointed out the economic waste which resulted from restrictive practices in employment in the industry and indicated that the Urban League was planning to take a "look see" at this situation. Well, we did—and here is what has been accomplished.

Two Plants Drop Bars

James Pawley

As a result of this "look see" the League has convinced two employers in the industry that it is good business to hire people on the basis of their skills regardless of racial or other non-performance work characteristics. What is even more important, we have induced these employers to hire such workers on a non-segregated basis.

Call Fri 6-12-53 Kansas City Mo p 13

Today, one of these employers is finding full satisfaction in the work of 13 new Negro employes. Of this number, 9 are Power Maching Operators. Contrary to the fear of this employer, he didn't lose a single white operator. Working conditions are quite satisfactory and production at the plant has a decided upwards trend.

Gains in employment with the second employer have not been quite as spectacular, but are never-the-less of equal importance in the areas of human relations and the full utilization of the total labor force of the community. While only three Power Machine Operators were placed in the second instance, the outlook is bright for future placements and in some instances at even higher skill levels. This, we in Kansas City, can count as real gains in the field of industrial relations.

Union Helpful

It is also rather significant that the local unions in the industry have taken a most realistic view of these proceedings. Wider employment of workers in the industry, the unions recognize, mean a stronger union and more security. It means for example that an adequate labor supply will prevent employers in the industry from moving out of the community. Of equal importance is the fact that an adequate labor supply free of racial and religious restrictions and limitations will attract other employers to the area. Both of these developments are basic to good unionism. It is therefore, not too surprising that there has been and continues to be real cooperation on the part of the union.

It should further be pointed out that the garment workers unions have long had a good reputation for non-discrimination in employment. An adherence to this policy on the part of the locals in Kansas City has not at all times been too strict. Recent developments in the industry, however, coupled with better attitudes on the part of the unions cannot but result in substantial economic gains for labor, management, and the community.

A Fifty-Million Dollar Industry

The garment industry in Kansas City is about a $50,000,000-a-year enterprise. It could, and probably will, grow larger. What happens, therefore, in the industry should be a matter of major concern to every civic minded person. As Kansas City waxes in affluence, its advantages are shared by every individual resident. This is a fact that is frequently overlooked by the average citizen. More work opportunities for more Kansas City workers is bound to result in a better and more progressive Kansas City.

Restrictive practices in employment by management means restricted production. Restrictive practices in employment by workers usually mean money out of these workers' pockets. In these times of critical world conditions, neither management nor labor can afford such luxuries.

Many Interests Involved

Expanding opportunities in any industry demand serious attention by many groups in a community. These groups include the schools, with respect to training; the trade associations, with an eye to the industry's development; the union, and last but not least, the worker himself.

Continuous study of the garment industry by the Urban League and other interested agencies indicate that there is a great area for cooperation by all of these groups. It is our sincere desire that such cooperation will be forthcoming and that we may all enjoy the full benefits of full employment and full utilization of the total human and economic resources of the community.

National Distillers in Major Bid for Negro Market

Epochal 3-Day Session

16 2

Company Officials Meet With Top Race Salesmen, Mix Ideas

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Managing Editor)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, —National Distillers Products Corporation has recognized the tremendous impact of a new market for its products.

The new market is the $600,000,000-a-year Negro market . . . and they are doing something about it.

Last week the company's "top brass" held an historic three-day conference with Negro sales representatives . . . seven of them . . . who thinly envelop the field from coast to coast.

Courier

P. 2

* * *

NEGRO SALESMEN have become an integral and a completely integrated part of the vast operation which is National Distillers . . . and the purpose of the session was two-fold.

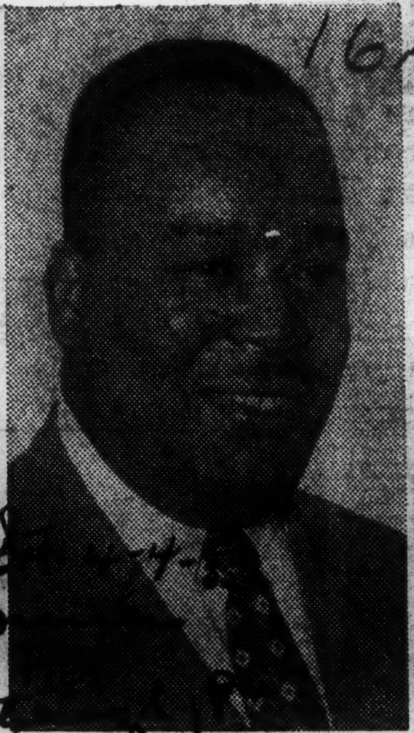
4-7-53

1.—The company wanted to reassure their top Negro salesmen that they were a part of the huge sales force . . . and that if the calibre of their work continued at its present fine pace, their futures with the company were assured.

Pittsburgh

2.—The company wanted its Negro salesmen to meet, exchange ideas and give to top management the "angles" in appealing to the Negro trade, which might eventually become part and parcel of an entirely new method of approach to

JAMES C. BAILEY
. . . Western Penna. representative



16 2

LEWIS T. HOBBS
. . . Ohio representative

OLIVER C. JOHNSON
. . . Eastern Div. representative

HERBERT HARRIS
. . . Eastern Penna. representative

KIAH SAYLES
. . . West-Central states

WENDELL C. JOHNSON
. . . Michigan representative

WILLIAM LANE
. . . West Coast representative

problems.

Discussions covered a wide range. One thing which met with mutual agreement, following discussions, was that the Negro market is a "brand-conscious" market in whiskies and liquers . . . just as it is in foods, automobiles, clothes, appliances, etc.

* * *

INCLUDED IN THE three-day workshop sessions were trips to three of the distilleries which are a part of the "National chain," as well as discussion periods in a private suite at the Sinton Hotel, where the salesmen were quartered.

Negro salesmen who represented the company included:

WILLIAM LANE, West Coast representative and a former college athlete.

JAMES BAILEY, Western Pennsylvania representative, graduate of the University of Pittsburgh school of business administration and a pre-law student.

HERBERT HARRIS, Eastern Pennsylvania representative, who resides in Philadelphia and was a World War II Air Force pilot.

KIAH SAYLES, West Central States representative, and former secretary to Joe Louis, ex-heavyweight champion.

OLIVER C. JOHNSON, East Coast representative, formerly employed by the New York transit system.

WENDELL C. JOHNSON, Michigan representative, former parole officer for the State of Ohio and manager and sales manager of several bottling concerns in the Buckeye State.

LEWIS T. HOBBS, Ohio representative, former president of the Goblins Club, famous Cleveland business club; World War II veteran, and former member of the Cleveland police force.

These men, selected following careful screening, are all ace salesmen . . . most of them are college graduates . . . and all of them have tremendous personal contact among the vary social strata of Negro American life.

THE COMPANY HAS recognized their tremendous potentials . . . have insisted that they are part of the "National family" . . . and are not handshakers and back-slappers.

The new sales policy of the company is two years old now . . . and has passed the experimental stage. They admit that Negro salesmen, who learned of the problems affecting their trade by a "trial-and-error" process, have "arrived."

The group, which ranged in age from 27 to 43, is alert, intelligent, aggressive, progressive, loyal. They work in two divisions of the company . . . monopoly states and open states.

Today, the men know how whiskey is made. Today the men have reason for pride in the products they represent. Today the men know . . . because they've seen . . . the steps taken to make the products they sell. And today, the men know just how much tax their company pays to Uncle Sam . . . a tax which is eventually passed on to the consumer.

* * *

AMONG THE TOP "National" representatives who participated in the conference were B. C. Ohlandt, dynamic vice president of the company, to whom goes a major part of the credit for "National's" new program, and J. W. Clapp, vice president in charge of monopoly states.

Other major "National" figures who were present:

Lucien Perona of the New York office, vice president in charge of advertising; Paul F. Fischer, assistant to the vice president in charge of sales; John G. Livingstone, sales manager, Bellows Division; T. L. Brearton, resident manager of the Cincinnati distillery; E. J. Paul, assistant general superintendent, Cincinnati Division; Alexander Izsak, assistant to resident manager, Cincinnati; W. P. Sqrubb, Distillery Superintendent, Cincinnati Division, and others.

Among the better known of the seventy-six brand labels the company represents are Old Grand Dad, Old Crown, Old Taylor, Dominion 10, (a Canadian whisky), Old Overholt, PM, Old Sunnybrook, Gilbey's Gin, Gilbey's Scotch, Mt. Vernon, Old Angus scotch, Hill and Hill, Old Dover, Bourbon Deluxe and Old Log Cabin.

Thomas Tells Job Problems Of Negroes

BY RUDOLPH E. SPENCER

p. 4

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban league last week told friends of Portland Urban league "We have just about cracked two of our toughest problems."

He pointed out those problems as (1) the idea that whites and Negroes could not be placed at the same job level without creating race trouble, and (2) the mistaken idea that skill and race were related.

Thomas, one of the nation's foremost experts on Negro labor problems, said the National Urban league commerce and industry council deserves considerable credit for improvement of the Negro worker's status.

Atlanta Ga.

A problem becoming increasingly important with technological advancement is the fact that the Negro does not have the technical knowledge needed in industry today, Thomas said. He blamed the South's inferior separate school system for so long denying the Negro the opportunity to get the basic education required in this technical age.

4-9-53

On the brighter side, he said, a Negro engineer played an important role in developing color television for RCA.

Correction of economic inequalities are not solved easily and the Negro worker must realize Utopia is not just around the corner, Thomas warned.

16i 1953 NBC- TV

16i

New NBC-TV Editor—Miss Arden Elaine Hill, the country's first Negro television editor, whose appointment was announced by the National Broadcasting Company this week, is shown reviewing a script with Stockton Helffrich, manager of the network's Continuity Acceptance Department.

Arden E. Hill

NBC Hires First Negro TV Editor

NEW YORK — The National Broadcasting Company has announced the appointment of the country's first Negro Television editor, Miss Arden Elaine Hill, 22-year-old daughter of Dean Newton Hill of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

Miss Hill, who has had extensive training in the theatre and allied arts, has been assigned to NBC's Continuity Acceptance Department. Under the management of Stockton Helffrich, the Department is responsible for the elimination of all offensive material from radio and television scripts and lyrics submitted for presentation.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to racially offensive epithets and roles that tend to "typify Negroes and other minority groups in a stereotyped fashion."

The attractive young TV editor is a graduate of Dunbar Senior High School in the District of Columbia and has studied at fashionable Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and Lincoln University.

Her undergraduate intrests were English and the theatre. Miss Hill has done additional study at the Daykarhanova School of the Theatre in New York City and with the American Theatre Wing there.

Sat. 2-28-53

16i

Courier

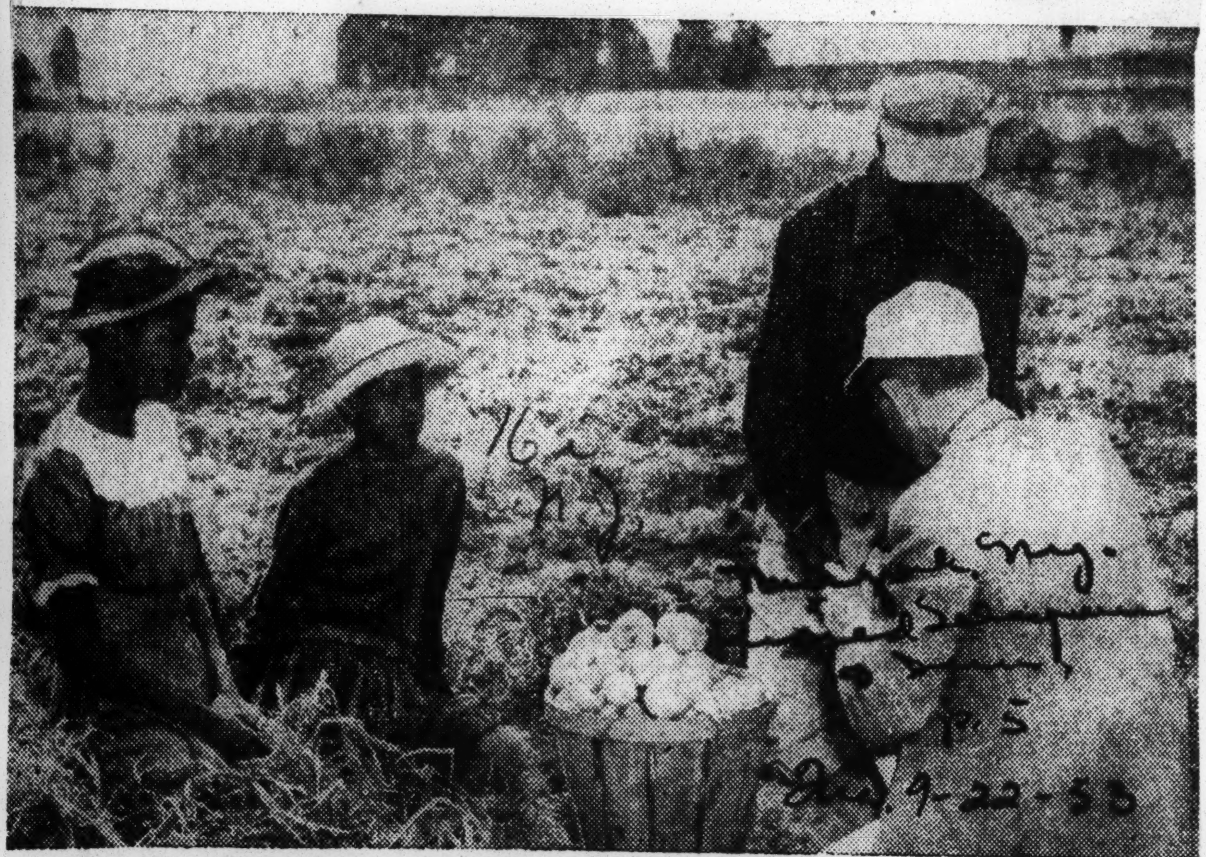
p. 5

Pittsburgh Pa

16i 1953

NEW JERSEY

Illegal Child Labor on Farms Bared In Raids by Powerless U.S. Agents



16i

N.J.

P.S

9-22-53

A U.S. Department of Labor inspector questions James Williams, migrant harvester, about his daughters, Jennie Lee, 13 (left), and Berthina, 11, who were harvesting potatoes when they should have been in school. This scene is on a farm near Hightstown, N. J.

Photo by De Marsico.

Child Labor Bared in Raids On N.J. Farms

16

Weak Laws Balk U.S., State Action

By JOSEPH ALVAREZ,
Staff Writer.

Federal agents swooping down on dozens of New Jersey farms found school-age children illegally employed as crop-gatherers on half of them—but the strongest penalty meted out to their exploiters was a light tap on the wrist.

Weak federal and state laws make it possible for some unscruplous farmers and harvest crew bosses to hire kids to pick vegetables when they should be in school. Moreover, the manner of investigation and enforcement has been almost velvet-handed.

The World-Telegram and Sun, in a series of articles two weeks ago, detailed the conditions under which hundreds of migrant farm workers live and abuses to which they are subjected.

The prevalence in New Jersey of abuses that deprive youngsters of their schooling was revealed today following a week of raids by U.S. Department of Labor inspectors.

30 Farms Visited.

Altogether, 30 farms were visited, and 15 were found to be violating both a state and federal statutes prohibiting the employment of school-age children while schools in the district are open.

A total of 25 children were found doing this work, scattered throughout growing areas in Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties during these inspection tours.

Reporters accompanied two inspectors on a tour of farms in the area near Hightstown.

Arriving at one farm on York Rd., a few miles south of the town, the inspectors first sought the farmer to get his permission to enter his property. He was not available. However, the crew boss, a man who assembles a work gang, and then contracts with the farmer to pick his crops, showed up. The agents got permission from him to go on the property.

Children Vanish.

Often, while the agents seek permission to look at a f

grapevine will spread the word that inspectors are around, and children are whisked out of sight.

On this farm, though, the federal men found four children, ranging from 7 to 13 years of age, picking potatoes. They were the children of a widower, brought here from Ocala, Fla.

16i

Even though they are migrants, the law requires they register in the district school and attend classes. These children were not registered.

Here the agents had a cold violation of the federal law governing farm employment. A first offender can be fined $10,000 if convicted, and multiple offenders can get up to six months in jail.

9-22-53

'Education' Program.

Nothing was done except to inform the farmer and the crew boss of the violation.

"Our program is one of education," a spokesman for the Labor Department explained.

"We show the farmers there is a federal statue prohibiting employment of school-age children while schools are in session," he said.

No summons was issued, since the inspectors may not do so. They refer the violation to superiors who weigh possible legal action.

Chances are the government takes no action, since the law asserts that the farmer must be proved to be a willful violator. In this instance, the farmer said he did not know that any children were harvesting. He said that he left the crop collecting up to the crew boss, instructing him that no children were to be used during school hours.

Farmer Responsible.

The crew leader is beyond the law in this matter. Both state and federal laws say that the farmer is the man responsible, It is almost impossible for both government agencies to police the farm acreage because of limited manpower. New York State also has to be covered by the federal labor department.

Federal statistics show that in 1951, inspectors visited 187 farms in New York, and found 31 illegally employed children on 20 farms. In the same year, they found 124 violations on 177 farms in New Jersey.

No violations were found in New York in 1952, but there were 38 violations involving 54 children on 67 New Jersey farms.

Six Injunctions Sought.

In only six cases was punitive action taken, consisting of court injunctions against farmers who had illegal labor on their grounds. Actually, only three were granted, and three are pending. All these actions were taken in New Jersey.

Labor Department spokesmen pointed out that if the farmer were to violate one of these orders, it could then be shown that he was a willful violator, and subject to greater penalties,

Spokesmen for New Jersey and New York labor departments say that their enforcement programs suffer in about the same way the federal government's does.

Named Shoe Store Manager

Afro-American p. 3
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 2-21-53
Baltimore Md.
16i
N.Y.

John Wood, 31, former corporal in the 92nd Infantry Division who this week was appointed manager of the Miles Shoe Store, 112 W. 125th st., New York City. He has been employed by the shoe store chain since 1946.

MORE BREWERY JOBS ASSURED TO NEGROES

16i
N.Y.
Dat. 3-6-53
P. 28c

An agreement to place a minimum of 100 Negroes in "seasonal permanent" jobs in New York's brewing industry was announced yesterday by the Urban League of Greater New York.

The development represents a major change in the hiring policy of seven breweries and in the attitude of the Brewery Workers Union, C. I. O., the parties to the agreement. In 1950 no Negroes were employed in production and delivery jobs, and not until last year did the union process Negro job applicants through its hiring hall.

The "seasonal permanent" jobs are on a weekly basis during the beer season from May 15 to Oct. 15. Under the agreement, the breweries promised to "put at least 100" Negroes in these positions by July 1. A policing committee of three members composed of representatives of management, the union and an outside civic agency will see to it that the agreement is kept.

New York
N.Y.

The union agreed also to accept referrals from the Urban League and from other agencies to its hiring halls for temporary as well as seasonal jobs. The league's campaign to get more Negroes into the industry began fifteen months ago. Last year 300 were sent to union hiring halls, 100 received some employment during the busy season, fifteen others are still employed in breweries and two have been accepted into the union.

The breweries involved are Liebmann, Schaefer, Piel Brothers, Ruppert, Schlitz, Rubsam & Horrman and Guinness.

More Skilled Jobs Filled

Granger Hails Work Of League In 1952

16i

Afro-American
P. 9
Baltimore
Dat. 5-2-53

NEW YORK — The position of colored workers is no longer determined by the number of jobs held by members of their race, but rather by the types of jobs increasingly being opened on the basis of merit rather than skin-color.

This point was heavily stressed by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, at the 43rd annual meeting of the interracial service agency held here at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

Reporting on information gathered during 1952 from 42 of the 60 League affiliates, the League's executive pointed out that of 12,622 colored workers placed, 758 were in skilled and technical openings with industrial and business firms which had not previously hired colored workers in such jobs.

No Employment Offices

Mr. Granger referred to the "pilot placement technique" developed by the League as a substitute for the old employment office activities which Urban Lagues found it necessary to carry on several decades ago.

"Most Urban Leagues no longer conduct placement bureaus," he declared. "Many work only with management-labor officials in eliminating discriminatory hiring practices and improving job performances."

The report also highlighted the League's expansion program in housing activities and community services, with full-time directors heading the two new departments. A Western Field Office in Pasadena, Calif., was described as serving social and economic needs of colored migrants in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain areas.

THE NATION

Firm Sets Example For Equality

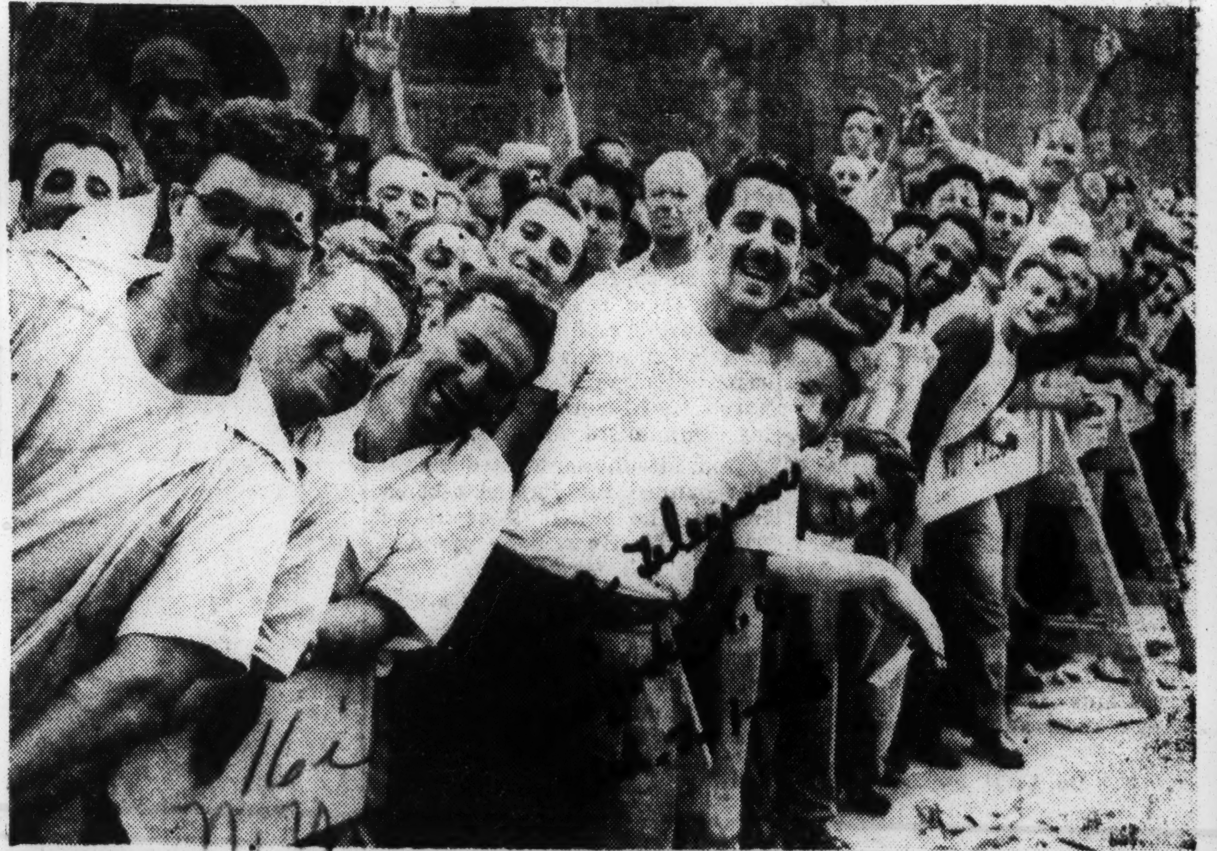
Journal and Guide
P. 3 Norfolk, Va.
16i
N.Y.
Dat. 5-16-53

The American Safety Razor Corporation, located in the heart of Boro Hall, downtown Brooklyn, was cited as an outstanding example of equality of job opportunities. Ernest G. Wigfield, industrial relations director of the company, stated that its employees are judged by their skills, not by their skins.

A trip through the plant, which occupies a square block, shows that approximately 20 percent of the 1,500 workers are Negroes. Of these, Mr. Wigfield stated more and more are fitting into important positions which keeps the factory at top quality level.

The products of the company include Gem razors, blades, surgical blades and shaving brushes. Some employee training programs take from two to three years.

...and the First Is Still First



Telegram
16i
N.Y.

Last Friday, Sam Tomanelli, of 2339 Arthur Ave., Bx., started a line at Cherry and Catherine Sts., to wait for this morning when applications for $60-a-week posts as laborers for the city would be accepted. The line grew gradually until this morning 2000 men were waiting to apply for the 180 jobs. Sam, below, received the No. 1 blank and if he passes his physical, he'll get the job. Others, above, wait patiently to obtain applications.

Photos by Hiller.

161 1953 NEW YORK

NEGROES AND JOBS

"Four Studies of Negro Employment in the Upper South," a report made for the National Planning Association's Committee of the South, is an illuminating document. It supplies much needed information but makes no recommendations, for the good reason that much more research is required for a clear understanding of the highly complex problem of Negro employment. The report, second in a series of six studies of Negro employment in the South, paid special attention to tobacco and textiles, the two dominant industries of the area. It describes the terms of Negro employment in 108 separate establishments. Interviews covered approximately 105,000 jobs, roughly 17,000 of which are filled by Negroes.

In evaluating the general conclusions offered by Prof. Donald Dewey of Duke University, author of the report, we should bear in mind that racial employment practices change more slowly in manufacturing than in distribution or the service trades. Thus, for the manufacturing establishments surveyed, Dr. Dewey concludes that a striking feature of Negro employment is the stability of the color line "through fifteen years of depression, war and cold war." However, even though the color barrier to employment has not changed much, in no industry or occupation is there evidence of the trend toward elimination of Negro workers that existed in the Thirties. In those few instances where Negro and white workers do the same job in the same plant they receive the same pay and fringe benefits. Some instances were reported where Negro workers were moved into jobs previously held by whites. Perhaps the most disturbing feature of the survey was the disclosure of the difficulties faced by Negroes in securing advancement by being upgraded to new jobs created by technical innovations or jobs formerly filled by white workers.

Dr. Dewey's studies offer some grounds for optimism so far as Negroes' prospects are concerned because employers' attitude toward labor are largely conditioned by self-interest. He is perhaps too pessimistic in concluding that individual employers and labor unions cannot do much to change the sentiments of white workers against Negro supervision and Negroes as co-workers. However, we believe he is on firm ground in maintaining that the task of securing a more efficient use of Negro abilities in the Southern economy is an inseparable part of two larger problems: How to improve race relations and how to make better use of Southern resources generally.

New York N.Y.

16i 1953 NORTH CAROLINA

Durham has stable employment pattern

Survey shows 2 major industries use most workers in menial jobs

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The employment of colored workers in the ~~Durham (North Carolina)~~ area generally follows the stable pattern found throughout the upper South, according to a report of the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association.

It was made by Prof. Donald Dewey of the department of economics at Duke university, under the supervision of Calvin B. Hoover, chairman of research for the committee, and B. U. Ratchford, research director, both of Duke university, and Will W. Alexander of Chaple Hill, N.C.

Tobacco, Textile Town

Durham is described as a rapidly growing community, dependent upon two major industries—tobacco and textiles. It also is a union city.

P. 9

The population of the Durham metropolitan area, comprising Durham County, was 101,639 in 1950, compared with 80,244 in 1940, an increase of 26.7 per cent. In the ten-year span the colored population rose from 28,536 to 33,873, representing an increase of 18.7 per cent, while the increase of the white population was 30.6 per cent.

In the labor force, however, white workers increased three times as fast as colored workers.

Outside the colored community all the professional, white-collar and skilled jobs, except in the building trades, are held by whites, the report states, while unskilled and semi-skilled work is divided between white and colored workers.

Color Line Stable

Although some changes in the jobs held by colored and white workers have occurred, the report states, the really striking feature of employment of colored workers in Durham "is the stability of the color line through 15 years of depression, war, and cold war."

Only one instance was found in which there was a "mass" substitution of colored for white labor. A non-union knitting mill replaced about 20 whites with colored workers in order to "raise production."

Every business with more than 80 employees covered in the survey employed both white and colored workers.

About 2,700 Employed

Two tobacco firms in Durham had an average monthly employment of about 7,200 in 1949. The number of colored persons employed in tobacco is about 2,700, with men outnumbering women about four to three.

At the height of the marketing season, most of the additional 2,500 to 3,000 workers are colored, many of whom are women, the report states.

In tobacco, colored employees work in the stemmery, at laboring jobs around the plant, and as clean-up people inside the plant. None holds a job as machine operator or fixer in cigarette manufacture, the report states.

Most Are White

In textiles, the report states, an overwhelming majority of the labor force is white. Colored workers comprise no more than seven per cent of the total.

According to the report, colored workers "nowhere work at spinning or weaving operations or as machine fixers. As in tobacco, they do the laboring jobs, drive some of the trucks, and keep the plants clean."

Doctor Dewey found that one of Durham County's nine knitting mills employs colored machine operators, mostly women and this mill, part of a multiple-unit firm, has been manned by colored workers from its organization in 1906.

Other findings of the survey were:

Some Use Made

Two small knitting mills have made some use of colored workers as machine operators in recent months, though they employed none in this capacity at the time of the interviews, the report states.

A second firm in January, 1951, tried to staff a newly acquired plant with colored knitting-machine operators after the owner had concluded that he could not secure enough competent whites to maintain a "topping" operation.

The owner reported that most of the colored workers sent him were not experienced and that the two or three who had worked on knitting machines had lost their skill. His training attempts did not prove successful and the women were released.

Roughly half of the employees of a fertilizer plant visited were colored. Only 38 men—18 white and 20 colored—were on the payroll, but at the height of the manufacturing season up to 70 extra men, mostly colored, are taken on.

Do Unskilled Work

The colored workers do the rough and unskilled manual labor, except for two who work in the acid room where some initiative and close attention to work are required. Two white workers are also in the acid room.

In a period of five years the introduction of colored workers into the acid room was the only change in the job pattern. Several other colored men had been upgraded to the acid room but with unsatisfactory results.

A farmers' co-operative, with diverse operations that include poultry dressing and fertilizer manufacture, employs 100 colored men and women in a total labor force of 240 persons. A flour milling concern uses unskilled colored labor in about one-half of its jobs, including flour packing.

Duke Ranks High

Duke university and municipal government rank next to tobacco as the major employees of colored labor in Durham.

The university employs about 240 colored persons as maids and janitors during the school year, about 60 others as laborers and gardeners, and about 180 in the dining halls, where they serve as cooks, bakers, meat-cutters, waitresses, and countermen. The chef is colored as are several of the bakers and meat-cutters.

The City of Durham employs about 300 colored persons, exclusive of school teachers, in a labor force of about 700.

Colored workers are used in unskilled jobs as follows: three at the dog pound, 20 in the recreation division, two as janitors, five at the city garage, 56 on the street, 96 in the water and sewer division, 88 in garbage disposal and 26 at the municipal cemetery.

Since 1950, ten colored men have been added to the police force. All are patrolmen.

The beginning hourly rate for unskilled labor in the town's service is 76 cents, and for common labor, regularly employed, 84 cents. Semi-skilled labor, a classification which includes a few of the city's colored workers, pays 90 cents an hour. Colored garbage handlers are paid 97 cents an hour and white drivers $1.16 an hour.

Laundries Use Many

Two laundries make the greatest proportionate use of colored labor of all establishments surveyed in Durham. One reported that 40 of its 60 plant employees are colored, and the other that about 70 per cent of 125 or so employees are colored, and that most production jobs are held by colored.

Laundries and dry cleaning establishments are exempt from law, but one laundry said most of its workers get at least the minimum of 75 cents an hour.

Only two cases were found where colored persons were filling or had filled white-collar jobs in firms owned by whites.

In one case, a colored person had been employed as a chemist for ten years only to be fired for allegedly molesting a white girl who worked in the laboratory. In the other case, a colored youth with a high school education was doing part of the bookkeeping for a small non-union knitting mill.

Colored persons in the area never work over whites, are seldom appointed foremen or supervisors over all-colored crews, and seldom work side by side with whites at the same job.

Except for manual labor one laundry and dry cleaning plant provided the only case of non-segregated work group in which colored and white workers work together at identical or nearly identical jobs.

Army Depot To Drop 600 Workers

16i Ohio

TOLEDO, Ohio — Layoffs at Rossford Ordnance Depot is expected to affect between 200 and 300 Negro workers by the end of June.

[illegible]

Officials at the depot announced last week that 600 workers would be dismissed because the Army had caught up with its vehicular repair work.

P. 7

An estimated 45 percent of the depots 5,000 workers are Negroes. While no official figures have been disclosed concerning the ratio to be released, it was learned that Negroes facing dismissal will approximate, if not exceed, 50 percent of those scheduled to be lopped off.

[illegible]

Date 6-20-53

Negroes Face Job Layoffs In Toledo

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16i

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Black Dispatch

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Okla

Date 6-27-53

Dismissals will be based on job performance, civil service standing, veteran status or lack of veteran status.

Negroes are employed in all types of jobs at the depot, which hires more non-white workers than any private industry in Toledo.

Oklahoma City

Rossword's impending layoff will add to an already acute employment crisis here. Willys Motors, Inc., which hires about 1,5000 Negroes, has 8,500 employees idle because of a gear strike in Muncie, Ind. Nearly 1,000 of the idle Willys workers are Negroes.

P. 9

Meanwhile, it was announced this week by the Ohio State Employment Service that 130 skilled Puerto Rican workers have been brought into Toledo to meet the needs of railroads which generally bar Negro skilled workers.

Another 1,000 Puerto Rican will be imported in August for agricultural work in the area.

Dayton Agrees to Employ Negroes as Bus Drivers

16i Ohio

Dayton, Ohio.—After four-and-a-half years of continuous effort on the part of the Dayton branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the City Railway Company has agreed to accept applications from Negroes for training as bus drivers. Formal notice of the change of policy was transmitted to Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, executive secretary of the Dayton branch, by George W. Shaw, president of the transit company.

Bystander

P. 1

Thurs Nov 5, 1953

Des Moines Iowa

Spearheading the drive for a fair employment policy in the transit system was Charles J. Francis, chairman of the branch's labor-industry committee. The Rev. James I. Davis is president of the branch. Supporting the NAACP in the drive was the Interdenominatoinal Ministerial Alliance; Henry S. Stout, a member of the City Commission; and other individuals and organizations.

TULSA WOMAN IS SALES LADY FOR ENCYCLOPEDIA

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — Mrs. Johnnie Belle Britt is the only Negro salesperson for Childcraft, a child guidance encyclopedia in the state of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Britt, who has two children of her own, says that Childcraft helps good mothers become better ones through its down-to-earth usable material.

The main office of the firm is in Merchandise Mart in Chicago with Divisions in Dallas, Texas, and Tulsa.

Mrs. Britt, who was reared and educated in Tulsa, took sales training courses in Toledo, Ohio. She first learned of the position through an advertisment in a newspaper.

Black Dispatch
p. 4
Oklahoma City
Okla.
Sat. 6-27-53

New Employment Opportunities

Much water has gone under the bridge since the day when Joseph M. Bibb operated the Chicago Whip, militant publication of some twenty years ago, and adopted the slogan, "Don't buy where you can't work." Bibb, a militant fighter for civil rights, took the position that Chicago's teeming thousands of black citizens should refuse to patronize white stores down in the Negro area where Negroes were not given employment.

Bibb himself today has one of the most outstanding state positions in Illinois in the gift of the governor, and as a result of the trend of thinking set in motion during the life of the Chicago Whip, thousands of business men all over America have seen the wisdom, justice and common sense in giving some return in employment out of the colossal profits garnered from the buying public in Negro neighborhoods.

The recent opening of the T. G. & Y. store on Northeast Eighth street, Oklahoma City, where twenty-two Negroes have been given employment in clerical positions, is a case in point. This step forward in employment was presaged during World War II, when a few Negroes in downtown Oklahoma City were given employment in clerical circles at several of the larger stores. The spurt in the right direction at T. G. & Y. should be regarded by the total Negro community as a challenge that should be met. Negroes not only should show their appreciation for this excellent brotherly attitude of this big white firm by taking their trade to this store, but in addition effort should be made to so screen the employees who serve this new commercial outlet so that other similar firms will be emboldened to go a step farther.

This challenge should go to the mothers and fathers in the homes, the teachers in the schools and the ministers in the pulpit. We can easily lose this gain if the young people elevated to these positions of trust fail to measure up to the high standard of other groups who have enjoyed the atmosphere of clerical employment.

Merely showing up in the morning with a pretty face on the job is not sufficient. To hold down a clerical job one must also have a pretty personality. Every clerk in a store is a public relations representative of the firm, and actually represents her boss in every transaction. It takes patience, perseverance and tact of the highest character to do this, and many of the young folk who come out of domestic employment have not been conditioned as they should have been for these taks.

We recall last week going into T. G. & Y. and asking for a pound of a certain product. (We will not say what the product is for we do not wish to bring condemnation down on this particular individual's head.) The girl said, "That's a pound right over there by you." We told the young lady that the amount in the sack she indicated was not a pound, and she was inclined to argue, which is something one should never do with a customer. We suggested she put the package on the scales, which she did much to her embarrassment. We had been making this purchase too often in other stores and we knew there was not a pound of what we desired in the sack. The young woman was immediately contrite and made profuse apologies, and while we are completely indulgent in connection with what happened, we are sure this young lady's disposition to argue with the customer must change completely if she expects to remain on the job and improve the opportunities for Negro advancement in the lush realm of commercial employment.

There is an old adage in business to this effect, "The customer is always right," and the Negro boys and girls who work behind counters in the days ahead must develop finesse and diplomacy in their approach to the buying public. We must bring this issue right out in the open because if we do not ourselves overcome some of the problems a few elevated to posts of clerical responsibility might lose ground for everyone. We are of the opinion that group meetings should be called by such organizations as the Urban League, as a public service, and these young people be given special guides and rules respecting techniques in approaching the buying public. One of the smartest girls ever in the employ of the Black Dispatch several years ago had to be given orientation along this line, but when once she grasped the true picture of what her obligation was to the public, there was none better.

Black Dispatch
p. 4
Oklahoma City
Okla.
Ed. 6-6-53

161 1953

OREGON

Company employs first 2 bus drivers

9-26-53

PORTLAND, Ore. (ANP) — Two local men last week became full - fledged bus drivers here.

They are Arvoll R. Rae and Robert U. Dillard, both of whom completed a probationary period which started in June. They were sworn in last week as members of the streetcar men's union.

They are the first colored bus drivers for the Portland Traction company.

Position Classified As Clerical

Promotion Fostered By Philadelphia's Rights Commission

Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Railroad in this city has set the pace for the entire railroad industry by elevating James P. Thompson, 5817 Thompson street, to a Class A clerical position. This appointment marks the first time that a Negro has been placed in such a job by an railrad. Thompson is employed at 30th Street Station. The promotion resulted from numerous conferences held with officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the city's Commission on Human Relations.

P. 7

16i Pa.

Norfolk Va.

Thompson, a nemployee of the roalroad for eleven years, appealed to the Commission on Human Relations for assistance in securing a promotion to the job of baggage checkman, a position to which he was entitled because of seniority.

Dat. 1-31-53

BELIEVING THAT he was qualified for the jb because of his experience as a baggage checkman in the United Statesav, Thompson told his story to the Commission on Human Relations, indicating that he believed he had been denied the better job because of his color.

Because of his feeling that Thompson was without doubt a well-qualified worker who had earned the promotion Milo A. Manly, now acting as executive in charge of the Commission on Human Relations, personally handled the negotiations with the railroad's representatives.

A SERIES OF conferences were held with J. E. McFarland, superintendent of personnel of the railroad, and other members of his staff. The railroad officials expressed their willingness to place Thompson in the position of baggage checkman but felt that a plan was needed to avoid unpleasant situations which might arise either between other employees or customers using the baggage service.

Mr. Manley offered a plan devised to introduce without incident the first Negro into this department and persuaded the officials to give Thompson an opportunity to prove his ability at this position which he had earned for himself.

* * *

THOMPSON'S experience on the job proved to be exactly like that encountered by other Negro workers who are the first of their race to take over a position. He found that other employees accepted him as a qualified worker while the customers were merely interested in checking their baggage and making their train connections on time.

Thompson attended the Pennsylvania Area College while in the Navy and after his discharge spent two years at Temple University. He is now studying as a special student at Temple University's Theological Seminary.

A member of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace streets, Thompson serves as assistant to Rev. Marshall E. Shephard, pastor of the church. He is an active worker in a number of civic and social organizations throughout the city and state.

ARMSTRONG ASSOCIATION
EMPLO
ELECTRIC STORAGE
16i
Pa.
P. 5

INTERVIEW. Mutter Coates (left) and Jean Brice, recent college graduates, are interviewed by Edwin Weber at the third annual "employment fair" of the Armstrong Association held at Temple University.

16i

175 Graduates At Job Parley

Inquirer

Phila. Pa.

More than 175 college graduates participated yesterday at the third annual employment Fair sponsored by the Armstrong Association, a Red Feather agency.

About 35 industrial firms and governmental agencies were represented at the fair, which was held at Stauffer Hall, Temple University.

Fri. 6-26-53

KOREAN VETERAN

The fair annually brings together the representatives of employers and Negro college graduates to discuss job opportunities. The firms are not required to hire any of the applicants nor are the applicants bound to accept a position.

16a

Pa.

P. 22

Not all the applicants are recent graduates. One of the applicants seeking a job yesterday was Wilbert C. Lancaster, Jr., 25, of 524 Brinton st., who just two weeks ago was released from the Army after Korean service which earned him a bronze star.

Lancaster, a star trackman at Central High School before his graduation in 1946, was discharged as a first lieutenant. After graduating from Penn State College, where he took a pre-medical course, he entered the Army.

SEEKS TV FIELD

The Army trained him as a construction engineer and he commanded a platoon in the 185th Combat Engineers. At the fair, he was seeking a position in construction work, sanitation or sales.

Another applicant at the fair was Joseph A. Frisby, Jr., 36, presently comptroller of Morgan State College, who seeks a job in industry. A trained accountant and teacher, he is a graduate of Morgan, and earned his master's degree at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

He is especially interested in the radio-television field and seeks employment as an accountant or supervisor of business personnel.

Women Assuming More Roles In Distilled Beverage Field

World

P 3 Pa

Atlanta Ga

Sun 9-13-53

PHILADELPHIA— Are women moving in on the distilled spirits industry? Every day mention is made of an event that women are taking part in happenings that are usually performed by men only During the last war women excelled as mechanics, truck drivers, factory specialists and in other jobs held exclusively by men

Earlier this summer a representative of a leading distilling company predicted that women will soon occupy an increasing percentage of top level jobs in the alcholic beverage industry

J A Gollin, vice president of Schenley Distributors, Inc , and director of the company's industry relations department, told the national convention of the Women's Association of Allied Beverage Industries which met in Milwaukee that women have earned important posts as a result of the key role they have played in the industry's growth.

"In the 20 years since Repeal we have grown from a small industry to one employing over 1,000,000 men and women, with an annual payroll in excess of $3,000,000,000," he declared much of the credit for this remarkable growth is due to the efforts of women in the industry, the Schenley executive said

Women are also taking a more active part in the purchasing of distilled spirits, Gollin said He referred to a recent company survey which showed that two out of five American women purchase the family's wines and liquors on their regular shopping rounds. Twenty years ago, following Repeal, the ratio was only one in eight.

"In addition to being a significant marketing trend." he observed "this survey illustrates the increasing social acceptance of our industry and its products Taking over of the family's liquor shopping by the nation's homemakers is the best possible safeguard against the Drys' efforts to bring back Prohibition."

Gollin also urged WAABI members to continue their fight for lower taxes on distilled spirits

SCHENLEY HIGHLIGHTS

"X" MARKS QUALITY

The letter "X" featured on the label of Gibson's Diamond 8 whiskey is an idea borrowed from England's 13th century custom of using symbols to indicate quality Four X's today signify the best in distilled spirits

PEPPET-MINT JULEP

A Pepper-mint Julep can be made in 30 seconds by packing a tall glass with shaved ice, adding James E Pepper bourbon and stirring to the desired taste with a green-and-white striped mint stick

SHOPPING "MUST"

Twenty-five percent of New York women interviewed in a recent survey conducted for Schenley Distributors, Inc., reported that they purchased wine and liquor during regular shopping. Twenty years ago. the average was only in 12.

Hire 1st Negro Brakeman

NEW YORK (INS)—Commissioner Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination announced, last week, the Pennsylvania Railroad has employed the first Negro brakeman in its history.

Courier P. 1

The reversal in the railroad's previous employment practices was a direct result of an agreement between the commission and the railroad, Carter said.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Carter, who negotiated the agreement, said the first Negro brakeman, Charles Morris, of New York, and all future applicants hired, will be given an opportunity to qualify as conductor after a specific period of service.

Jan 10 53

Pennsy hires 1st brakeman

Fair deal seen in future policy

NEW YORK (ANP) — In a sharp reversal from previous employment practices, the Pennsylvania Railroad has employed Charles Morris of New York as the first colored brakeman in its history.

Afro American

The step was taken as a direct result of a conciliation agreement obtained between the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and the railroad, which grew out of three verified complaints, Commissioner Elmer A. Carter said last week.

P. 19

Newark N.J.

Opportunity Promised

Commissioner Carter, who negotiated the agreement, commented that the railroad had also stipulated that the first colored man accepted as a brakeman, as well as all future applicants who are employed, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, will be given an opportunity to qualify as a conductor after a specific period of service.

Jan 10 53

Following on the heels of an agreement reached last month between the three great railroads operating in New York State and four large rail unions, in which their support of the provisions of the New York law against discrimination was reaffirmed, the agreement took on changes in the employment practices of the nation's railroads.

Commissioner Carter asserted that agreements of this type with the railroads had been impossible to obtain until this time because of the existence of large lists of furloughed employees whose re-employment had a required priority. Three complaints had been involved in the instant matter, he revealed, but the other two complainants who had also been offered brakeman positions had found other employment during the course of the negotiations.

Applause postponed

Goaded to reluctant action by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, the Pennsylvania Railroad has employed the first colored brakeman in its history.

Afro American

Charles Morris of New York has been put to work at the Hirsimus Cove yard in New Jersey.

P. 4

Under the agreement, negotiated by Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, the Pennsylvania has consented to give Morris and all future applicants an opportunity to qualify as a conductor after a specific period of service.

Baltimore Md.

Before we applaud too loudly, we must first allow time to determine whether the Pennsylvania and three other major railroads operating in New York really mean business or Morris' appointment is just a token compliance with the law.

Jan 17 53

The sad fact still remains that the carrier which prides itself on being "the world's greatest railroad" throughout all these years was not "great" enough to accept the American ideal of equal opportunity to all.

Mrs. Prothro To Appear At Albany

Mrs. Louise R. Prothro, home economist for the Pet Milk Company will give a lecture demonstration at the Albany State College at 10:50 Tuesday morning, February 17.

Having received her training in Home Economics at Framingham Teachers College, Massachusetts, Mrs. Prothro also earned her Master's degree in Foods and Nutrition from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. She has held previous positions as a teacher of Home Economics at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, as a dietitian at a state institution for women in Massachusetts and employment with the New Jersey Urban League and the Durham, North Carolina USO-YWCA.

During the past year, Mrs. Prothro's activities for the Pet Milk Company have included food demonstrations, meal planning and nutrition lectures to school groups, women's club groups and nutritionists in the Southeastern states.

Mrs. Prothro lives in Atlanta with her husband and young daughter. Ladies and other citizens from the community who are interested are invited to attend this demonstration.

16i

Daily World

P-4

2-15-53

Pet Milk Consultant At Med Convention

16i
Pet Milk Co
globe
P.5

Mrs. Mildred Riley, Home Consultant of the Pet Milk Company serving in the Memphis Area flew up to Nashville, to work with the Pet Milk Company officials Mr. H. C. Garrett and Mr. [illegible] Condra here at their Pet Milk Booth at the Hubbard Hospital attending the National Medical Association.

Mrs. Riley, is a graduate of the Manassas High School and LeMoyne College, Memphis, also attended Tennessee State University here.

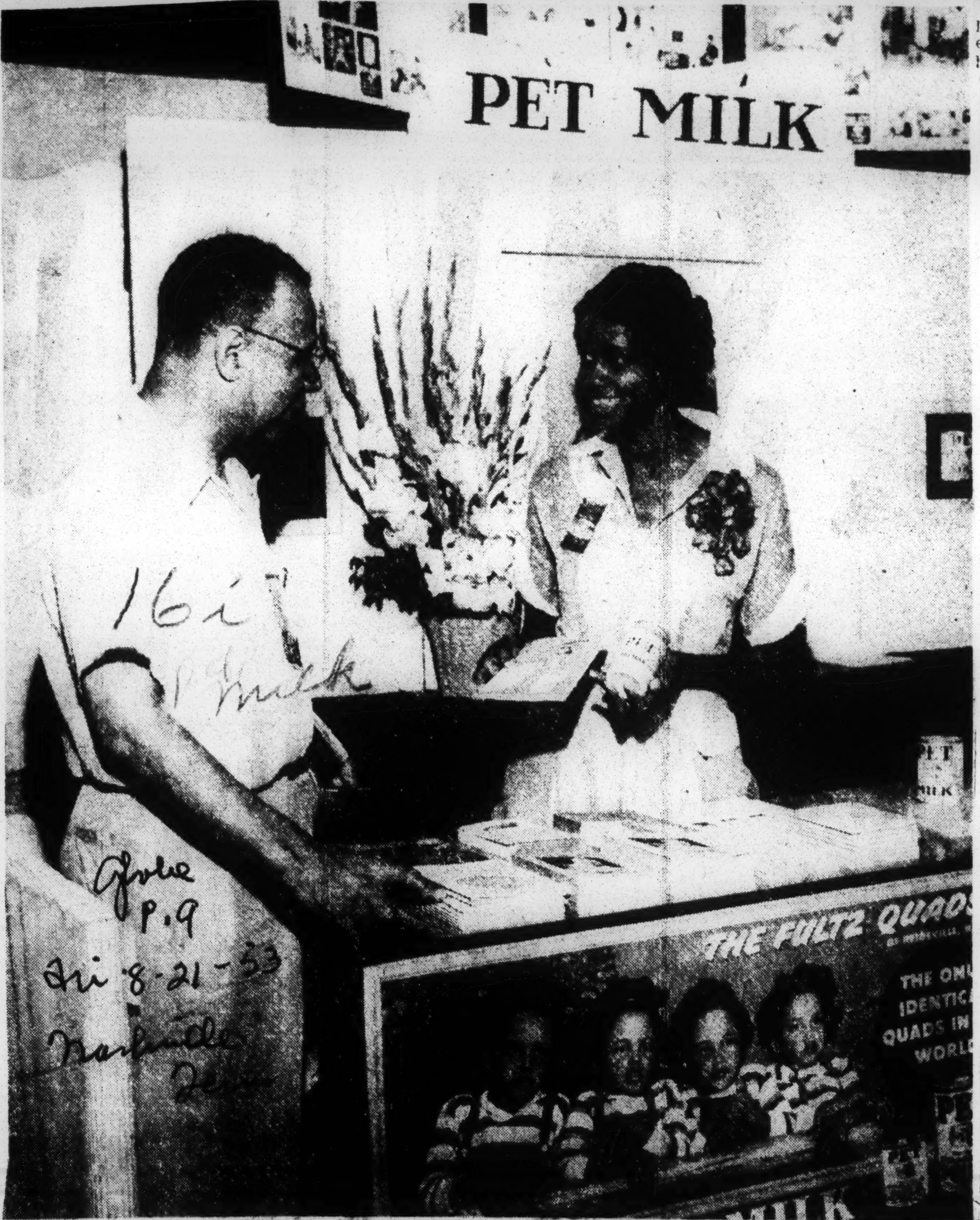
She is former assistant clerk-cashier of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., former Social Worker of the Mississippi Christian Church and gives active participation to the Y.W.C.A. program and other social agencies.

She is the wife of Mr. Henry Riley, Jr., and the mother of two children a son Rickey and daughter Regina.

Her work includes Home Visitations, Food Demonstrations, Consultant and guest speaker to Clubs, Churches and school groups.

Nashville Tenn.

Tri 8-14-53


PET MILK
THE FULTZ QUADS
THE ONLY IDENTICAL QUADS IN WORLD

16i
Pet Milk

Globe
P.9
Fri 8-21-53
Nashville
Tenn.

Mrs. Mildred Riley, Home Consultant for Pet Milk Co. of Memphis, Tenn., who arrived by American Air Lines to attend the National Medical Association meeting at Meharry-Hubbard Hospital. Mrs. Riley detailing Dr. Jno. T. Givens' of Norfork, Va., who is Executive Secretary of the National Medica Association on Pet Milk Co nev Non Fat Dry Milk.

Pet Milk Representative Visiting City

16a

Mrs. Mildred Riley, Memphis' own Pet Milk Home Consultant was in the city the past week attending the N. M. A. Meeting and confer with Doctors, their wives and nurses at the Pet Milk Display Booth at the Meharry-Hubbard Hospital.

Globe
P.9
Fri

She was presented to the radio public through an interview by Louise Fletcher on "A Woman Speaks Program, Wednesday and Friday over Station WSOK.

The Dinner Guest of Prof. and Mrs. Merle R. Eppse of Tennessee State University and the House Guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chandler, 1812 Scoval St.—Attended the NMA Meeting on the beautiful lawn of Meharry-Hubbard Hospital with Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Day of the Nashville GLOBE—and Dr. W. S. Martin of Collins Chapel Hospital, Memphis.

8-21-53
Nashville
Tenn.

Besides visiting several business places of this city, Mrs. Riley was extended numbers of courtesies on her trip here.

World
P.1
-53

PET MILK HOME CONSULTANT—Mrs. Susie Jamar Thomas who has been employed by the PET MILK COMPANY as Home Consultant, is no stranger to the civic, social and church circles in the Magic City and throughout Alabama. Being the wife of Rev. C. E. Thomas, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church, and the daughter of Rev. J. Thomas Jamar, pioneer A. M. E. Minister, who has pastored some of Alabama's leading churches.

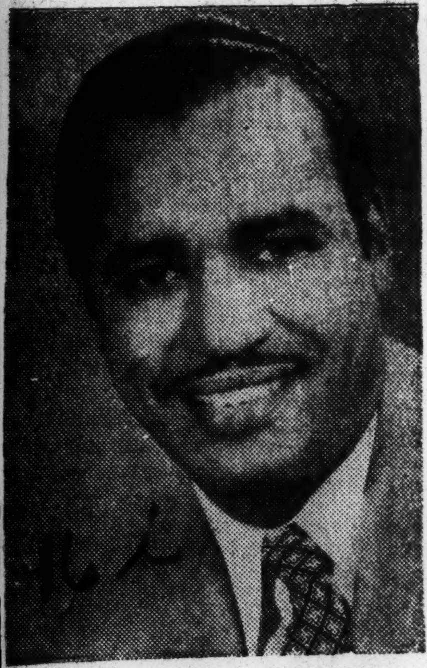
Mrs. Thomas is a graduate of Daniel Payne and Morris Brown Colleges and a former teacher in the Jefferson County School system and Payne College. Aside from her church affiliation, she is a member of the Board of Management of the 8th Avenue Branch YMCA and a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

16a

In her work with the Pet Milk Company, Mrs. Thomas extends a hearty invitation to PTA, Church, Civic and Social groups to contact her at her home, 54-5492, for a demonstration.

These educational features on health, nutrition, how to prepare a balanced meal economically and recipes for all occasions that ma ybe prepared from the Pet Milk Evaporated and Nonfat Dry Milk will be of invaluable help to the modern housewives in this district.

Gets Promotion To Assistantship



16i

MR. HERBERT WRIGHT

Herbert Wright has been promoted to the position of Assistance Sales Promotion Manager of Philip Morris and Co., it was announced today. Wright, formerly Supervisor in the company's college program has been with Philip Morris for eight years.

World

Wright's new position with the cigarette firm will be national in scope. He will headquarter at the firm's New York national headquarters, 100 Park Avenue, and his responsibilities in promoting Philip Morris will cover every market from coast to coast, and from Canada to Mexico. One of his first and major tasks will be the launching of the new king-size Philip Morris cigarette.

16i

Prior to Wright's affiliation with the tobacco firm, he was chief of the Civilian Payroll Division at Tuskegee Army Ar Field. He also worked as Director of Nepperhan Community Center in Yonkers, New York.

Birmingham Ala.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE PRODUCT

The newly appointed Assistant Sales Promotion Director is a product of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. He is the son of the late Reverend John C. Wright, who was pastor of the First Congregational Church Of Atlanta, onetime Secretary of the New York Y-MCA, and a former President of Brick Junior College in Brick, North Carolina, and Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida.

Dec 26-53

Wright's interest in selling dates back to high school and college days when he sold candy and refreshments on campus. At Morehouse College, he majored in business administration, and directed all his studies toward a selling career.

While both parents were actively engaged in the field of education, neither was insistent that their family of two boys and two girls follow in their footsteps. "My mother and father were very tolerant," Wright says. "Our field of endeavor was left entirely up to us. The decision was our responsibility."

Following graduation, Wright tested his endurance by selling insurance. "It was good experience," he recalls, "and served as a valuable proving ground."

When he started his career at Philip Morris, Wright worked as a salesman in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan areas. He was next appointed to supervisor in the company's college program. His activities in this capacity took him to campuses throughout the country.

Frequently Wright has been queried by students on selling as a career and his own reasons for pursuing it. He claims: "Selling as a profession is a real challenge. It offers excitement, profit and is personally rewarding to those who go into it with enthusiasm and proper training. You have to love and believe in your product as I do in Philip Morris."

The Philip Morris executive believes that contributing factors to sales success includes: "The ability to sell yourself, a well developed personality, appearance and good speech."

Handsome Herbert Wright stands five-feet-eleven and tips the scales at 173. Weight is no problem to the energetic salesman, but time is his hobby is photography which he studied for three years but seldom finds time to enjoy.

Negroes Gain In Tobacco Industry

162

Weekly P. T. New Orleans

O. Parker McComas, president of Philip Morris and Co., Ltd., Inc., (left), congratulates John Young, president of Local 72, TWIU, in Louisville, Kentucky (right), upon signing a two-year contract extending Group Life Insurance and Retirement Income as well as wage and working benefits, to seasonal tobacco workers. Details of the new plan for seasonal workers, the greater percentage of whom are Negroes, were worked out under the direction of Clark T. Ames, vice-president in charge of production for the company (far left) and John O'Hare, president of the Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL (far right).

Sept 4-53

Philip Morris Scores—O. Parker McComas, president of Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc. (second from left), congratulates John Young, president of Local 72, TWIU, in Louisville, Ky. (second from right) upon signing of two-year contract extending group life insurance and retirement income as well as wage and working benefits, to seasonal tobacco workers. Details of the new plan for seasonal workers, the greater percentage of whom are Negroes, were worked out under the direction of Clark T. Ames, vice president in charge of production for the company (far left), and John O'Hare, president of the Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL (far right).

First Time in History of Tobacco Industry

Philip Morris Extends Security Benefits to Seasonal Workers

NEW YORK—A precedent-making agreement on a far-reaching employe benefits program, designed to include seasonal tobacco workers—most of whom are Negroes—for the first time in the history of the industry, and doubling insurance benefits for all employes, was announced this week by Philip Morris and Company and the Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL.

The plan is part of a two-year contract negotiated by the union with the company and covers all plant employes, and provides that:

"Seasonal employes engaged for the eight-month tobacco crop season will be covered by the Group Life Insurance and Retirement Income plans, paid for entirely by Philip Morris. Continued participation in these plans, even during the off-seasons, is provided for employes who maintain consistent employment records. Both plans already apply to regular full-time employes."

The agreement also increased wage rates, making Philip Morris' scales among the highest in the tobacco industry. And Philip Morris became the first of the "Big Five" cigarette manufacturers to grant three-week annual vacations, after twenty years' service, to factory employes.

The seasonal workers' plan has particular significance for tens of thousands of Negroes employed in stemming and processing plants in the entire tobacco belt, as well as for the many others who are engaged in agricultural employment, processing crops across the nation.

P, 11

Under the Group Insurance Plan, employes will be insured for approximately twice their annual wage until retirement, when the sum is then reduced to a death benefit of approximately eight months' earnings. The retirement income, together with Social Security, will provide approximately 50 per cent of the average annual earnings after thirty years of service.

In addition to the doubled insurance and the Group Retirement plans, Philip Morris is covering full-time regular employes with a Sick Benefit plan which provides that after the seventh day of illness, an employe will receive salary for thirteen weeks, up to a maximum of $40, and hospitalization for any one disability.

John O'Hare, president of the Tobacco Workers, and O. Parker McComas, president of Philip Morris, hailed the plan as stabilizing seasonal employment and affording security, as well as wage and other union conditions to the Philip Morris employes who process the tobacco crops.

The extension of employe benefits to include a great number of Negro workers is among the many outstanding accomplishments in the field of human relations for Philip Morris.

The first Negro salesman to work for a cigarette company—in fact, among the first to work for any large corporation—was hired by Philip Morris in 1935.

He was Al Duval, the great All-American from Loyola University in Los Angeles. Today, Philip Morris has many Negro salesmen in the major markets, among them: C. A. Blackwell and T. B. Shropshire in New York City; Orashio P. Jackson in Brooklyn; Sanborn Pumphrey in St. Louis; Baker F. Johnson Jr. in Detroit; Herbert J. Foster in Newark, N. J.; Earl T. Hill in Chicago, and Carl W. Haley in Los Angeles.

Two Negroes hold executive position with the company. Herbert H. Wright, son of the late Rev. John C. Wright, of the First Congregational Church of Atlanta, and former college president, was recently promoted to assistant to the National Sales Promotion Manager with headquarters in New York. Under the direction of Wright, Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to have Negro college campus representatives. They are on many Negro college campuses.

At 29, William R. Hyatt of Louisville, Ky., is one of the youngest scientists in the nation to hold a top research position with a major corporation. He is an assistant on the staff of the chief consulting chemist.

The pioneering efforts of Philip Morris in the employment of Negro salesmen and executives and in advertising in the Negro press, brought the other tobacco companies into the field. To further the employment opportunties of Negroes, Philip Morris is a consistent contributor to the work of the Urban League.

In the plant cities of Richmond and Louisville, Philip Morris is a major employer of Negroes. More than 1,400 Negroes work in the plants under union contracts and with about the best working conditions and benefits in the industry.

16i 1953

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

B I
Atlanta
Ga.

TO ATTEND PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE — Mrs. Annie B. Hatcher, veteran teacher in the Atlanta Public School System, has received and accepted an invitation to meet with a committee named by President Eisenhower on the employment of the physically handicapped. Mrs. Hatcher who is Coordinator of the Diversified Cooperative Training Program at Washington High School will leave by plane for Washington, D. C. Monday night for Washington, D. C., where sessions of the committee will be held on September 22 and 23. The committee is sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor.

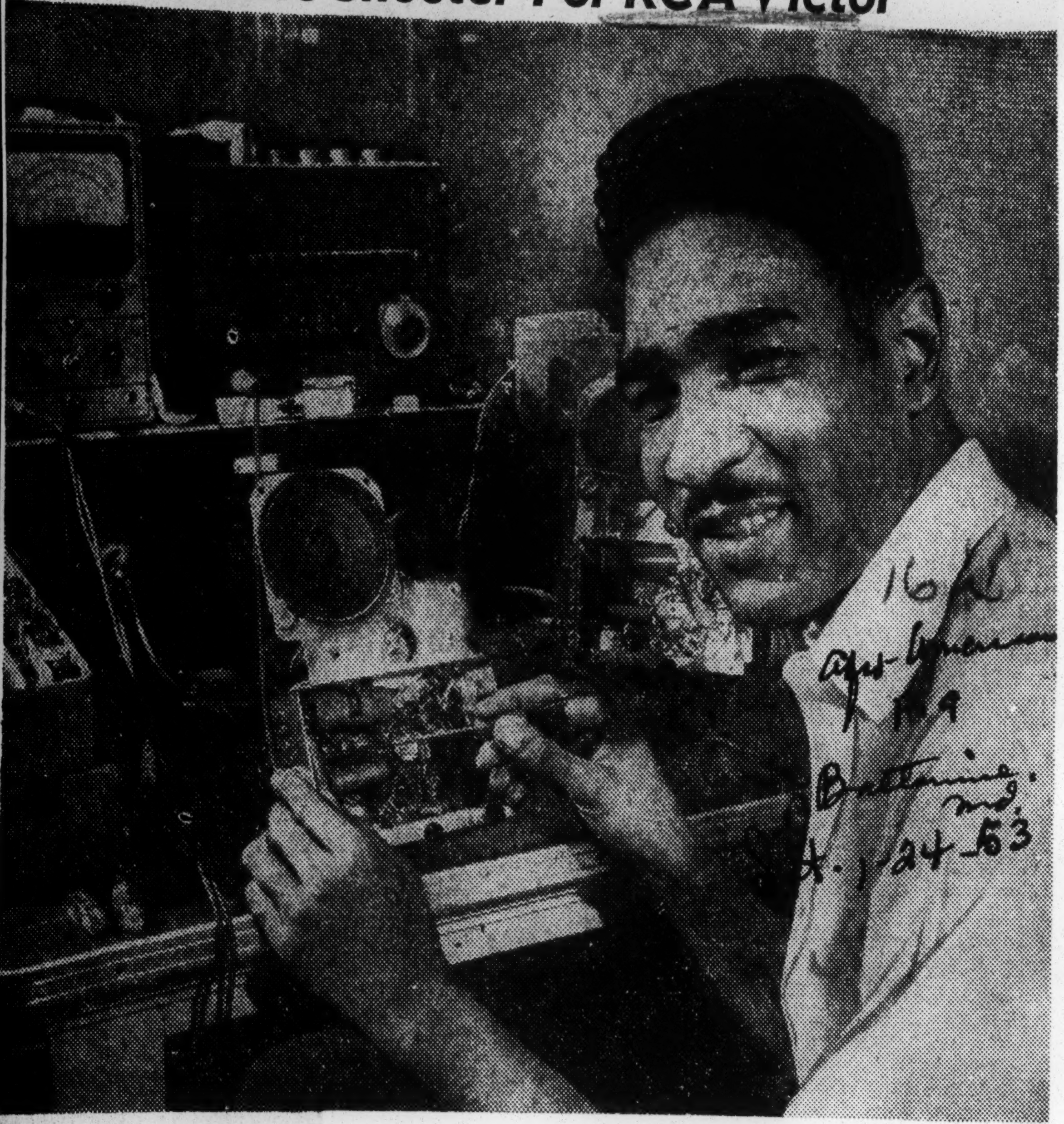
16i

Prior to her departure for the capital, Mrs. Hatcher who frequently makes public appearances is scheduled to serve as Women's Day Speaker at the New Hope Baptist Church in Dalton, Georgia. Last month she was reelected to the National Commission of Education of the Good Samaritans.

16i 1953

RCA VICTOR (CANNONSBURG, PA.)

Trouble Shooter For RCA Victor



16 i
Afro-American
P. 9
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 24-53

Martin Smith, a graduate of Pittsburgh's Penn-Tech Institute, is employed as a troubleshooter at ~~RCA Victor's Canonsburg, Pa., plant~~. His job is ~~to make~~ various tests on newly manufactured radios to determine whether they are trouble free. He has been employed by the company for a year and a half.

16i 1953

REMINGTON-RAND (NEW YORK)

Remington-Rand To Hire Salesmen

NEW YORK — C. U. Turpin manager of the special markets division of Remington-Rand, announced last week that sales representatives would be employed for branch offices located in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Detroit.

This announcement is of major importance in that it indicates that Remington Rand, the world's largest manufacturer and distributor of business equipment and supplies, is going all out to capture the colored market.

The new salesmen employed will be assigned to the branches listed above as account representatives and will be paid an excellent salary while in training.

Beer Companies Sign Pact Opening Jobs In Industry

Unusual Press Conference Reveals Unusual Agreement

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — An unusual agreement, announced at an unusual press conference, assured Harlemites of a minimum of 100 jobs in the production and delivery phases of New York's giant brewery industry last Thursday and opened the door to even greater job opportunities for colored people in what has been a virtually "lily white" business.

The agreement was unusual because the three parties to the pact agreed to give colored workers "preferential" handling over whites when they apply for jobs in the industry.

The press conference was unusual because two of the three parties to the agreement asked the press not to print the story after reporters had been called in and the agreement read to them.

Urban League Plays Part

The agreement was drawn up between the Urban League of Greater New York, which acted for the Harlem community, representatives of the seven leading breweries producing and selling beer in the New York area, and officials of CIO and AFL Union representing brewery workers' unions.

Announcement of the agreement brought to a climax a 15-month fight by the Harlem community to force the beer companies and brewery unions to stop discriminating against colored applicants in the hiring of some 10,000 workers who serve the industry here. The fight was spearheaded and coordinated by the Urban League which was supported by other community organizations.

Under the terms of the agreement the beer companies, with the sanction of union officials, agreed to guarantee at least 100 "seasonal permanent" jobs to colored people in all phases of the brewing industry by July 1, 1953.

To Give Referral Cards

The pact members also agreed to give colored applicants for jobs sent to them by the Urban League a referral card showing the time and date of the "shape up" for hiring to protect the worker from being discriminated against.

A fourth point of the agreement gives assurances that although the industry will make use of the Urban League's job referral plan, it will also give equal opportunity for jobs to colored people who may seek the day to day temporary work available to all through the union hiring halls.

The agreement was nailed down by a fourth point which calls for the establishment of a policing committee from management, the union and an outside civic organization which is to see to it that the terms of the agreement are kept.

High Paying Jobs

The immediate effect of the agreement was to open up in the beer industry about 100 jobs to Harlemites which pay from $87 to $100 a week.

Representatives of the beer companies and officials of their labor unions met the press in the offices of Edward S. Lewis, head of the Uptown Urban League. Mr. Lewis read the agreement to reporters while the two other members of the agreement listened and at first it appeared that all was harmony.

But when reporters began to ask questions about the agreement it became apparent that Mr. Lewis and his Urban League staff had won a victory for the community in the face of stern opposition.

Unions Wanted Time

Union officials demanded that the press not publish the agreement until next week so that they could be given time to "condition" their white workers as to what was coming. The beer companies in the main went along with the union in this request.

Reporters, however, took the position that they had been called to a press conference, that a story had been placed in their hands, and that they had a responsibility to their papers not to "kill it" or hold it up.

The Urban League sided with reporters, officials pointing to the fact that the beer unions had more than 15 months to "condition" their membership.

Jim Crow In Reverse?

Some officials of the beer companies then tried to "hedge" on the agreement by saying someone might raise the question as to whether the companies would be discriminating against white workers by assuring colored people of jobs.

This argument was refuted when it was pointed out that the industry had given white workers preference for 75 years of its history.

The weapon in the hands of the League was the State Law Against Discrimination. It was apparent to all present that the beer companies and unions had been violating the law in their hiring policies, and it was equally clear that Urban League officials intended to hold them to the law in the future.

No Praise For SCAD

League officials had no high words of praise for the officials of the State Commission Against Discrimination. The matter had been brought before the Commission many times before but the SCAD did not move until the League and an aroused Harlem more or less took the matter in hand.

Mr. Lewis made it plain that it was "the force of public opinion which made this agreement possible."

The seven breweries represented at the meeting were The Liebmann Breweries (makers of Rheingold Beer), the F and M Company, the R and H. Brewing Company and Arthur Guinness and Son, makers of Guinness Stout.

Union officials explained "seasonal permanent" jobs as jobs which are open between May 15 and October 15 when the industry is at its employment peak. They also pointed out that many such jobs lead to permanent employment and further stressed the point that jobs would continue to be available for colored workers in the white collar field.

Most of the beer companies have long made a practice of using colored salesmen and promotion and publicity personnel.

Schenley Has Pride In Work Of Its Colored Salesmen

16i

Afro

P. 1

2-20-53

Philadelphia, Feb. 1953—Negro sales promotion men for Schenley Distributors, Inc., assume responsibilities that extend further than just selling whiskey, and distributing display advertising. Having been in the field from coast to coast for nearly three years, this crop of "good-will" men has come to recognize the advantages of being useful citizens in their respective communities.

Whether the city is Chicago, Los Angeles or Philadelphia, the Schenley representative who appears on the scene has the best interests of that area in mind. Usually it is the case that he has lived there for years and is already a member of the Urban League, the Elks or one of the local churches. As a result, this type of public relations man takes an active part in guiding better civic and social affairs within the community.

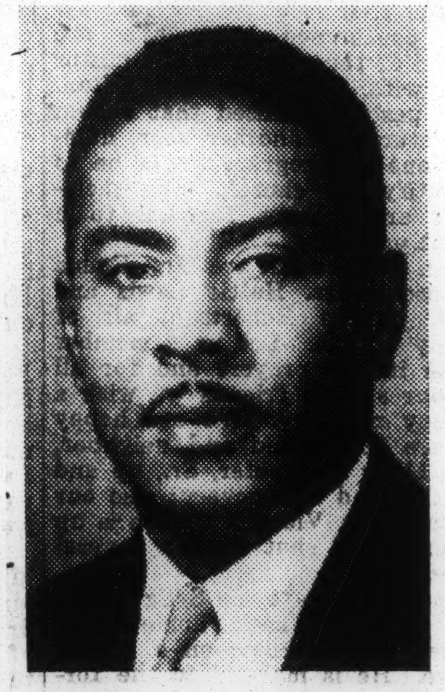
Originally selected on the basis of high educational and personal standards, Schenley's Negro salesmen direct their services toward developing a constructive device that will give deserving recognition to the Negro community's leading citizens. In recognizing the existence of this market that is often bypassed by industry as a whole, these sales promotion men are in the vanguard merchandising Schenley brands among the people they know best—the Negro market.

Fully prepared to meet this public challenge Schenley salesmen are first indoctrinated with all of the technical information necessary to the production and marketing of distilled beverages. At the same time emphasis is placed on salesmanship, product display, public relations and publicity.

Schenley Salesman Rated Pacemaker Among Co-Workers

16i

A native of Louisiana who makes his home in New Orleans has capped an extensive experience in the field of business with recognition as a top salesman. Haydel J. White, Route 6, Box 189, Gentilly, New Orleans, now associated with Schenley Distributors, Inc., has proved to be a pacemaker among his co-workers. White is assigned to cover the New Orleans territory.



Weekly

P. 5B

5-30-53

Known as a man "who gets around," White had traveled, prior to joining Schenley in 23 of the United States and was born in Wallace, Louisiana.

Hired by Schenley in 1950, White underwent a comprehensive period of training at Schenley's "school for salesmen" in Cincinnati. Under the direction of veteran sales executive Jack Welsch, the set-up has graduated more than a hundred salesmen since it was organized.

White attended Tuskegee Institute studying building construction for two years and continued an additional four years of accounting at Xavier University. He held the rank of flight officer in the Air Corps in the last World War.

Assigned Field Representative With Seagram's

Weekly

P. 8

New Orleans

The appointment of Clyde Pharis to the position of Field Representative in Philadelphia for Seagram Distillers Corporation has been announced by Vincent A. Connolly, Seagram's Eastern Pennsylvania State Manager.

Extensively experienced in the fields of selling and merchandising, Mr. Pharis has previously sold life insurance and advertising space. While engaged in the latter position with The Sun, a prominent Negro newspaper in Shreveport, Louisiana, the versatile Mr. Pharis also wrote a weekly newspaper column. He is also a specialist in radar and electronics, in which fields he was recently employed as a trouble-shooter for the Radio Corporation of America in Camden.

Dat. 4-11-53

A native of Natchitoches, Louisiana, Mr. Pharis was educated in the parochial schools there and in Alexandria, Louisiana. He completed his formal education at Xavier University in New Orleans. Mr. Pharis is Active Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and Business Agent of the Ultra Hi Business Club.

Mr. Pharis is married to the former Miss Eula Mae Faulkner of Shreveport. They have five daughters, from three to eleven years of age. The family makes its home at 5006 Reno Street in Philadelphia.

16i 1953

SOUTH CAROLINA

Segregation Ended At Charleston Navy Yard

16i S.C.

Journal & Guide
p. 12
Norfolk, Va.

Sept 12-53

CHARLESTON, S. C. (NNPA)—The commandant of the Sixth Naval District with headquarters here acted promptly to carry out orders that racial segregation among civilian workers be ended at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Immediately after receipt of a directive from Rear Admiral George A. Holderness Jr., head of the Navy Office of Industrial Relations in Washington, the commandant of the Sixth Naval District issued orders of his own together with a posting notice and a press release.

* * *

THE ORDER WAS in accord with the directive received from Washington, calling for the abolition of all segregation in facilities at the Navy Yard, including separate drinking fountains, restaurants and cafeterias. It applies to all activities under the commandant and invited the attention of all commanding officers to the directive from Washington.

It provides that after Sept. 14 there will be no segregated drinking fountains, cafeterias and rest rooms.

* * *

ADMIRAL HOLDERNESS sent the directive to Navy base commanders in the South after high-ranking admirals, both in Navy headquarters in Washington and at southern bases, expressed reluctance to end segregation without explicit written orders.

In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson had first decided to request commanding officers at shore stations in the South to end racial segregation among civilian workers and to report to him their progress in this regard every sixty days.

AFTER BASE commanders at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston indicated that they did not intend to comply with a request without written orders, Admiral Holderness put the request into the form of a written directive.

The first progress report is due in Washington on November 1. The Charleston Navy Yard has about 7,000 civilian workers, about one-third of whom are colored.

Waiter Restored To Job As Big Rail Unions Back Dining Car Men

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bal 9-19-53

The AFL Joint Council of Dining Car Employes this week emerged the victor in a dispute with the Union Pacific Railroad over restoration of a waiter to his job.

The employe, Napoleon Clytus, of Denver, Colo., was restored to his job and will receive more than two years' back pay.

The Joint Council had the backing of the powerful Railway Labor Executives Association in its successful efforts to restore Clytus to his job. The RLEA is composed of 19 railroad unions with a membership of more than one million.

Joint Council officers were aided in their effort to settle the Clytus case by an RLEA committee to enforce National Railroad Adjustment Board awards. This committee headed by Jesse Clark, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) insisted that a board award ordering Clytus back to work be applied.

That award was issued early this year. Since then the carrier has refused to comply with the board's decision. But this week following conferences with the RLEA committee and representatives of the Joint Council, the carrier agreed to apply the award.

The union Pacific conferences with the RLEA committee and the Joint Council representatives in Omaha, Neb., were attended by spokesmen of the big rail unions from all over the country — from Salt Lake City, Utah; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Denver; Chicago; St. Louis. They included Clark and top international officers of other RLEA affiliates.

The Joint Council was represented by International Vice President Richard W. Smith of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Union, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council; A. H. Reed, general chairman for the Dining Car Employes on the Union Pacific; Willis Porter, assistant general chairman; and Marvin Dedriedu, Denver district chairman.

Vice President Smith declared that the Union Pacific settlement "represents a great victory for our organization."

In its award, the National Railroad Adjustment Board branded the dismissal of Clytus "excessive unreasonable and an abuse of discretion on the part of the carrier." The railroad had charged that the employee mishandled meal checks and orders. But the board stressed that there is "no charge against the claimant that he defrauded the carrier or intended to do so nor would the evidence sustain such charge if made."

Also, the board said that there "were" entenuating circumstances which we believe the carrier failed to take into consideration." The board also emphasized that the record of the employe "for nearly seven years was satisfactory to the carrier."

Commenting on the importance of the Union Pacific settlement, Vice President Smith said that dismissals of dining car employes on the nation's railroads in far too many cases have been "based on the flimsiest chrges, and have been far to frequent in the last several years." As a matter of fact, he added, "dismissal is the only form of penalty some railroads seem to know when it comes to cases involving our people."

Worker's Ideas Bring Cash

Idea Man's Suggestions Net $1,770

Shipyard Employee Has Submitted 72 Winning Ideas

16i Va

By THOMAS D. CRUMPLER
Service To The Fleet

NORFOLK — Turning "bright ideas" into money has long been a habit with Elmer P. Riddick, a supervisory photographer (still), GS-7, in the Reproduction Section of the Design Division, Norfolk Naval Shipyard.

Journal and Guide

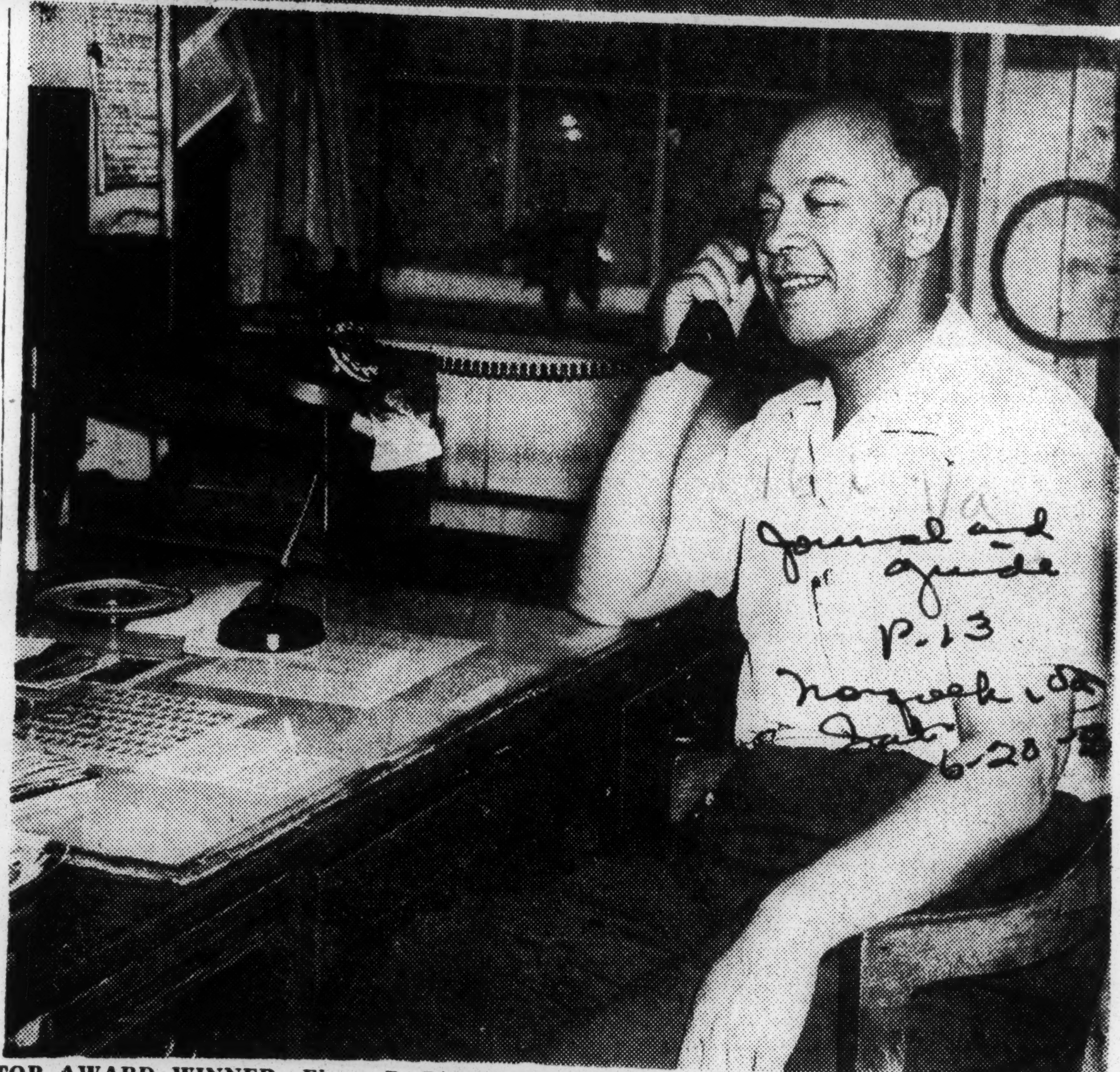
For nearly a dozen years he has supplemented his regular pay check with extra compensation by literally putting the shipyard's beneficial suggestions program to work—and he's helped save the government a lot of money.

P.13

APPARENTLY Riddick has been full of bright ideas since first being employed at the yard in April 1917, with the rate of "boy," at 88 cents a day. The fact that he has received many promotions in position and grade during long shipyard service is indicative of his initiative and creative ability.

Norfolk, Va

H. M. Gumm, suggestions specialist in the Industrial Relations Department, said Riddick may well claim distinction as champion of all shipyard suggestors. He has submitted a grand total of 72, or an average of one a month for the past six years.



Journal and Guide
P.13
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 6-20-53

TOP AWARD WINNER—Elmer P. Riddick is one man whose ideas really pay off. Supervisory photographer in the reproduction section of the Design Division of the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, he has supplemented his pay for more than a decade by putting the shipyard's beneficial suggestions program to work for himself and the yard. During the past 11 years he has received $1,770 in awards for time and money saving suggestions.

Sat. 6-20-53

FOR REASONS other than the cash awarded him, Riddick is solidly sold on the beneficial suggestions program. "My main purpose in suggesting anything," he said, "has always been to improve the work and the department, because suggestions get things done. They put ideas on topside," he added, "and bring to official light improvements that make your work a lot easier."

Back in April 1938, the Shipyard Commandant, Rear Adm. M. H. Simons, informed the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that Riddick, then a junior blueprint operator, CAF-1, in charge of servicing and operating the blueprint, photostat and coating machines, "has improved the operation to such extent as to reduce the cost of materials used by approximately 20 per cent and to increase the output of satisfactory prints to as many as 37,000 blueprints and photostats per month."

SAVINGS OF $5,000 a year is a pittance to what the adoption of more than 45 suggestions submitted by Riddick now save the Government. One suggestion alone was estimated to save more than $16,000 a year. Another saves more than $14,200 a year. These were top awards and Riddick was paid $250 for one and $275 for another. Other cash awards ranging from $5 to $120 have saved the Government additional money into the thousands. He has also received two letters of commendation in lieu of monetary awards.

The total amount recorded as paid to Riddick now stands at $1,770. Actually, more cash has been paid him, but earlier records are not available.

* * *

BORN IN HERTFORD, N. C., in March 1901, Riddick looks more "under 40" than "over 50". He is what many people consider to be "self-educated". He attended night school at Booker T. Washington High School in Norfolk while working in the shipyard from September 1918 to June 1920. Later, he studied chemistry under the late Dr. A. N. Land of Norfolk from August 1934 to February 1935. During this tutoring, he married Dr. Land's sister, Lola, who today is one of 35 employees presently in his charge in the shipyard's Reproduction Section.

The Riddicks live at 523 Cumberland street, Norfolk, with their three children, Merla, 17, Elmer Preston Jr., 12, and Vera Maryann, 7.

* * *

"THERE IS NOT a single piece of equipment in the plant that I have not made some improvement on," Riddick said in a recent interview. He was quick to point out, however, that the employees under his supervision deserve much of the credit for the smooth, efficient operation of the blueprint room. "We work together," he said, "and each employee has a job of importance, here."

Under his own training schedule, Riddick has carefully worked out a plan whereby each employee knows something about the other fellow's job. "Because of this," he said, "unforeseen absences have created no personnel problem with us."

* * *

AN ANALYSIS of the total number of suggestions adopted and money paid Riddick under various amounts, follows:

Three at $5; six at $10; seven at $15; two at $20; four at $25; five at $30; three at $35; four at $40; three at $50 one at $65 one at 75; one at $100; one at $120 one at $250; and one at $275.

* * *

SINCE his appointment to "boy" when first employed in the shipyard, Riddick advanced in July 1917 to apprentice shipfitter, reaching first class in September 1920. He was appointed shipfitter a year later, and in November 1921 was released from employment due to lack of funds.

He returned to the shipyard 10 years later, during the depression, as a classified laborer in the Reproduction Section on October 28, 1931. His service since that date has been continuous. In November 1934 he was promoted to junior blueprint operator. Then followed a steady line of promotions in position and grade, highlighted on September 16, 1944, by an administrative pay increase for "especially meritorious services."

This meritorious advancement was brought about, in part, by the adoption of another Riddick suggestion.

The department head's recommendation for the meritorious award stated that "The exceptional and meritorious work of this employee has been outstanding in the blueprint room. . ."Other improvements," the recommendation continued, "instituted by this employee have improved the efficiency of the blueprint room to the extent that production has increased from the completion of an average of 9,841 finished reproductions per day to 15,025, with no addiional equipment or machinery."

In November 1942 Riddick was awarded $100 for suggesting a rapd method of making See Bee tracngs. (See Bee, or C.B., tracings ake their name from Charles Brunning, the originator of a process whereby reproduced tracings are made in unlimited number, each appearing to be an original.) Later, on January 8, 19[illegible] the Chief of the Bureau of Ships in a letter to the Judge Advocate General in Washington, took steps to secure a patent on the device in Riddick's name..

"The Bureau," the letter stated, "is of the opinion that the device will prove of considerable value where large quantities of tracings are required." Through these negotiations a patent was later registered.

The Design Superintendent, in his recommendation to the Beneficial Suggestions Board, had said Riddick's rapid method of making the tracings, involving only one-sixth the usual time, resulted in a "direct and immediate saving of $20,000" on one job alone. One can imagine the savings since, taking into consideration that the suggested method is still in effect.

It is possible that Riddick may soo hit and pass the $2,000 mark in cash awarded him. The possibility of a greater jackpot is likely because today he has six suggestions still under review.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT HIGH AT NAVAL YARDS IN VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) -- Negroes are making some gains both in number employed and type of work they do at eight major naval installations in the Tidewater area. The report showed that about 35.9 percent of the 37,060 civilians employed at these installations are Negroes. This percentage is higher than that of Negroes in the entire population of the area.

Veteran cites shortage of jobs

MILWAUKEE, Wis. —A young soldier recently returned from Korea has suggested that the various veteran organizations stage an united effort to obtain jobs for colored soldiers returning to civilian life.

Cpl. Frank Thompson told an AFRO reporter:

"Bad as the employment opportunities were for colored men in Milwaukee before the Korean war, they are a lot worse now."

A step toward realization of the soldier's idea will be taken Aug. 23 at the Milwaukee Hall, when Mrs. Alice Cooper of the Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliary, and Miss Zella Nash of Charles Young American Post, women's auxiliary, will sponsor a meeting to discuss the problem.

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Baltimore, Md.
Date 8-22-53

1953, EMPLOYMENT

Continues on Reel 131